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Volume 153 No. 24

June 14, 1948

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Naval Stores Export Controls Plea Denied

The petition of the American Turpentine Farmers Cooperative and the Wood Naval Stores Export Association that all controls be lifted from the export of naval stores has been rejected by the Department of Commerce, with a promise that all matters of delay in the issuance of validated licenses will be eliminated as far as possible.

The request of the industry received top level consideration in the department, where it is understood that the feeling prevails among the policy makers that naval stores constitute such an important commodity in our international dealings that the government cannot afford to relinquish all control over its export.

However, every effort will be made to speed the issuance of licenses and give earnest consideration to permission to make shipments to the "iron curtain" countries. Officials said that they recognize the difficulties facing the industry at the present time and will do their best to make the granting of licenses as easy as possible. In cases of extreme hardship, clearance will be given by telegram.

The record of naval stores export licensing thus far has been that not one license has been rejected, although there have been some delays in issuance of licenses to eastern Europe. The two trade organizations had asked that unlicensed shipments be permitted to eastern Europe as well as to the rest of the world because of the importance of this market to the industry.

Toluene Plant Sold To Continental Oil

War Assets Administration has approved the sale of a surplus toluene plant at Ponca City, Okla., to the Continental Oil Company for $175,000. The plant was built in 1943 for the production of toluene for use in manufacturing TNT or as a component of aviation gasoline, but the purchaser has advised WAA that it plans to convert the facilities to oil refining.

It is located on a 4.78 acre tract and contains distillation towers, exchangers, piping, pumps, an oil heater, a pump and control house and storage facilities. The sale is contingent upon an opinion by the Department of Justice that it does not violate antitrust laws.

Carbon Black Plant Offered For Sale

War Assets Administration has invited bids for the purchase or lease of the last of six channel-type carbon black plants declared surplus to it. Located near Monument, N. Mex., the plant has a designated capacity of 15,200,000 pounds of carbon black per year.

It consists of a 340 acre site with two burner units of forty burner houses each and two unassembled burner units with most of the material for thirty-two burner houses each. Sealed bids will be received by the agency's Office of Real Property Disposal, Temporary Building I, Washington, D. C., until July 1.

Lead Import Duty-Free Bill Passed by Senate

House bill 6489, providing for the free importation of lead into the United States until June 30, 1949, was passed by the senate last Thursday and sent to the President for his signature.

The design of the bill is to encourage lead imports in order to relieve the shortage situation. It would suspend tariffs on lead-bearing ores, mattes of all kinds, lead bullion or base bullion, lead in pigs and bars, lead dross, reclaimed lead, scrap lead, antimonial lead and antimonial scrap lead.

Cement Institute Case Rehearing Petition Denied

Petitions for rehearing of the Cement Institute case which had been filed by the institute and ten defendant companies were denied Monday by the Supreme Court of the United States. The companies had sought a clarification of the decision for guidance as to what they may or may not do in using a basing point pricing system.

Monopolies Investigation Voted by Senate Group

A $50,000 investigation of monopolies and the effects of economic concentrations on free competitive enterprise and antitrust law enforcement was approved by the senate interstate and foreign commerce committee Tuesday. The proposed inquiry is an outgrowth of the preliminary study made a week ago by a subcommittee of the ICC committee on the effects of the recent decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States in the Cement Institute case.

The investigating resolution is yet to pass the hurdle of senate approval and there are some indications that it may run into difficulties on this score. The senate judiciary committee also has reported a similar investigating resolution, although not as broad in scope, which would call for the expenditure of only $15,000. Both measures are now before the senate committee on administration for approval of the funds provided.

The ICC committee's study, if approved by the senate, would amount to another TNEC investigation on a smaller scale. Senator Joseph O'Mahoney of Wyoming, who headed the TNEC inquiry, is a strong supporter for the new inquiry and was instrumental in getting the senate committee to approve the investigating resolution. Besides the broad objectives of investigation of the extent, character, and effects of economic concentrations on competition and antitrust law enforcement, the resolution also specifically provides for studies of:—

1. Existing antitrust laws and administration of these laws that may hinder real competition in business.
2. Growth of monopolistic practices.
3. Development of small and independent businesses.

Tung Oil Dumping Probe Dropped by U. S.

The antidumping investigation of the Bureau of Customs on shipments of tung oil from China has been dropped, it has been announced by the agency. The Bureau said that the American Tung Oil Association had withdrawn its complaint of September 15, 1947, regarding the alleged dumping of tung oil from China, and that customs appraising officers are being instructed to proceed with their appraisement reports covering such oil without regard to any question of dumping.

Chemicals Export Quotas License Cut-Off Dates Revealed by OIT

Issuance of licenses against export quotas for certain chemicals will proceed according to a definite timetable, commodity by commodity, it was announced last Thursday by the Office of International Trade.

The procedure requires that all applications to export certain commodities during any quarter must be received by OIT on or before certain cut-off dates. The export quota for each commodity is licensed immediately following that date, and all license applications are then returned to the applicants, marked as validated, rejected, or returned without action. The purpose of the timetable procedure is to speed action on applications and to expedite the issuance of licenses.

Applications for a given chemical should be submitted to OIT within the fifteen days preceding the appropriate cut-off date. OIT officials emphasized that all applications received before the cut-off date will be given equal consideration without regard to the actual date of submission. License applications received after the third quarter cut-off dates will be returned without action; such applications may be re-submitted for consideration against fourth quarter quotas.

The OIT also announced that it has been determined that the ninety-day validity period applying to licenses for shipment of chemicals will be continued in effect.

The following table represents the licensing schedule for chemicals in the third and fourth quarters of 1948. Chemicals not included in the list will be licensed throughout the calendar quarter without regard to any cut-off date for submission of applications.

	Cut-off dates: Third quarter	Fourth quarter
Antimony oxide	Sept. 1	Dec. 1
Antimony sulphide	Sept. 1	Dec. 1
Benzol	End of each month	
Caustic soda	Aug. 1	Nov. 1
Chromic acid	Aug. 15	Nov. 15
Chromium salts and compounds	July 15	Oct. 15
Creosote	End of each month	
Ethyleneglycol	End of each month	
Glycerin	Aug. 15	Nov. 15
Lead and chrome pigments	Aug. 15	Nov. 15
Lead acetate	Aug. 15	Nov. 15
Litharge	July 15	Oct. 15
Red lead, dry	July 1	Oct. 1
Red lead in oil	July 1	Oct. 1
White lead, dry	Aug. 1	Nov. 1
White lead in oil	Aug. 1	Nov. 1
Lithopone	Aug. 1	Nov. 1
Naphthalene	Beginning of each month	
Naphthalene balls and flakes	Beginning of each month	
Ammonium nitrate	Aug. 15	Nov. 15
Ammonium sulphate	Aug. 15	Nov. 15
Sodium nitrate	Aug. 15	Nov. 15
Urea	Aug. 15	Nov. 15
Phenol	Aug. 1	Nov. 1
Potassium bichromate and chromate	Aug. 15	Nov. 15
Soda ash	Sept. 1	Dec. 1
Sodium bichromate and chromate	Sept. 1	Dec. 1

WAA Abolition August 31 Gets House Approval

The house voted last Wednesday to abolish the War Assets Administration on August 31 and transfer its function of disposing of government surpluses to the Department of the Air Force, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and to the Treasury Department. The action came on motion of the appropriations committee for inclusion of a WAA liquidating program in the independent offices appropriations bill.

Under the break-up, the job of disposing of aircraft and components would be transferred to the Air Force; disposal of plants and other real property would go to the RFC, and the disposal of other property would be to Federal Bureau of Supply, Treasury Department.

All priorities for the purchase of gov-

—Continued on page 85

Quinidine, Cinchona Bark Controls Formally Revoked

The Office of Domestic Commerce last Tuesday formally revoked Conservation Order M-131, governing distribution and use of quinidine and cinchona bark held or originating in government-owned stocks. The action followed recent decision of Congress to discontinue controls over these commodities when it extended other allocation and priorities provisions of the Second Decontrol Act.

Officials of the agency expressed hope that suppliers and distributors of quinidine and cinchona bark would voluntarily restrict deliveries to a pattern designed to meet the most urgent needs, and pointed out that while they may now be sold free of allocation control, they remain subject to the export controls exercised by the Department of Commerce.

Price Index Raised Once More

Six markets developed sufficient price action last week to raise the general price index by 0.7 point and to establish 147.8, a figure most nearly approached in early February, this year, when 147.6 prevailed. Market indexes upped last week were those in heavy chemicals, coaltar chemicals, textile chemicals, oils, fats and waxes, drugs and fine chemicals, and agricultural chemicals. The total upping of these indexes was modified considerably by a sharp drop in that for botanical drugs and a trifling one in essential oils. Of the ten basic markets, only protective coatings and non-coaltar acids held unchanged.

As usual, the most influential action on the up side of price movements came in cottonseed, oleo, and peanut oils, stearic acid, and tallow. Added influences were provided by cresylic acid, orthocresol, potassium bichromate, sodium chromate and bichromate, menthol, and normal superphosphate price uppings..

Motivation for practically all price advances was found in excellence of demand applied against a generally adverse supply situation. The call for tallow and grease rose sharply for the account of exporters and soapmakers. Rising material and labor costs were influential in the bichromates advance. It was a week of sellers' markets in most of the products affected.

Heavy chemicals were featured by higher prices for basic materials, labor, fuel, and incoming freight rates, developments foreshadowing price developments to come. Advance information forecast July 1 advances on formic and oxalic acids, chlorine, soda ash, caustic soda, trisodium phosphate crystals, anhydrous disodium phosphate, phosphorous oxychloride, and trichloride, and sodium silicate. Announcement of contract prices on ammonium sulphate appeared to await the result of the present negotiations between coal miners and mine owners. Labor and transport charges forced the superphosphate rise in price.

The sharp drop in the botanical drug index traced directly to the fall in quotations on arnica flowers, balm of gilead buds, black haw root bark, lycopodium, and large flake manna, declines that were accompanied by a fall in prices on a rather wide variety of domestic and imported botanies—all traceable to a shifting of replacement costs and an absence of buying by manufacturing consumers.

OPD Price Index

The OIL, PAINT, AND DRUG REPORTER'S relative record of prices for chemicals and related materials is currently as follows:—

June 11, 1948	June 4, 1948	June 12, 1947
147.8	147.1	144.3

The base of the OPD Price Index is the average of prices in 1926 and 1936, those years representing extremes of price undulations in the inter-war period.

OPD Index Monthly Averages

	1948	1947	1946	1945	1941
January	150.4	150.9	135.3	133.0	107.8
February	147.2	151.9	135.4	133.2	110.3
March	146.2	154.9	135.2	132.7	111.9
April	146.2	152.3	134.9	132.2	115.5
May	146.7	146.1	135.1	132.5	118.2
The year	*147.4	147.6	135.8	135.8	123.2

* Five months.

Alcohol Withdrawal Tax System Revision Progresses

The house ways and means committee voted a favorable report Monday on H. R. 6200 by Representative Robert A. Grant of Indiana, to permit the withdrawal of alcohol for use in the manufacture of medicines, food products, flavors and flavoring extracts at the reduced rate of $3 per gallon.

The bill is a substitute for H. R. 3921 introduced earlier in the session by Representative Bertram Gearhart of California on behalf of the flavoring manufacturers and proprietary drug producers which would have eliminated all taxes on alcohol going into such manufacture and substituted a licensing fee of $1 per gallon on such alcohol.

Effect of the Grant bill is to abolish the tax refunding system now available to the food, drug and flavoring extract manufacturers while retaining the effective rate at $3 per proof gallon. At the present time the manufacturers draw down the alcohol upon payment of the full tax of $9 a proof gallon and then apply for a refund of $6. This has meant that the manufacturers have always had large sums tied up in the Treasury Department.

The bill also modifies the special taxes applying to the consumers of the alcohol for non-beverage purposes to provide a tax of $25 for such withdrawals not exceeding twenty-five proof gallons a year, $50 for such withdrawals not exceeding fifty gallons a year, and $100 for such withdrawals exceeding fifty gallons a year.

Mr. Grant said there are no definite plans for consideration of the bill in the house before adjournment.

Trade Agreement Bill Reported to Senate

The house-approved trade agreement extension bill (H. R. 6556) to continue the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act for one year under restrictions, was reported to the senate Wednesday by the senate finance committee. Attempts of the Democratic members of the committee to revise the bill to extend the law unchanged for periods of one, two or three years, were defeated in committee.

In reporting the measure to the senate, however, the committee did agree to modify some of the restrictions proposed to be placed upon the President in negotiating tariff reductions. The committee threw out the house provision which would give Congress a veto power over rates written into the agreements against the advice of the Tariff Commission, and provided instead that the President only would have to notify Congress within thirty days if he ignored the commission's recommendations.

As passed by the house, Congress could reject any trade agreement within ninety days by concurrent resolution if it contained changes in rates which the Tariff Commission found would be injurious to American industry. Now the President merely has to notify Congress of such changes.

ASTM Nominates Templin For 1948-49 President

The American Society for Testing Materials has nominated a slate of officers for the 1948-49 year. Election of the new officers will take place at the society's annual meeting in Detroit on June 21. Those nominated are:—

For president, one-year term, Richard L. Templin, Aluminum Company of America; for vice-president, two-year term, L. J. Markwardt, United States Forest Products Laboratory, Madison, Wis.; for members of the board of directors, three-year terms, Leslie C. Beard jr., Socony-Vacuum Oil Company, Simon Collier, Johns-Manville Corporation; Theodore P. Dresser jr., Abbot A. Hanks, Inc.; Howard K. Nason, Monsanto Chemical Company, and Edgar W. Fasig, Lowe Brothers Company.

Export Controls Appeals Board Created by OIT

The Office of International Trade has established an appeals board on export controls and has appointed Harrison Lillibridge its chairman. The board, which was created to provide a simple and efficient appeals procedure, is open to any exporter who feels that a regulation of administrative action of OIT works an exceptional or unreasonable hardship on him, or that it improperly discriminates against him.

The procedure to be followed requires that an appeal from a regulation must be filed in writing not later than twenty days after the regulation's date of publication. An appeal from the rejection or return without action of an export license application, or an appeal from the refusal of an extension of a license, must be made not later than twenty days after the date of the notification to the exporter of such action.

Phosphate Prices Advanced By Blockson Chemical Co.

Blockson Chemical Company, Joliet, Ill., announced last week an increase in prices for its phosphates, necessitated by higher freight rates and labor and a proposed increase in prices on alkalies. Effective July 1, the company's schedule for carload shipments, packed in paper bags, per hundredweight, will be as follows:—

Trisodium phosphate, $3.50; disodium phosphate, anhydrous, $6.65, and tetrasodium pyrophosphate, $6.65.

There will be the usual differential of 40 cents per hundredweight for less than carload shipments, and the usual differential for barrels or special packages.

Decontrol Act Extension Signed by Pres. Truman

President Truman signed H. R. 6659, extending the second decontrol act late June 4, a few hours after congressional action was completed with adoption of the conference report by the senate. The extension of the law became effective immediately, and was made retroactive to May 31 when the control powers previously expired, except that persons who acted contrary to its provisions during the interim cannot be held as violators.

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General Aniline Elects H.C.Flanigan to Board

General Aniline & Film Corporation, New York, has elected Horace C. Flanigan to its board of directors. Mr. Flanigan is vice-chairman of the board of the Manufacturers Trust Company, and is director of Anheuser-Busch, Inc., the New England Public Service Company, and other corporations.

National Lead Assigns Melvin to New Position

The National Lead Company, New York, has appointed Edward W. Melvin, jr., as sales manager of dry pigments for the Atlantic Branch. He succeeds H. J. Whitson, who is now assistant to the company's manager of sales for paint, oil and pigments. Mr. Melvin has been with the branch since 1945.

Linseed Oil, Tallow Allocations Approved

The Department of Agriculture has approved an emergency allocation of 500,000 pounds of linseed oil to Mexico and 220,000 pounds of inedible tallow to Jamaica to meet established needs. Allocations of both products are for commercial procurement.

Ezell Joins Osborn

D. H. Ezell, for the past twelve years in charge of synthetic enamel development and production for the Duralac Chemical Company, Newark, N. J., has joined C. J. Osborn Company, manufacturer of resins and pigments, New York, in a technical sales capacity.

Oil Allocation Plan Hearing Set for June 18

Public hearings will be held June 18 by the Oil and Gas Division of the Department of the Interior on the proposed voluntary plan for allocation of petroleum products, it was announced Tuesday by Secretary of the Interior J. A. Krug. Any person desiring to participate in the hearing should file a written notice with the director of the division not later than June 14. Persons desiring to present written statements or memoranda may submit them at the hearing.

Tidelands Bill Sent To Senate for Action

The senate judiciary committee voted six to five last Thursday to report the tidelands bill to the senate for passage. The bill, S. 1988, would vest clear title in the states to the submerged land in a three mile belt beyond the low tide line. No definite plans have been made for consideration of the bill in the senate before adjournment.

Hydrosol Names Browning Vice-President, Sales Head

Hydrosol, Inc., specialty chemicals manufacturer, Cicero, Ill., has appointed J. C. Browning vice-president and general sales manager. Mr. Browning will be in charge of developing sales for expanded production of specialty chemicals for the paint and allied trades. He was formerly Chicago district manager of Commercial Solvents Corporation.

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Gum Naval Stores Loan Rates Revised

A decrease of the loan rate on gum turpentine from 64½ cents to 40 cents per gallon, bulk, and a corresponding increase of the gum rosin rate from $7.09 to $7.97 per 100 pounds, net, on K grade rosin, has been announced by the Department of Agriculture. The support price of $131.58 for the gum naval stores production unit of 50 gallons of turpentine and 1,400 pounds K-grade rosin remains unchanged.

Department officials stated that the principal reasons for the revised loan rates are that gum turpentine has not been selling at the current level of prices and is consequently threatened with the permanent loss of consumption outlets, and that approved turpentine storage facilities are filled to the extent that the loan is no longer effectively supporting turpentine prices in the leading production areas.

Manufacturers Census Bill Forwarded to White House

Legislation providing for a census of manufacturers, business and trade, mineral industries and transportation was on its way to the White House for the President's signature Wednesday following acceptance by the senate of house amendments to S. 554.

The bill provides that such censuses shall be taken every five years, instead of every two years in the case of the census of manufacturers and every ten years in the case of business and trade, and the mineral industries. With the exception of the census of manufacturers, the new time for taking of the censuses will start in 1949. A census of manufacturers is now underway and the next census will be in 1954.

Verona Buys General Drug Aromatics Div.

The Verona Chemical Company, Newark, N. J., announced last Friday the purchase of the aromatics division of the General Drug Company, New York. The purchase price was not disclosed.

At the same time, it was learned that C. K. Wellenkamp, a vice-president, and for twenty years general manager of General Drug's aromatics division, has resigned to become associated with Verona. It is expected that Mr. Wellenkamp will take charge of the newly-acquired division.

Monsanto Appoints Three To Vinyl Chloride Plant

G. Theodore Barks, formerly division superintendent for the U. S. Rubber Company's plant at Chicopee, Mass., has been appointed superintendent of Monsanto Chemical Company's new vinyl chloride production unit at Springfield, Mass. Monsanto also has announced that Salvadore P. Lio, superintendent of the plant technical group, would be transferred to operating superintendent of the new vinyl chloride plant, and Louis Schroeder, of the research department, would be area supervisor.

Golwynne Appoints Hutzelman Vice-President

Robert A. Hutzelman has been elected vice-president and director of Golwynne Chemicals Corporation, New York, dealer in industrial chemicals, dyestuffs and pharmaceuticals. Mr. Hutzelman has been with Golwynne for three years and previously was a member of the sales force of Joseph Turner & Co., New York, dealer in chemical commodities.

Foreign Market Lists

Lists of foreign outlets for chemicals and related materials and consumers goods recently compiled by the Commercial Intelligence Division of the United States Department of Commerce, include the following, which are available from the division at $1 for a list for any one country:—

Candle manufacturers—Chile.
Essential oils importers, dealers—Egypt.
Fuel importers, dealers—Sweden.
Glass manufacturers—Cuba; France; India; Mexico.
Hospitals—Portugal.
Ice plants—Siam.
Paint and varnish manufacturers—Sweden; Uruguay; importers, dealers—Philippine Republic.
Paraffin wax importers, dealers—Finland.
Plastic materials manufacturers, processors—Finland.
Soap manufacturers—Angola.
Tanneries—China, Sweden.

ECA Procurements Total $287,640,924

New procurement authorizations for foodstuffs and commodities under the European Cooperation Administration have brought the total of procurement authorizations, including ocean freight, to $287,640,924, according to Paul G. Hoffman, ECA administrator last Monday.

Procurement authorizations were issued during the week to France, Denmark, Norway, Austria, Greece, Netherlands, Italy, Bizone Germany and the United States-United Kingdom Zone of the free territory of Trieste. New authorizations include:—

To Netherlands, $250,000 for penicillin, streptomycin and other medicines to be purchased in the United States by the Netherlands government or its authorized agents.

To Norway, $39,000 for inedible tallow to be purchased in the United States by the Norwegian government.

To Austria, $314,000 for superphosphate to be purchased in Belgium, Switzerland or the Netherlands by the Austrian government; $35,001 for nickel, electrolytic ore pellets to be purchased in Canada by the Bureau of Federal Supply; $320,000 for basic slag to be purchased in Belgium or Luxembourg by the Austrian government; $70,000 for streptomycin to be purchased in the United States by the Department of the Army; $1,216,000 for whale oil to be purchased in Norway by the Austrian government.

To France, $577,500 for inedible tallow to be purchased in the United States by the French government; $840,000 for sesame seeds to be purchased in Nicaragua by the French government; $1,146,000 for lard to be purchased in the United States by the French government.

To Denmark, $37,000 for sesame seeds to be purchased in Portuguese West Africa by the Danish government.

To Trieste, $55,900 for coconut oil to be purchased in the United States by the Department of Agriculture; $38,001 for tallow to be purchased in the United States by the Department of Agriculture; $137,000 for lard to be purchased in the United States by the Department of the Army; $2,775 for colophony (resin) to be purchased in the United States by the Department of the Army.

Foreign Sales Leads

Anyone interested in supplying the following inquiries with goods or information can get the full address of the inquirer by communicating—not by telephone, please—with OPD office:—

Caustic soda, Sao Paulo, Brazil (BX-3, agency); Bombay, India (BX-6).
Feed, cattle and hog, Fontaine-le-Dun, France (BX-7).
Fertilizer, Bologna, Italy (BX-9).
Hardening oil, Bremen, Germany (BX-4).
Lard, Ponta Grossa, Brazil (BX-2, agency).
Lubricating oil, Guayaquil, Ecuador (BX-5).
Milk powder, Sao Paulo, Brazil (BX-1, agency); Saigon, French Indochina (BX-8); Saint Louis, France (BX-10, agency).
Oilseeds, Bologna, Italy (BX-9).
Olive oil, Sao Paulo, Brazil (BX-1, agency).
Paint, Guayaquil, Ecuador (BX-5).
Pesticides, Bologna, Italy (BX-9).
Pharmaceutical products, Ponta Grossa, Brazil (BX-2, agency).
Resins, Sao Paulo, Brazil (BX-3, agency).
Rubber chemicals, Bombay, India (BX-6).
Shortening, Saint Louis, France (BX-10, agency).
Soap making materials, Bombay, India (BX-6).
Soda ash, Sao Paulo, Brazil (BX-3, agency); Bombay, India (BX-6).
Sodium silicate, Sao Paulo, Brazil (BX-3, agency).
Spices, Bologna, Italy (BX-9).
Thorium nitrate, Bombay, India (BX-6).

CMRA Elects Gibson As 1948-49 President

S. P. Gibson, jr., manager of the market research division of the Commercial Solvents Corporation, New York, was elected president of the Chemical Market Research Association at the annual meeting held last Thursday at the Biltmore hotel, New York. He was formerly treasurer of

S. P. Gibson, jr.

the association. Mr. Gibson succeeds Paul J. Carlisle of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington.

L. H. Flett, of the National Aniline Division of Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, New York, was elected vice-president, and E. H. Bohle, of the Jefferson Chemical Company, was named treasurer. E. I. Oppel, of New Jersey Zinc Company, and R. M. Prather, of Standard Oil Company of Indiana, were elected, respectively, corresponding secretary and recording secretary.

Elected as councilors-at-large were D. P. Morgan, Mathieson Chemical Corporation; R. M. Jones, Barrett Division of Allied

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ADMA Told of Challenge Facing Trade by Opening of New Markets

The challenge facing the drug industry as a result of the tremendous new market for American medical knowledge and American medical products that has been opened as a result of the war was emphasized by John S. Zinsser, chairman of the board of Sharp & Dohme, Inc., Philadelphia, and retiring president of the American Drug Manufacturers Association at the organization's thirty-sixth annual meeting held at the Mount Washington hotel, Bretton Woods, N. H., on June 7 to 10.

Robert Lincoln McNeil, of McNeil Laboratories, Inc., Philadelphia, was elected president of the association, to succeed Mr. Zinsser. Carlton H. Palmer, E. R. Squibb & Sons, New York, was elected first vice-president, and John L. Smith, Chas. Pfizer & Co., New York, was elected second vice-president.

"I know that many of you have already takes steps to meet this challenge," Mr. said, "but there is so much to be done that the surface is barely scratched.

"Both in our scientific institutions and in our pharmaceutical laboratories, work is in progress on diseases which rarely if ever occur in this country.

"In addition to specialized medicine useful only in certain areas, our industry provides the world with large quantities of therapeutic agents which have world-wide application—for example, our chemotherapeutics and antibiotics which are now known and used the world over. It is interesting to note that, in addition to the United States, only Canada, England, Australia and France had exportable surpluses of antibiotics in 1947. France shipped only to her colonies and the production capacities of the other countries were relatively small in comparison with ours.

R. Lincoln McNeil

"We not only supply these standard medicaments but we sponsor and conduct research and development of special form and application. For example, our industry has been responsible for work dealing with the use of penicillin in yaws, an ailment normally not found in the United States.

"Naturally, this is being done in the hope of developing saleable products, but this does not detract from its fundamental contribution to the sick. As we see it, this hope of reward is one of the best driving forces to speed the answers to the world's medical mysteries.

"But our activities are not entirely commercial. When the occasion demands, we have demonstrated our willingness to undertake projects which have no direct business aspects. As an example, the pharmaceutical industry is providing the financial support for the World Medical Association, the medical profession's answer to its part of the challenge I have been talking about."

Report of Washington Office

The report of the ADMA Washington office was presented by Karl Bambach, assistant to the executive vice-president, who pointed out that the administration is now intensifying its demands for the reimposition of government controls of all kinds.

"The most sweeping act of recontrol, not decontrol, as far as our industry is concerned took effect on the first of March," he said. "Beginning with that date, shipments to European destinations of all commodities, whether in short supply or not, required validated export licenses. North African countries were soon included in this category."

Mr. Bambach declared that his information is that the activities of the Economic Cooperation Administration will begin to influence domestic markets in the third quarter of this year. It is probable, he said, that a large proportion of the transactions under the program will take place through regular commercial channels.

"The present administration has not been alone in the world in its desire to reimpose controls on business operations."

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Carson Frailey Night Observed by ADMA

From 9:35 p. m. to 10:15 p. m. June 7 in connection with the annual meeting of the American Drug Manufacturers Association it was Carson Frailey night. Dr. Frailey had been executive vice-president and secretary of the association since 1923, and the silver anniversary was properly observed. His friends in the drug field and in all the governmental agencies with which his official duties and his services in an advisory capacity had put him in contact, testified to his worth of character, ability, and performance.

Among the honors done Dr. Frailey by those who joined in his laudation, were the conferring upon him of certificates of distinguished service by the surgeon-generals of the army and the navy and the Secretary of the Army. These were in recognition of his services as chairman of the Drugs Resources Advisory Committee of the Army and Navy Munitions Board. The army citations were presented by Brig.-Gen. S. B. Hays, of the Office of the Surgeon-General; the navy was represented by Comm. W. Paul Briggs, of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery.

The appreciation of the association for Dr. Frailey's services was voiced by S. Barksdale Penick, senior member of the executive committee. In tangible expression of that appreciation, Mr. Penick presented to Dr. and Mrs. Frailey a beautiful large antique silver tray.

The observation program was under the

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Washington Talks It Over

By Ralph L. Cherry

The question whether Congress is going to be able to fold up by June 19 as previously planned hangs in the balance. Time is moving much more rapidly than the legislation that has to be passed and leaders are now talking of abandoning their earlier adjournment plans and holding sessions between the conventions and after the conventions, if necessary, to clean up the unfinished legislative slate.

The policy makers of the senate canvassed the situation at a meeting last week and came out with the announcement that it is "probable" that Congress cannot meet the deadline. Of course, there is always the chance that the legislators will decide suddenly to cut their speeches short and get down to the actual job of disposing of pending bills but it must be remembered that the longer the session lasts the greater are the chances of getting bills enacted that otherwise would be dumped by the wayside. And there are many facing this prospect at this time.

Reduced to its bare minimum the calendar of "must" legislation consists of only four bills aside from the appropriation bills. These are the military draft, extension of the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act, the Vandenberg United Nations resolution paving the way for American aid to a proposed European defense alliance, and a long-range farm program. A legislative slate cut down to this size isn't satisfactory to the majority of the members however, and they are clamoring for an opportunity to vote on other bills even if it means resuming sessions between and after the conventions.

Some of the undocketed important bills that are the cause for leadership headaches are civil rights legislation, a government pay increase, Republican "compromise" legislation extending Atomic Energy Commission terms for two years, house-approved legislation abolishing the federal oleomargarine taxes, a highway program, the tidelands bill restoring state control of submerged coastal oil lands, Communist control legislation and an equal rights amendment to the Constitution.

Record-Keeping Rules Eased

Effective July 8, Fair Labor Standards Act records that employers are now required to keep for four years will need be preserved for only three years. This little bit of relief to employers now finding difficulty in storing all the documents that the government requires them to keep, comes about in an amendment to regulations of the Wage and Hour and Public Contracts Divisions of the Department of Labor just approved.

The changes will not affect the divisions' record-keeping requirements with respect to basic records, such as time cards and similar working records, which must be kept for only two years. They are intended to reflect the divisions' new operating policy with respect to the provisions of the Portal-to-Portal Act which establishes a two-year federal statute of limitations applicable to employee suits under the wage and hour law, and at the same time be in keeping with the general federal statute limiting to three years the time for commencing criminal actions.

Military Needs Simplified

The first real step under the merging of the armed services into a single establishment, that is going to meal real savings to the taxpayers has just been taken. It is the development of a common catalog sys-

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Association Meeting Dates

American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists, Augusta, Ga., October 21-23.
American Dairy Science Association, University of Georgia, Athens, Ga., June 14-16.
American Institute of Chemical Engineers, New York, November 7-10.
American Pharmaceutical Association, San Francisco, Calif., August 8-14.
American Society of Hospital Pharmacists, San Francisco, August 8.
American Society for Testing Materials, Book-Cadillac hotel, Detroit, Mich., June 21-25.
American Soybean Association, Peabody hotel, Memphis, Tenn., September 13-15.
Association of Consulting Chemists and Chemical Engineers, Sheraton hotel, New York, October 26.
Congress of the Technology of Rubber, London, England, June 23-25.
Drug, Chemical and Allied Trades, Section, New York Board of Trade, Shawnee Inn, Shawnee, Pa., September 24.
Federal Wholesale Druggists Association, Atlantic City, N. J., October 6-8.
Federation of Paint and Varnish Production Clubs, Congress hotel, Chicago, November 4-6.
International Congress of Industrial Chemistry, Brussels, Belgium, September.
National Association of Insecticide and Disinfectant Manufacturers, Monmouth hotel, Spring Lake, N. J., June 14-16.
National Confectioners Association, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, June 20-25.
National Federation of Sales Executives, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, June 16-18.
National Fertilizer Association, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., June 21-23.
National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, Congress hotel, Chicago, November 8-10.
National Petroleum Association, Traymore hotel, Atlantic City, N. J., September 15-17.
National Plastics Exhibition, Grand Central Palace, New York, September 27-October 2.
National Wholesale Druggists Association, Palmer House, Chicago, October 17-20.
Society of Chemical Industry, Edinburgh, Scotland, July 12-17.
Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association, Commodore hotel, New York, June 23.
Tanners Council of America, Leather Show, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, September 14-15.

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	Cyclopentanone Oxime
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2-Thiophenealdehyde	Girard's "P" Reagent
Thiophene-2-Carboxylic Acid, C.P.	Cyclopentanol
Thiophene-2-Carboxylic Acid, Tech.	Cyclopentyl Bromide
2-Nitrothiophene, C.P.	Triphenyl Tetrazolium Chloride
Thenoyl Chloride	Lead Tetra-Acetate
2-Aminothiophene	1, 2, 3-Tribromopropane
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Peppermint and Spearmint Crop Conditions Reported

The crop-reporting board of the Department of Agriculture announced last Thursday that the condition of the peppermint crops in Indiana and Michigan is below normal, but spearmint has fared much better through the unfavorable spring season. The condition of the peppermint crops in Oregon and Washington are better than in Indiana and Michigan, although retarded by the cold spring. The board's report said:—

"In Indiana, peppermint stands in general are poor. Considerable acreage of meadow mint was destroyed because of poor stands. Spearmint stands are good, and new plantings of spearmint are replacing some of the peppermint acreage.

"In Michigan peppermint is in poor condition. Roots were damaged considerably by winter killing and excessive water. Stands are spotty. Spearmint is in much better condition. Plants were suitable for transplanting and roots were in better condition than in the case of peppermint. Fields show fairly even stands. Water damage has occurred in some areas.

"Although peppermint in Oregon was late coming through the ground on account of a cold spring, plants look healthy and vigorous. Growers have been able to get most of the hoeing done during the past two weeks. Acreage for harvest is

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SCI Completes Program For July 12-17 Meeting

The Society of Chemical Industry has completed the program for its sixty-seventh annual meeting, to be held in Edinburgh on July 12 to 17. The first two days of the meeting will be taken up with registration, a meeting of the council and the opening ceremonies of the general meeting. The program for the remaining three days is as follows:—

Wednesday, July 14

The opening session will feature the presentation of the society's Messel Medal to Sir John Anderson, followed by the medalist's address "Science in Relation to the Public Services." There will also be an address by Dr. G. A. Reay on "The Spoilage of Fresh Fish and Its Control." and meetings of the agriculture group, which will hear Prof. S. J. Watson talk on "Chemistry and Agriculture," and of the chemical engineering group, which

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Colombian Chemical Lab Director Arrives in U. S.

Dr. Jorge Ancizar-Sordo, director of the National Chemical Laboratory of Colombia, who has been awarded a grant-in-aid by the Department of State for a visit to this country at the request of the Department of Commerce, has arrived in Washington for a series of conferences with officials of the bureau of standards.

Dr. Ancizar-Sordo, who was a delegate from Colombia to the eighth scientific congress held in Washington in 1940, has been in close contact with the bureau for a number of years. Many of the methods used in his country's laboratories are patterned after those used by the bureau. He will devote some time to checking on the work of three junior chemists from his staff, who have just completed a year's training in specialized fields at the bureau, and will plan programs for two other staff members who have recently arrived in Washington to replace the three now completing their work here.

Oxford Products Names Kipnis Technical Head

Oxford Products, Inc., manufacturing chemist, Cleveland, Ohio, has appointed Dr. Frank Kipnis technical director. Dr. Kipnis, who was formerly associated with the research staff of American Home Foods, Inc., has also been named technical director of the Rhodes Pharmacal Company and Vitamin Nutrition Laboratories, pharmaceutical and medicinal manufacturing subsidiaries of Oxford Products.

MCA Incorporates in N.Y.

The Manufacturing Chemists Association completed plans for incorporation of the organization under the laws of the State of New York at a recent luncheon meeting of the incorporating committee and the board of directors. The officers and members of the executive committee were elected to continue in their posts until the 1949 meeting of the group.

Oils, Fats Consumption: Jan. - Mar.

Factory consumption of primary oils, fats, fatty acids, and related materials in the first quarter of 1948 totaled 2,645,892,000 pounds, according to the Bureau of the Census. Consumption in the major specified lines of industry included the following quantities:—

	Pounds
Edible products other than salad oils	543,613,000
Paint and varnish and printing ink	151,875,000
Processing (fat splitting, winterizing, pressing, sulphonation)	261,285,000
Refining	951,993,000
Soap	570,263,000

Factory consumption of individual materials was reported as follows:—

Oils

	Pounds—Crude	Pounds—Refined
Babassu—		
Refining	2,116,000	.....
Soap	861,000	793,000
Other uses	1,000	744,000
Castor, crude—	No. 1	No. 3
Refining	.....	592,000
Fat-splitting	.....	828,000
Sulphonation	663,000	1,325,000
Soap	3,297,000	100,000
Paint and varnish	1,325,000	174,000
Linoleum and oilcloth	326,000	443,000
Printing ink	55,000	58,000
Lubricants and greases	36,000	48,000
Other uses	14,042,000	1,915,000
Castor, processed—	Dehydrated	Sulphonated
Soap	3,000	6,000
Paint and varnish	8,229,000	116,000
Linoleum and oilcloth	161,000	.....
Printing ink	57,000	10,000
Lubricants and greases	3,000	6,000
Other uses	578,000	548,000
Coconut—	Crude	Refined
Refining	102,115,000	.....
Fat-splitting	16,337,000	7,575,000
Sulphonation	178,000	5,000
Soap	.....	13,637,000
Shortening	.....	33,733,000
Oleomargarin	.....	3,128,000
Other edible products	.....	47,165,000
Soap	19,152,000	245,000
Paint and varnish	1,000	2,247,000
Other uses	3,757,000	
Cod—		All grades
Sulphonation		651,000
Paint and varnish		5,000
Other uses		2,058,000
Cottonseed—		All grades
All uses		2,649,000
Corn—	Crude	Refined
Refining	48,289,000	.....
Sulphonation	31,000	30,000
Winterizing for salad oil	.....	13,825,000
Shortening	.....	597,000
Oleomargarin	.....	121,000
Other edible uses	.....	1,580,000
Soap	52,000	7,000
Paint and varnish	1,000	.....
Other uses	257,000	230,000
Cottonseed—	Crude	Refined
Refining	419,225,000	.....
Sulphonation	4,000	115,000
Winterizing for salad oil	.....	114,217,000
Shortening	.....	93,544,000
Oleomargarin	.....	128,225,000
Other edible uses	.....	1,931,000
Soap	54,000	115,000
Paint and varnish	1,000	11,000
Other uses	102,000	702,000
Fish—		All grades
Fat-splitting		2,399,000
Sulphonation		1,107,000
Soap		14,863,000
Paint and varnish		6,777,000
Linoleum and oilcloth		1,528,000
Printing ink		88,000
Lubricants and greases		416,000
Other uses		20,032,000
Fish liver, other than cod—		All grades
Sulphonation		83,000
Lubricants and greases		.....
Other uses		2,037,000
Linseed—		All grades
Fat-splitting		321,000
Soap		105,000
Paint and varnish		78,727,000
Linoleum and oilcloth		27,401,000
Printing ink		5,079,000
Lubricants and greases		16,000
Other uses		7,797,000
Marine mammal—		All grades
Refining		.....
Paint and varnish		34,000
Printing ink		2,000
Lubricants and greases		883,000
Other uses		7,238,000
Neatsfoot—		All grades
Refining		6,000
Sulphonation		158,000
Soap		1,000
Printing ink		1,000
Lubricants and greases		46,000
Other uses		691,000
Oiticica—		All grades
Paint and varnish		1,000,000
Linoleum and oilcloth		72,000
Printing ink		11,000
Other uses		275,000
Olive—		All grades
Shortening		233,000
Oleomargarin		925,000
Other edible uses		180,000
Soap		.....
Lubricants and greases		2,000
Other uses		4,000
Olive—	Edible	Inedible
Edible uses	172,000	.....
Soap	.....	64,000
Other uses	12,000	7,000
Palm—	Crude	Refined
Soap	158,000	.....
Lubricants and greases	13,000	7,000
Other uses	10,523,000	671,000
Palmkernel—	Crude	Refined
Soap	.....	.....
Peanut—	Crude	Refined
Refining	27,975,000	.....
Sulphonation	.....	451,000
Winterizing for salad oil	.....	1,641,000
Shortening	.....	8,023,000
Oleomargarin	.....	1,764,000
Other edible uses	.....	1,480,000
Soap	.....	43,000
Other uses	1,000	873,000
Perilla—		All grades
Paint and varnish		3,000
Printing ink		3,000
Rapeseed—		
Lubricants and greases		1,336,000
Sesame—		All grades
All uses		25,000
Soybean—	Pounds—Crude	Pounds—Refined
Refining	398,019,000	.....
Fat-splitting	.....	545,000
Sulphonation	83,000	140,000
Winterizing for salad oil	.....	24,561,000
Shortening	.....	177,385,000
Oleomargarin	.....	57,949,000
Other edible uses	.....	6,714,000
Soap	722,000	151,000
Paint and varnish	2,789,000	22,121,000
Printing ink	1,000	70,000
Lubricants and greases	230,000	62,000
Other uses	10,314,000	11,474,000
Tallow—		All grades
Soap		.....
Lubricants and greases		2,870,000
Other uses		16,000
Tung—		All grades
Paint and varnish		23,102,000
Printing ink		387,000
Lubricants and greases		.....
Other uses		8,666,000
Vegetable, not specified—		All grades
Refining		1,847,000
Fat-splitting		181,000
Sulphonation		288,000
Winterizing for salad oil		.....
Shortening		975,000
Other edible uses		1,114,000
Soap		115,000
Paint and varnish		1,237,000
Linoleum and oilcloth		22,000
Printing ink		3,000
Other uses		970,000

Fats and Greases

	Pounds
Grease and lard oil—	
Sulphonation	556,000
Soap	.....
Lubricants and greases	4,887,000
Other uses	3,082,000
Grease, not specified—	
Fat-splitting	6,684,000
Winterizing and pressing	12,522,000
Sulphonation	27,000
Soap	130,586,000
Paint and varnish	31,000
Lubricants and greases	8,201,000
Other uses	1,084,000
Lard, rendered—	
Shortening	26,272,000
Oleomargarin	1,134,000
Other edible uses	770,000
Soap	517,000
Paint and varnish	2,000
Printing ink	18,000
Lubricants and greases	578,000
Other uses	
Stearin, animal—	Edible	Inedible
Shortening	1,175,000	.....
Oleomargarin	771,000	.....
Other edible uses	103,000	.....
Other uses	78,000	2,732,000
Stearin, vegetable—		
Shortening		19,859,000
Oleomargarin		.....
Other edible uses		.....
Other uses		.....
Tallow—	Edible	Inedible
Fat-splitting	.....	40,047,000
Winterizing and pressing	.....	250,000
Sulphonation	18,000	1,08[illegible]
Shortening	6,230,000	.....
Other edible uses	1,857,000	.....
Soap	381,000	270,957,000
Paint and varnish	.....	2,000
Printing inks	1,000	5,000
Lubricants and greases	233,000	8,408,000
Other uses	107,000	5,604,000
Wool grease—		
Refining		1,[illegible]00,000
Sulphonation		9,000
Soap		110,000
Paint and varnish		9,000
Printing ink		41,000
Lubricants and greases		1,[illegible]00,000
Other uses		1,[illegible]00,000

Fatty Acids and Acid Stocks

Animal fat and oil fatty acids, not specified—	
Winterizing and pressing	20,073,000
Soap	3,7[illegible]6,000
Lubricants and greases	2,083,000
Other uses	2,580,000
Animal oil foots (100% basis)—	
Soap	6,050,000
Other uses	.....
Fatty acid stocks, not specified—	
Refining	.....
Fat-splitting	.....
Sulphonation	.....
Soap	717,000
Paint and varnish	173,000
Linoleum and oilcloth	.....
Lubricants and greases	.....
Other uses	1,981,000
Fish and marine mammal oil fatty acids—	
Sulphonation	447,000
Lubricants and greases	459,000
Other uses	523,000
Fish and marine mammal oil foots (100% basis)—	
All uses	1,708,000
Olive oil foots (including sulphur oil)—	
Soap	91,000
Red oil—	
Sulphonation	909,000
Soap	4,503,000
Paint and varnish	20,000
Printing ink	81,000
Lubricants and greases	867,000
Other uses	7,492,000
Stearic acid—	
Sulphonation	20,000
Soap	1,616,000
Paint and varnish	139,000
Printing ink	.....
Lubricants and greases	1,373,000
Other uses	11,767,000
Vegetable oil fatty acids—	
Sulphonation	65,000
Soap	10,017,000
Paint and varnish	1,085,000
Lubricants and greases	321,000
Other uses	4,969,000
Vegetable oil foots (100% basis)—	
Fat-splitting	17,823,000
Soap	26,511,000
Paint and varnish	.....

Unclassified

Materials not shown separately—	
Fat-splitting	2,175,000
Sulphonation	162,000
Paint and varnish	161,000
Linoleum and oilcloth	1,269,000
Printing ink	79,000
Lubricants and greases	317,000

[1] Data for inedible animal stearin are not included to avoid disclosing operations of individual establishments.

[2] Not shown to avoid disclosure of operations of individual establishments.

Note—Limitations of these data are given in "Facts for Industry" Series M 17-7-06, Animal and Vegetable Fats and Oils, 1942-1946.

Tanners Council Hits World Trade Trends

A re-establishment of world-wide normal trade in hides, skins and other commodities was seen as one of the major needs of the tanning industry by Sherwood B. Gay, president of the Tanners' Council of America, who addressed the group's spring meeting, held at the Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, West Virginia, last week. On the same program was George B. Hess, Baltimore shoe retailer and president of the National Shoe Retailers' Association. Mr. Hess deplored the lack of stability in the leather-making raw materials markets, stating that this lack was responsible for considerable confusion at the retail level.

Mr. Gay called attention to the fact that several European countries have recently found it wise to abandon certain artificial restrictions and controls, and said he hoped "these first steps will be followed by the relaxation of controls over foreign trade." Referring to the fact that many foreign governments maintain monopolies over important commodities, Mr. Gay stated that it was completely short sighted to believe that any such monopoly "can win friends and influence people when the essence of its operations is nothing more than an economic exaction."

Discussing briefly the effect on trade of the European Recovery Program, the council's president pointed out that it was too early to tell what trade problems might develop under the program. But, he said, these problems should not be magnified by "giving any weight to the factors in markets here and abroad who are disposed to magnify by rumor and speculation the consequences of ERP operations."

"I can't tell you how difficult it is,"

—Continued on page 51

AEC Research Fellowships Awarded to 44 Applicants

Atomic Energy Commission research fellowships in medicine, biology and the physical sciences have been awarded to forty-four applicants from twenty states who will study in twenty-four different institutions throughout the United States.

The fellows, some of whom will begin their studies during the Summer, were chosen by National Research Council Fellowship Boards set up to administer the AEC-financed program.

Under the program five classes of research fellowships have been established, including post-doctoral research fellowships in the medical sciences, the biological and agricultural sciences, and the physical sciences, and predoctoral research fellowships in the biological sciences and the physical sciences.

Post-doctoral fellowships carry a basic stipend of $3,000 per year, while predoctoral fellows will receive a basic stipend of $1,600 per year. A larger stipend may be granted to provide for support of dependents or other special needs of the fellow.

Superphosphate Makers Elect Waller President

The International Superphosphate Manufacturers Association elected A. Waller, of Holland, president at its recent meeting in Brussels, Belgium. Other officers chosen were: vice-presidents, R. Audouin, France; F. G. Clavering Fison, United Kingdom; H. Francke, Sweden; R. Standaert, Belgium; H. Stevenius-Nielsen, Denmark, and secretary, R. M. Collins.

Parenteral Drug Ass'n Dinner Meeting Tonight

The Parenteral Drug Association will hold a dinner meeting tonight at the New Yorker hotel, New York. Principal speaker will be Dr. Glenn G. Slocum, chief of the division of microbiology of the Food and Drug Administration, who will discuss the "Sterility Testing of Parenteral Products."

WHO Participation Approved

Amendments incorporated by the house in S. J. Res. 98 providing for United States participation in the World Health Organization were accepted by the senate Tuesday and the bill forwarded to the White House for the President's signature. The amendments placed a ceiling of $1,920,000 on the annual contributions of this country to the organization and provided that the American delegates must meet certain qualifications as to medical knowledge and experience to be appointed as American representatives.

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This chemical is made to a high and very uniform standard of chemical purity to serve as a catalytic raw material. Batch after batch will be found to have the same exact degree of purity—a factor so necessary with catalytic agents. One important use is for the manufacture of Formaldehyde.

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Current Market Quotations

Chemicals and Related Materials

June 11, 1948

Unless otherwise indicated, listings are first-hand quotations on large lots, f.o.b. New York. Changes and trends are noted in the market reports, with other informative comment. The locations of these reports are given in the table of contents on page 4.

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A

Acacia (see Gum, arabic)

Acetaldehyde, 99%, dms., 55 gals., works, lb. 11½ - 12
5 and 10 gals., works, lb. 12 - 16
tanks, works, lb. 09½ - 10½

Acetaldol (see Aldol)

Acetamide CP, fib dms., lb. 65 - 75
tech., fib dms., lb. 38 - 45

Acetanilide, tech., bbls., c.l., lb. 22 - —
l.c.l., lb. 23 - 26
kgs., lb. 28 - —

USP, bbls., 2,000-lb. lots, lb. 40 - 50
smaller lots, lb. 41 - 55

Acetic anhydride, dms., c.l., frt alld E, lb. 13½ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E, lb. 15 - —
tanks frt alld E, lb. 12 - —

Acetoacetanilide, fib. dms., wt. basis, lb. 63 - —
bbls., wt. basis, lb. 67½ - —

Acetoacetorthotoluidide, bbls., lb. 90 - —
fib. dms., works, lb. 63 - —

Acetoacetorthoxylidenamilide, bbls., works, lb. 1.62 - —
fib. dms., wks., lb. 1.15 - —

Acetone, CP, cbys., c.l., dlvd, lb. 09½ - 10
L.C.L., dlvd, lb. 10½ - 11
tanks, dlvd, lb. 08 - 08½

Methyl (see Mi)

Acetonitric, dms., c.l., works, lb. 45 - —
L.C.L., works, lb. 50 - —
smaller containers, works, lb. 55 - 60

Acetophenetidin, USP, bbls., works, frt. equald., lb. 1.10 - 1.20

Acetophenone, dms, lb. 1.50 - 1.85

Acetyl chloride cbys., works, lb. 55 - 60

Acetyltributyl citrate, dms., lb. 43 - 51
smaller pkgs., lb. 54 - —

Acetyltriethyl citrate, dms., lb. 36 - 41
smaller pkgs., lb. 47 - —

Acid, adipic, dms., c.l., works, lb. 07½ - —
Acetic, glacial or redist. 28%, bbls., 100 lbs. 3.78 - 4.68
60%, bbls., 100 lbs. 7.56 - 7.81
70%, bbls., 100 lbs. 9.45 - 9.70
80%, bbls., 100 lbs. 10.80 - 11.05
glacial, synthetic, C.P., dms., works, 100 lbs. 13.50 - 14.00
USP, dms., works, 100 lbs. 11.50 - 12.00
tech., dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 10.07 - 11.00
tanks, works, 100 lbs. 8.00 - 8.62

Acetic acid price ranges above are c.l. and l.c.l. quantities. Carboys and cases are 50c. per 100 lbs. higher.

Acetic anhydride (see Acetic anhydride above)

Acetylsalicylic, USP, special, bbls., makers' primary distrib., point of ship't, 100 lb. lots, lb. 50 - —
smaller lots, lb. 51 - 64

Acetylene, tech., fine, cryst., gran. (30-40 mesh) powd. (80 mesh), bbls., same basis, lb. 45 - 50

Freight equalized, shipment identical quantity over standard routes, from N. Y., Phila., Midland, Mich., Chicago and St. Louis.

Aminoacetic, NF, bbls., frt adjusted, lb. 1.50 - 1.75

Anthranilic, resub., bbls., lb. 2.00 - 2.30
tech., bbls., lb. 1.05 - 1.35

Arsenous, tech. (see Arsenic, white).

Ascorbic, USP, dms. 500-kilo lots, kilo. 21.50 - —
25-50 kilo lots, kilo. 25.00 - —
10-kilo lots, kilo. 25.25 - —
5-kilo lots, kilo. 25.70 - —
bots., kilo lots, kilo. 26.41 - —
500 grams, kilo 27.47 - —

Battery, cbys., c.l., E. works, 100 lbs. 1.00 - 1.75
l.c.l., E. works, 100 lbs. 2.05 - 2.75

Benzoic, tech., bbls. 4,000 lbs. or more, lb. 42 - —
1,000 to 3,960 lbs., lb. 44 - —
200 lbs. or less, lb. 47 - —

USP, bbls., 4,000 lbs. up, lb. 54 - —
1,000 to 3,900 lbs., lb. 55 - —
200 lbs. or less, lb. 58 - 59

dms., 1,000 lbs. up, lb. 55 - 56
1,000 to 3,900 lbs., lb. 56 - 57
200 lbs. or less, lb. 58 - 59

Benzoxynaphthoic, bbls., works, lb. 1.25 - 1.45

Boric, tech., 99.5%, cryst., paper bgs., c.l., frt. split, ton 124.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse., ton 144.80 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse., ton 149.70 - —
powd., paper bgs., c.l., frt. split, ton 104.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi., ton 124.80 - 125.60
less ton lots, same basis, ton 129.50 - 130.00
bbls., c.l., frt. split, ton 124.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi., ton 144.70 - 145.60
less car lots, same basis, ton 149.50 - 150.00
grain, bulk, ton 95.50 - —
paper bgs., c.l., frt. split, ton 99.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi., ton 119.70 - 120.60
less ton lots, same basis, ton 124.80 - 125.00
bbls., c.l., frt. split, ton 119.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi., ton 139.70 - 140.60
less ton lots, same basis, ton 144.70 - 145.00

USP $25 per ton higher.

Broener's, bbls., lb. 1.34 - —

Butyric, 99%, dms., c.l., works, lb. 31 - —
l.c.l., works, lb. 35 - —
tankcars, works, lb. 33 - —

Cacodylic, bots., lb. 12.00 - 16.50

Camphoric, natural, dms., lb. 8.00 - 8.50
synth., dms., lb. 6.00 - 6.50

Caprylic, tech., dms., lb. 50 - 50½

Caprylic, 99%, dms., lb. 50 - 50½

Castor oil, split, dms., lb. 23½ - 23¾

Chlorosulphonic, dms., c.l., works, lb. 03 - —
l.c.l., works, lb. 03½ - 04½
tanks, works, lb. 02½ - —

Acid, chromic, 99½-99¾%, dms., c.l., works, lb. .23½ - —
l.c.l., works, lb. .24 - .25
Cinnamic, reid bots, lb. 3.00 - 4.00
Citric, anhyd., gran., fine gran., bbls., lb. .25½ - —
dms., c.l., lb. 24 - —
10,000 lbs., 1 ship't, lb. 24½ - —
kgs., lb. 25½ - —
Anhydrous citric acid powder, ½c. per lb. higher
USP cryst., bbls., c.l., lb. 25 - —
10,000 lbs., 1 ship't, lb. 25½ - —
smaller lots, lb. 26 - —
kgs., lb. 26¼ - —
gran., fine gran., bbls., c.l., lb. 22 - —
10,000 lbs., 1 ship't, lb. 22½ - —
smaller lots, lb. 23 - —
kgs., lb. 23½ - —
USP citric acid powder ½c. per lb. higher
Cleve's, bbls., mixed, lb. .61 - .65
Coconut oil, dist., dms., lb. .32 - .34
Corn oil, sdl., dms., lb. .20¾ - .21¾
Cottonseed oil, dist., dms., lb. .20¾ - .21¾
Cresylic, dom., crudist high-boil 50% (210°-215°), low boil 50% (204°-206°) and special blends, dms., c.l., works frt equald., gal. 1.61 - —
l.c.l., same basis, gal. 1.64 - —
tanks, same basis, gal. 1.56 - —
Petroleum, 185° C to 205° C, non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles, gal. 1.005 - —
l.c.l., same basis, gal. 1.025 - 1.045
tanks, same basis, gal. .925 - —
190° C to 220° C, non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles, gal. .93 - —
l.c.l., same basis, gal. .95 - .97
tanks, same basis, gal. .85 - —
210° C to 240° C, non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles, gal. .745 - —
l.c.l., same basis, gal. .765 - .785
tanks, same basis, gal. .665 - —
255° C to 271° C, non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles, gal. .62 - —
l.c.l., same basis, gal. .72 - .74
tanks, same basis, gal. .622 - —
Crotonic, bbls., Canadian, works, lb. 35 - —
Dichlorophenoxyacetic fib. dms., c.l., works, frt equald., lb. 75 - —
l.c.l., same basis, lb. 83 - 90
Diethylbarbituric (see Barbital)
F, bbls., works, lb. 1.75 - 1.78
Folic, bots., gram. 2.00 - —
Formic, 85%, cbys., c.l., works, lb. 12 - .13
l.c.l., works, lb. 12½ - 14½
90% cbys., c.l., works, lb. 12½ - 13½
l.c.l., works, lb. 13 - 14
Fumaric, tech., bbls., dms., lb. .27 - .28
Gallic, NF V, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots, lb. 1.40 - —
smaller lots, lb. 1.43 - 1.45
technical, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots, lb. 1.23 - —
smaller lots, lb. 1.26 - 1.28
Gamma, bbls., lb. 1.13 - 1.20
Glycerole, tech., 50%, bots., lb. 28 - 31
dms., lb. 14 - —
kgs., lb. 16 - —
Glycolic (see Acid, hydroxyacetic).
H, bbls., works, lb. No prices
Hydriodic, 45-47%, cbys., lb. 2.52 - 2.54
57%, cbys., lb. 2.83 - 2.85
Hydrobromic, medicinal, 48% cbys., dlvd. E., lb. 48 - —
tech., 48% cbys., dlvd E., lb. 45 - —
34% cbys., dlvd. E., lb. 35 - 37
Hydrochloric (see Acid, muriatic).
Hydrocyanic, cyls., works, lb. 80 - 1.00
dilute, NF, 2%, 5-lb bots., lb. 30 - 40
Hydrofluoric, anhyd., cyls., works, lb. 19 - 19½
tanks, works, lb. 16 - —
30%, steel dms., works, lb. 09 - —
48%, steel dms., works, lb. 12 - —
52%, steel dms., works, lb. 12½ - —
60%, steel dms., works, lb. 18½ - —
70%, steel dms., works, lb. 15 - —
Hydrofluosilicic, 30-35%, bbls., lb. 08 - 09
Hydroxyacetic, tech., 70%, bbls., non-return., Phila., lb. 084 - —
tanks, Belle, W Va., 100% basis, lb. 085 - —
Hypophosphorous, USP, dms., lb. 75 - 77
J, bbls., works, 20% basis, lb. 2.64 - 2.66
L, bbls., works, lb. .80 - .95
Lactic, edible, 50%, bbls., 20 or more, lb. .16 - —
smaller lots, lb. .16½ - .17
80%, bbls., 5 or less, lb. 24½ - 24¾
plastic grade, 50%, bbls., 20 or more, lb. 17¾ - —
10 or less, lb. 18¾ - —
80%, bbls., 5 or less, lb. 31¾ - 32¾
tech., 22%, bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 4.40 - —
l.c.l., works, 100 lbs. 4.80 - —
cbys., works, 100 lbs. 5.30 - —
44%, bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 8.15 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works, 100 lbs. 8.55 - —
cbys., works, 100 lbs. 9.05 - —
USP XII, 85%, cbys., lb. 54 - 57
USP VIII, 75%, cbys., lb. 52 - 59
Laurent's, bbls., lb. .80 - —
Lauric, dist., 85-90%, dms., lb. 40 - 40½
60%, dms., lb. 35 - 35½
Linseed oil, reg. dist., dms., lb. 3200- 3250
water white, dms., lb. 3500- 3550
Maleic, powd., dms. Anhydride (see M), lb. 26 - 30
Malic, powd., kgs., lb. 47 - —
Mandelic, NF, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, lb. 1.85 - —
smaller lots, lb. 1.90 - 2.10
Mixed, tanks, nitric unit, lb. 65 - 66
sulphuric unit, lb. 0085- 009
Molybdic, kgs., works, lb. 95 - 1.10
Monochloroacetic, purified, flake, 99% dms., lb. 26 - 27
tech., flake, 96-97%, bbls., lb. 21½ - 23
Monosulphonic, bbls., lb. 1.60 - —

Acid, muriatic, 18°, cbys., c.l., E. works, 100 lbs. 1.50 - 1.70
l.c.l., E. works, 100 lbs. 1.90 - 2.50
tanks, E. works, ton 18.00 - 18.20
20°, cbys., c.l., E. works, 100 lbs. 1.85 - 2.00
tanks, E. works, ton 20.00 - 21.00
22°, cbys., c.l., E. works, 100 lbs. 2.25 - 2.50
l.c.l., E. works, ton 22.00 - 26.00
CP, USP, consumers, cbys., extra, lb. 08 - —
6-lb. bots., extra, lb. 10 - —
dealers, cbys., extra, lb. 06½ - —
6-lb. bots., extra, lb. 08½ - —
Myristic, dist., dms., lb. .45 Nom.
Naphthenic, 220-230 acidity, dms., works, lb. 15 - —
tanks, works, lb. 12 - —
230-240 acidity, dms., works, lb. 20 - —
tanks, works, lb. 17 - —
Naphthol(1)-4-sulphonic (see Acid Neville and Winther's)
Naphthol(1)-5-sulphonic (see Acid L)
Naphthol(1)-5-sulphonic,S-amino (see Acid, S)
Naphthol(1)-3,6, disulphonic,8-amino (see Acid, H).
Naphthol(2)-6,8-disulphonic (see Acid, Gamma).
(2)-7-sulphonic,2-amino (see Acid J).
(2)-1-sulphonic (see Acid, Tobias)
Neville and Winthers, dms., lb. .80 - .84
Nicotinic, USP, dms., works, kilo 7.00 - 7.30
Nicotinic amide (see Nicotinamide)
Nitric, 36° cbys., c.l., E. works, 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
l.c.l., E. works, 100 lbs. 5.25 - 5.65
38°, cbys., c.l., E. works, 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
l.c.l., E. works, 100 lbs. 5.75 - 6.45
40°, cbys., c.l., E. works, 100 lbs. 6.00 - 6.50
l.c.l., E. works, 100 lbs. 6.25 - 6.95
42°, cbys., c.l., E. works, 100 lbs. 6.50 - 7.00
l.c.l., E. works, 100 lbs. 6.75 - 7.45
CP, USP, consumers, cbys., extra, lb. 15 - —
7-lb. bots., ex extra, lb. 17 - —
dealers, cbys., extra, lb. 11½ - —
7-lb. bots., ex extra, lb. 13½ - —
Oleic (see Oil, red).
Oleum (see Acid, sulphuric, fuming).
Orthocresotinic, dms., c.l., works, lb. 67 - —
l.c.l., works, lb. 69 - —
Oxalic, bbls., c.l., works, lb. 13½ - 14
10,000 lbs., works, lb. 13½ - 14¼
smaller lots, works, lb. 14½ - 15¼
Palm oil, white, dist., dms., lb. 21¼ - 21¾
Para-aminobenzoic, purified, dms., works, lb. 4.60 - —
technical, bbls., works, lb. 4.10 - —
Paranitrobenzoic, cbys., lb. 80 - —
Paratoluidinemetanilbbls, works, lb. 92 - 95
Peanut oil, sdl., dms., 30% Nom.
Perchloric, 60%, cbys., works, lb. 58 - 62
70-72%, cbys., works, lb. 61 - 66
Phenylacetic, bots., lb. 1.51 - 1.75
Phenylglycollic (see Cinchophen)
Phenylglycollic (see Acid, mandelic)
Phosphoric, food grade, 50%, bbls., c.l., works, frt equald., 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis, 100 lbs. 5.25 - 6.50
cbys., c.l., works, frt equald., 100 lbs. 5.00 -
l.c.l., works, frt alld 100 lbs. 6.00 - 7.50
75%, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald., 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
cbys., c.l., works, frt equald., 100 lbs. 6.10 - —
l.c.l., works, frt alld, 100 lbs. 8.00 - 9.00
tanks, works, frt equald., 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
NF, 85%, cbys., c.l., lb. 10½ - —
l.c.l., lb. 11½ - 13
dilute, 10%, cbys., dms., lb. 07 - 07½
Picramic, ogs., lb. 62 - 70
Picric, bbls., lb. 30 - 31
Propionic, nat., dms., works, lb. 18 - —
tanks, works, lb. 17 - —
synth., pure, dms., works, lb. 22 - —
bots., works, lb. 21 - —
Pyrogallic, tech., bbls., lb. No prices
N.F., cryst., dms., lb. 2.80 - 3.03
resub., dms., lb. 3.30 - 3.47
Pyroligneous, bbls., incl. l.c.l. ex whse., gal. 43 -
Ricinoleate (see Acid, castor oil, sulfo).
S, bbls., works, lb. 2.75 - 2.79
Salicylic, tech., bbls., c.l., lb. 31 - —
smaller lots, lb. 38 - —
USP, bbls., c.l., lb. 40 - —
smaller lots, lb. 47 - —
Sebacic, tech., dms., c.l. works, lb. 68 - —
l.c.l., works, lb. 70 - 72
Sorbean oil, sdl., c.l., works, 20½ - 21¾
Stearic, double pressed, bgs., 22 -
single pressed, bgs., 22 - 22½
triple pressed, bgs., 23½ - 23¾
Succinic, bbls., lb. 87 - 90
Sulphanilic, CP, bags, works, lb. 1.60 - 1.63
tech., dms., works, lb. 17 - —
Sulphuric, 60° cbys., c.l., E. works, 100 lbs. 1.25 - —
l.c.l., E. works, 100 lbs. 1.50 - 2.20
tanks, E. works, ton 12.25 - —
66°, cbys., c.l., E. works, 100 lbs. 1.50 - —
l.c.l., E. works, 100 lbs. 1.75 - 2.45
tanks, E. works, ton 17.00 - —
98%, tanks, E. works, ton 16.00 - —
CP, N.F., consumers, cbys., extra, lb. 08 - —
9-lb. bots., ex extra, lb. 10 - —
dealers, cbys., extra, lb. 06½ - —
9-lb. bots., ex extra, lb. 08½ - —
fuming, 20%, tanks, E. works, ton 18.00 - —
Tallow, dist., dms., lb. 24¼ - 25¼

Acacia—Alcohol, Ethylhexyl

Acid, tannic, tech., 90-62%, dms., lb. 68 - 69
70-72% dms., lb. 80 - 85
75-76%, dms., lb. 86 - 90
USP, fluffy, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots, lb. 1.45 - —
smaller lots, lb. 1.47 - 1.55
powder, bbls., 1,000 lb. lots, lb. 1.25 - —
smaller lots, lb. 1.30 - 1.50
Tartaric, USP, bbls., 10,000 lbs., 1 ship't, lb. 41½ - —
smaller lots, lb. 42 - —
dms., lb. 41 - 45
kgs., lb. 42½ - —
Thioglycollic, refined, bbls., cbys., basis 100%, lb. 1.95 - 2.00
tech., bbls., cbys., basis 100%, lb. 1.40 - —
Tobias, bbls., lb. .65 - —
Trichloroacetic, bots., lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Toluenesulphonic, dms., works, lb. 20 - —
Tungstic, tech., 100-lb. pkgs., lb. 2.65 - —
Aconite, cuves ois, lb. 60 - 65
Root, bls., lb. 80 - 85
Aconitine, amorph., mild, bots., oz. 72.25 - 72.50
cryst., potent, lots, oz. 87.00 -
Acrylonitrile, dms., c.l., works, lb. 30½ - —
l.c.l., works, lb. 31 - 42
tanks, works, lb. 220½ - —
Actos lumae (see Lanolin)
Aconis vernalis herb, bls., lb. 40 - 45
Agar, lb. 3.25 - 3.50
Agaric, white, bls., lb. 2.00 - 2.25
Agrimony herb, ibs., lb. 40 - 45
Albumen (egg), edible, flrs., bbls., lb. 2.58 - 2.75
powd., bbls., lb. 2.03 - 2.80
tech., cryst., bbls., lb. 1.55 - 1.65
Albumen, blood dark (see Blood, dried, soluble)
light, dms., c.l., lb. 70 75
Egg (see Albumen).
Alcohol, allyl, dms., c.l., dlvd, lb. 26½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd., lb. 27½ - —
tanks, dlvd, lb. 25 - —
Amyl, ex pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld E of Miss., lb. 18 - —
l.c.l. frt alld E of Miss., lb. 19 - —
tanks, frt. alld E of Miss., lb. 17 - —
(see also Fusel oil, refd.)
Benzyl, cns., lb. 72 - 80
dms., lb. 68 - 88
Butyl, normal, ferment., lb., frd prod., dms., c.l., frt alld, lb. 22 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E, lb. 24 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E, lb. 21½ - —
tankwagon, frt. alld. E, lb. 22 - —
other production dms., c.l., frt. alld. E., lb. 23 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E, lb. 24 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E, lb. 21½ - —
synthetic dms., c.l., frt. alld. E., lb. 19 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E, lb. 20 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E, lb. 17½ - —

Normal synthetic butyl alcohol prices in West .01c. per lb. higher

secondary, dms., c.l., dlvd., lb. 12 - 13½
l.c.l., dlvd., lb. 12½ - 14
tanks, dlvd., lb. 10½ - 12
tertiary, dms., c.l., lb. 13½ - —
l.c.l., dms., lb. 14 - —
tanks, lb. 12 - —
Cetyl, dms., c.l., works, lb. 26 - —
l.c.l., works, lb. 27 - —
tanks, works, lb. 24½ - —
Ceteryl, dom., CP, fiber cns., 1,000 lbs., lb. 2.25 - —
smaller lots, lb. 2.30 - 2.75
Cinnamic, bots., lb. 2.80 - 3.25
Denatured, CD12, CD32, CD14, dms., dlvd. E. of Miss. R., gal. 94½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R., gal. 98½ - 1.03½
tanks, dlvd. E. of Miss. R., gal. 87½ - —

Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.

SD1, 190 pf., dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R., gal. 95 - —
l.c.l., same basis, gal. 99 - 1.04
tanks, same basis, gal. 88 - —
SD2B, dms., c.l., dlvd. E of Miss. R., gal. 95 - —
l.c.l., same basis, gal. 99 - 1.04
tanks, same basis, gal. 88 - —
SD3H, dms., c.l., dlvd. E of Miss. R., gal. 93 - —
l.c.l., same basis, gal. 97 - 1.02
tanks, same basis, gal. 86 - —
SD29, denatured with acetaldehyde, dms., c.l., dlvd. E of Miss. R., gal. 96 - —
l.c.l., same basis, gal. 1.00 - 1.05
tanks, same basis, gal. 80 - —

When any of the several SD29 denaturants is supplied by the purchaser, the prices are the same as those of SD21 plus 1½c. per gal. denaturing charge.

Special solvent, dms., c.l., dlvd. E Miss R, gal. 95½ - —
l.c.l., same basis, gal. 99½ - 1.04½
tanks, same basis, gal. 88½ - —

Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.

Dinetone, acetone free, dms., c.l., dlvd., lb. 13½ - 14½
l.c.l., dlvd., lb. 14 - 15½
tanks, dlvd., lb. 12 - 13
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd., lb. 14 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., lb. 15 - —
tanks, dlvd., lb. 12½ - —
Ethyl, 190 pf., dms., c.l., dlvd. E. Miss R., gal. 18.05 - —
l.c.l., same basis, gal. 18.60 - 18.14
tanks, same basis, gal. 17.78 - —
absolute, dms., c.l., same basis, gal. 19.62 - —
l.c.l., same basis, gal. 19.06 - 19.11
tanks, same basis, gal. 18.25 - —
Ethylhexyl, dms., c.l., works, lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., works, lb. .30½ - —
tanks, works, lb. .28½ - —

Alcohol, Furfuryl—Amyl Alcohol

Alcohol, furfuryl, tech., cns., works..lb. .30 - —
dms., c.l., works.....lb. 21½- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .23 - —
tanks, works .....lb. 18 - —
Isoamyl (see Carbinol, Isobutyl).
Isobutyl, refd., dms., works..... lb. .13 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .12 - —
Isopropyl, refd., 91%, dms., incl., c.l., dlvd..gal. .50½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....gal. .53½- —
tanks, dlvd.....gal. .41 - —
99%, dms., incl., c.l., dlvd....gal. .54½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....gal .57½- —
tanks, dlvd..... gal. .45 - —
Methyl (see Methanol).
Methylamyl (see Carbinol, methylisobutyl).
Octyl, perfumer's grade, bots.....lb. 5.50 - —
Phenylethyl, cns. .....lb. 1.50 - 2.50
Polyvinyl, type A, fiber-pack, Niagara Falls..lb. .65 - .70
type B, fiber-pack, same basis..lb. .60 - .68
Propyl, normal, dms., c.l., works.lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .13 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .11 - —
Salicyl (see Saligenin)
Tetrahydrofurfuryl, cns., Cedar Rapids, Ia..lb. .47 - —
dms., c.l., Waverly, N. Y.....lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .44 - —
tanks, Niagara Falls, N. Y.....lb. .36 - —
Aldol, 95%, dms., works.....lb. .15 - .16
denaturing grade, dms.....gal. 1.33 - 1.48
Aletris root, bgs.....lb. 1.85 - 1.90
Algin, bbls., fib. dms.....lb. .76 - 1.00
Alizarin (see Red, alizarin).

Alkanet root, bgs.....lb. .65 - .70
Allspice, Jamaica (see Pimento).
Mexican, bgs. .....lb. .14½- .15
Allyl bromide, cbys., 5,000 lbs., works. lb. .99 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Chloride, dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .14½- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .12½- —
Aloe, Cape, cs.....lb. .30 - .31
Curacao, kgs.....lb. .35 - .36
Socotrine, kgs.....lb. .35 - .36
Aloin, bbls., dms., kgs.....lb. 3.75 - 4.05
Alphacellulose, bgs., c.l., works....lb. .64 - .15
Alphanaphthol, bbls. .....lb. .63 - .70
Alphanaphthylamine, bbls. .....lb. .38 - 38½
Alphanaphthylthiourea, 93-98½, fib. dms., works, frt. alld..lb. 4.00 - 4.40
Alphanitronaphthalene, bbls. .....lb. .34 - —
Alphapicoline, ret. dms., works, frt. equald..lb. .27½- .30
Alphapinene, tanks, S. works.....gal. .47 - —
Alphaterpineol, dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E.lb. .18 - —
Alphatocopherol, ampuls.....kilo. 750.00 - —
Althea root, NF, peeled, bls.....lb. .30 - .35
Alum, ammonia, burnt, USP, bbls. lb. .16 - 18
gran., bbls., works.....100 lbs. 3.80 - —
lump, bbls., works.....100 lbs. 4.05 - —
powd., bbls., works.....100 lbs. 4.20 - —
Potash, gran., bbls., works...100 lbs. 4.05 - —
lump, bbls., works.....100 lbs. 4.25 - —
powd., bbls., works.....100 lbs. 4.45 - —
Potash-chrome, bbls.....lb. 12½- .15
Soda, bbls., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.25 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 4.25 - 5.00

Alumina, calcined, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .03½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .04½- .06¾
crystalline (see Aluminum oxide).
Aluminum acetate, basic solution, 24%, bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .11 - —
20%, bbls., l.c.l., works.....lb. .10 - —
Chloride, anhyd., com'l, dms., c.l., works..lb. .10 - .11
l.c.l., works.....lb. .10¼- —
cryst., com'l, dms., c.l., works..lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06½- .06¾
solution, 32°, cbys., c.l., works...lb. .02¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .03¼- —
Fluoride, tech., anhyd., bbls., c.l., frt. equald..lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .11 - .13
Formate, basic solution, cks., c.l..lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .10 - —
Hydrate, heavy, bgs., c.l., frt equald. ton. 52.00 - 56.00
l.c.l., works .....ton. 72.00 - —
light, bgs., dlvd. .....lb. .17 - —
Hydroxide gel, tech., min. 15% Al(OH)3, dms., 10,000 lbs. or more, f.o.b. ship't point....lb. .03 - .03½
ton lots, same basis.....lb. .03¼- .03½
smaller lots, same basis....lb. .03¾- .04
14-15% Al_2O_3, fib dms., works. lb. .20¾- —
contract, works .....lb. .13¾- —
9-9½% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works. lb. .17¾- —
contract, works.....lb. .16¾- —
dried, USP XII, fib. dms., works. lb. .78 - —
contract, works.....lb. .75 - —
powder, tech. (see Aluminum hydrate).
USP IX, bbls., dms.....lb. .15 - .17

Aluminum laurate, precip., bbls....lb. .42 - —
Linoleate, solid, bbls.....lb. .48 - —
Metal, 98-99%, ingots, 10,000 lbs..lb. .15 - —
slgs 10,000 lbs.....lb. .14 - —
Naphthenate, liquid, dms., dlvd...lb. .24½- —
Oleate, dms., contract.....lb. .43¾- —
Oxide, amorphous (see Alumina, calcined).
cryst., flour, classified, 8-240 mesh, dms., frt. alld..lb. .14 - .15
kgs., ton, frt. alld.....lb. .12½- —
smaller lots, frt. alld...lb. .13 - .15
280-600 mesh, dms., frt. alld.lb. .32 - .35
kgs., frt. alld.....lb. .31 - —
500 mesh, dms., frt. alld....lb. .35 - .37
kgs., frt. alld.....lb. .34 - —
600 mesh, dms., frt. alld..lb. .51 - .53
kgs., frt. alld.....lb. .50 - —
optical, floated, kgs., dlvd....lb. .36 - .86
unclassified, dms., frt. alld..lb. .16 - .17
kgs., frt. alld.....lb. .15 - —
Aluminum oxide flour prices W. of Denver ½c. per lb. higher.
Paste, lining, extra fine, dms. ..lb. .56 - .63
standard, dms. .....lb. .38 - .43
Powder, lining, extra fine, dms....lb. .93 - —
litho, dms.. .....lb. .47 - .52
standard, dms. .....lb. .62 - —
rubber comp., dms.....lb. .47 - —
unpolished, stand., dms.....lb. .43 - .44
varnish, stand., dms.....lb. .47 - —
Aluminum powder and paste prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c. per lb. for 100 lb. drs., 1½c. per lb. for 50-lb. drs., 3c. per lb for 10-lb. can, and 5c. to 12c. per lb. for smaller containers. Deduct 1c. per lb. for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs., 2c. for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs., 3c. for 5,000 to 29,999 lbs., and 4c. for 30,000 lbs or more. Where destination is within the continental U. S., a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier, transportation rate will be made from sellers' invoice on orders of 200 lbs. or over
Resinate, precip., dms.....lb. 20½- —
Stearate, dibasic, cns., c.l.....lb. .44 - —
l.c.l .....lb. .45 - —
monobasic cns., c.l.....lb. .44 - —
l.c.l .....lb. .45 - —
tribasic, cns., c.l.....lb. .49 - —
less than 1 ton.....lb. .50 - .51
Sulphate, com'l, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 1.15 - 1.30
l.c.l., same basis.....100 lbs. 1.40 - 1.50
bbls., c.l., same basis....100 lbs. 1.55 - 1.60
l.c.l., same basis.....100 lbs. 1.95 - 2.00
iron-free, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.95 - 2.25
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.35 - 2.50
Trihydrate, heavy (see Aluminum hydrate).
Ambergris, gray, tins.....oz 8.50 -12.00
Aminoazotoluene, bbls. .....lb 85 - —
Aminomethylpropanol, cns., dms., works. lb .50 - .60
Aminomethylethanolamine, tanks, works. lb .50 - —
Aminopyrine, bots., dms.....lb. 6.00 - 6.10
Ammonia, anhydrous, fertilizer, tanks, works, frt. equald..ton. 59.00 -70.00
pure, cyls., extra.....lb 16 - —
refrigeration, tanks, works.....ton. 61.50 -72.50
Aqua, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .03 - .03¼
l.c.l., works.....lb .03½- —
tanks, works (NH_3 content)....ton 65.00 - —
Ammoniac gum (see Gum, ammoniac).
Salt, gray, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 7.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs 7.40 - —
white, gran., bbls., c.l., works.. 100 lbs. 4.75 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 5.15 - —
Ammonium acetate, purified, dms....lb. .59 - .60
reagent, jars .....lb .61 - .63
Benzoate, USP, dms., kgs., 4,000 lbs. frt. alld..lb. .80 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld.....lb. .81 - 1.08
Biborate, bbls., c.l., works.....ton. 320.00 - —
ton lots, works.....ton. 338.50 - —
less ton lots, works.....ton. 343.50 - —
Bicarbonate, dms., works, c.l.....lb. .061 - .067
Bichromate, bbls., works.....lb. .26 - .30
Bifluoride, dms., frt. alld. E.....lb. .15½- .16
Bromide, gran., NF, bbls.....lb. .36 - .37
dms. .....lb. .37 - .40
powdered ammonia bromide 10c. per lb. higher.
Carbonate, USP, lump, dms.....lb. 16½- .17
powdered, 1c. per lb. higher.
Chloride, tech. (see Ammoniac, salt). USP, bbls., dms., kgs.....lb. .13 - .18
Citrate, dibasic, bbls.....lb. .75 - —
dms. .....lb. .80 - .85
Fluoride (see Bifluoride).
Hydroxide (see Ammonia aqua).
Hypophosphite, NF, dms.....lb. 1.25 - 1.27
Iodide, NF, jars.....lb. 3.80 - 3.96
Linoleate, plastic, 80%, dms., works.. lb. .40½- —
kgs., works.....lb. .42½- —
25%, dms., frt. alld, zone 1...lb. .21½- —
tech., bbls., works.....lb. .37 - —
cms., works.....lb. .39 - —
Molybdate, CP, cryst., kgs.....lb. 1.26 - 1.30
fine cryst., bbls., kgs.....lb. .84 - .87
purified, dms.....lb. 1.10 - 1.12
Nitrate, fertilizer grade, Canadian, 33.5% N, bgs., c.l., shipping point..ton. 29.50 - —
dom., bgs., western works....ton. 50.00 -52.50
Nitrate-dolomite, 20.5% N, bgs., Hopewell, Va..ton. 37.50 - —
Oleate, dms. .....lb. .39½- —
Oxalate, fine gran., bbls.....lb. .23 - —
dms. .....lb. .25 - .26
Pentaborate, gran., bbls., c.l., works. ton. 230.00 - —
ton lots, works.....ton. 248.50 - —
less ton lots, works.....ton. 253.50 - —
Ammonia pentaborate powder, $10 per ton higher.
Perchlorate, kgs.....lb. .23 - —
Persulphate, kgs.....lb. .23½- .28
Phosphate, dibasic, NF V, bbls., kgs. lb. .37 - .38
tech., bgs., c.l., works.....lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07¾- —
Salicylate, NF, dms., kgs.....lb. 1.25 - —
Silicofluoride, bbls., works.....lb. .12½- —
Stearate, anhydrous, dms.....lb. .34 - —
paste, dms.....lb. .06½- —
Sulphamate bbls., dms., works...lb. .18 - .20
Sulphate, bulk, producing ovens..ton. 38.00 -40.00
Sulphide, liquid, 40-45% basis, 100% dms., c.l., works..lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .10½- —
tanks, dlvd. or frt .alld....lb. .08½- —
Sulphocyanate, pure, dms., jars...lb. .63 - .71
Sulphocyanide, tech., bbls., c.l., works..lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works.....lb. .14 - .17
Thiocyanate (see Ammonia sulphocyanide).
Thioglycolate, highly purified, 100% basis, bbls..lb. 7.10 - 8.25
Amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .30½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .31½- —
tanks, dlvd. .....lb. .29 - —
ex pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R..lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .25 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .23 - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, amyl).

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Sulfamerazine U.S.P.
(powder and micro crystal)
Sodium Sulfamerazine U.S.P.
Sulfanilamide U.S.P.
(powder, crystal and micro crystal)
Sulfathiazole U.S.P.
(powder, crystal and micro crystal)
Sodium Sulfathiazole U.S.P.
Sulfapyridine N.F.
Sodium Sulfapyridine
Aminoacetic Acid N.F.
Calcium Pantothenate (Dextro)
Choline Chloride
Choline Dihydrogen Citrate
Cinchophen N.F.
(and Sodium Salt)
Folic Acid
Neocinchophen U.S.P.
Mandelic Acid N.F.
Calcium Mandelate U.S.P.
Menadione U.S.P.
Methylene Blue U.S.P.
(powder and crystal)
Nicotinic Acid U.S.P.
Nicotinamide U.S.P.
Nicotinamide HCl.
Pyridoxine HCl.
Saligenin
Propylthiouracil
Phenothiazine N.F.
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Amyl Butyrate—Black Indian Hemp Root

Amyl butyrate, dms. lb. .90 - 1.00
Chloride, mixed, tech., dms., c.l., works. lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works. lb. .08 - —
tanks, works. lb .06 - —
Ether (see Ether, amyl).
Nitrite, USP, bots. lb. 1.75 - 1.83
Mercaptan, dms., works. lb. 1.10 - —
Salicylate, cns. lb. .77 - 1.00
Stearate, dms., works. lb. .42 - .45½
Anethol, com'l, dms., works. lb. .50 - —
NF, dms. lb. .90 - 1.40
Angelica root, dom. (atropurpurea), bls. lb. 1.10 - 1.15
imported, bls. lb. 1.50 - 1.60
Angostura bark, bls. lb. .50 - .55
Anilin oil, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works, frt alld. lb. .14 - —
tanks, works, frt alld. lb. .11 - —
Salt, dms., works. lb. .24 - .26
Anise, Argentine, bgs. lb. No stocks
Chinese, Star lb. .15½- .16
Cyprus, bgs. lb. .21½- .22
Mexican, bgs. lb. No stocks
Syrian, bgs., futures lb. .20 - .20½
Anisic aldehyde, bots., cns. lb 2.27 - 3.35
dms lb 2.22 - 2.75
Annatto paste, bxs. lb. .34 - .37
Seed, bgs. lb. .19 - .20
Anthracene, 80-85%, bbls., works. lb .60 - .80
99%, bbls., works. lb. .81 - 1.00
Anthraquinone, 99.5%, bbls. lb. .80 - —
Antimony butter (see Antimony chloride),
Chloride, solut., cbys. lb. .17 - —
Metal, bulk, c.l., mines. lb. .33 - .33½
Needle, cs. lb. No stocks
Antimony oxide, ceramic grade, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .29½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .30½- —
paint grade, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .33½- .34
l.c.l., works. lb. .34½- .35
Salt, 65%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. lb. No stocks
Sulphide, 65-70%, bbls., c.l., works. lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., works. lb. .24 - —
Antimony-potassium tartrate (see Tartar emetic)
Antipyrine, bbls. lb. 2.35 - 2.45
Apomorphine, bots. oz. 23.20 - 23.70
Archil extract, bbls. lb. No stocks
Areca nuts, powd., bbls. lb. .22 - .25
Arecoline hydrobromide, bots. oz. 6.10 - 7.10
Argols, min. 70%, bgs., shipment ports, per 100 kilos (100% purity). 18.00 - —
Arnica flowers, bbls. lb. .85 - .90
Arrowroot, powd., bgs., bbls. lb. .16 - .17
Arsenic, metal, lump, bbls., c.l. lb. No stocks
Su phide, yellow, bbls. lb No stocks
Tri oxide (see Acid, arsenous).
White, powd., bbls., c.l. lb. 06½- —
l.c.l. lb .08 - .09
Asafetida, cs. lb .35 - .36
powd., bbls., dms. lb. .50 - .53
Asbestine (see Talc, fibrous, N. Y.)
Asbestos fiber, 5D and 5K, bgs., c.l. (20 tons), Can mines. ton. 76.50 - —
5R, bgs., c.l. (20 tons), same basis. ton. 68.50 - —
6D, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), same basis. ton. 51.00 - —
Asbestos fiber, 7D, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), same basis. ton. 46.50 - —
7F, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), same basis. ton. 44.00 - —
7K, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), same basis. ton. 21.00 - —
7M, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), same basis. ton. 27.50 - —
7R, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), same basis ton. 26.50 - —
7RF, bgs., c.l., same basis. ton. 27.00 - —
7T, bgs., c.l., same basis. ton. 25.50 - —
7TF, bgs., c.l., same basis. ton. 27.00 - —
Asphaltum, California, dms., c.l. ton. 36.40 - —
l.c.l. ton. 41.40 - —
Cuban, A, bulk, c.l. ton. 60.00 - —
l.c.l. ton. 90.00 - —
B, bulk, c.l. ton. 38.50 - —
l.c.l. ton. 55.00 - —
Gilsonite, brilliant black, selects 270°-295° F fus. pt., bgs., f.o.b Colo. mines. ton. 36.50 - —
seconds, 300°-330° F fusing point, not uniform, bgs., mines. ton. 29.00 - —
Jet, bgs., ton lots, gross weight, Colo. mines. ton 29.00 - —
Manjak, No. 10, crude, dms., works. lb. 06½- —
process form, bgs., works lb. 05½- .12
Mexican, refd., dms., f.o.b. Tampico, metric ton. 27.50 - —
South American, refd., dms., c.l., N. J. refy. ton. 22.00 - 23.00
l.c.l., same basis. ton. 24.00 - 25.00
tanks, same basis. ton. 15.00 - —
Atropine, bots. oz. 10.80 - 12.00
Sulphate, bots. oz. 8.90 - 9.85

B

Balm of Gilead buds, bgs. lb. 2.00 - 2.25
Barbasco root (see Cube root).
Barberry root bark, bgs. lb. .78 - .80
Barbital, dms. lb. 4.50 - —
Sodium, dms. lb 4.75 - —
Barium carbonate, precip., bgs., 10 tons and up, works. ton. 67.50 - 75.00
small lots, works. ton 74.50 - 82.00
Chlorate, kgs., works. lb. 25½- .31
Chloride, NF, cryst., dms. lb. .25 - .27
pure, bbls., kgs. lb. .10 - .12
tech., bgs., c.l., works. ton. 85.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton 95.00 - —
Chromate, bgs., frt. equald. lb. .31½- .32
Dioxide, dms., c.l., works. lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .12 - —
Fluoride, bbls. lb. .14 - —
Hydrate, crystals, bgs. lb .09 - .09½
Hydroxide bbls., works. lb. .10 - —
Iodide, bots. lb 5.12 - —
Monoxide (see Oxide).
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works. lb .11½- —
l.c.l., works lb .13 - —
Oxide, grd., dms., works. lb .11 - .11½
l.c.l., works lb .12½- .13½
Peroxide (see Dioxide).
Silicofluoride, bbls. lb .17 - .19
Stearate, ctns., 1-ton up. lb. .48 - .49
smaller lots. lb. .50 - .51
Sulphate, tech (see Barytes and Blanc fixe)
X-ray, bbls. lb .11 - .13
Sulphide, dms., c.l., works. ton. 55.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton 70.00 - —
Baryte ore, approx. 94% $BaSO_4$, bulk, mines. ton. 9.40 - 12.50
Barytes, water-grd., paper bgs., c.l St. Louis ton 33.30 - —
l.c.l., same basis. ton. 35.10 - —
ex whse., N. Y. ton 16.25 - —
Southern off-color, bgs., mines. ton 19.00 - —
95-75%, bgs., mines. ton 20.00 - —
Barberry bark, bgs. lb .12 - .13
Bay leaves (see Laurel leaves)
Belladonna leaf, bls. lb 1.40 - 1.50
Root, bls lb .65 - .70
Bauxite, bulk, mines. ton 8.50 - 10.00
Bentonite, 200 mesh, bgs., works. ton 11.00 - —
Benzaldehyde, NF, dms. lb .68 - .90
tech, cbys., dms lb .45 - .55
Benzene (see Benzol).
Hexachloride, tech., 11% gamma bgs., dms., c.l., works. lb. .35½- .42½
l.c.l., works lb .370 - .474
dust, dry, 50%, distributors, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .22½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb .23½- —
wet, 50%, distributors, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb .22½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .24½- —
Benzidin base, bbls. lb .85 - —
Benzocaine, cns. lb 3.50 - 3.85
Benzol (benzene), pure, nitration and 90%, dms. ret., works. gal. .27 - .29
tanks, E of Omaha, frt. alld up to 2c. gal. .21 - —
W Coast, Minnequa, Colo., same basis. gal .21 - —
Benzophenone, dms. lb 1.30 - 1.70
Benzoyl chloride, cbys. lb .20 - .28
l.c.l., works. lb. .22½- —
Peroxide, pure, fib. ctns., works. lb .90 - 1.06
Benzyl acetate, f.f.c., dms. lb .60 - 1.00
dms lb .60 - .70
Alcohol (see Alcohol, benzyl).
Benzoate, f.f.c., cns., dms lb 1.00 - 1.40
Chloride, tech., cbys., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb .19 - .21½
l.c.l., same basis. lb .20 - .22½
Cinnamate, cns. lb 3.65 - 4.00
Formate, cns. lb 1.95 - 3.50
Propionate, bots. lb 1.85 - 2.20
Salicylate, bots. lb 1.80 - 2.25
Benzylidinacetone, bots. lb 1.85 - 2.70
Benzylisoeugenol, bots. lb. 0.50 - —
Berberine bisulphate, cns. lb No stocks
Hydrochloride, bots. lb. No stocks
Sulphate, cns. lb. No stocks
Berberis root, bls. lb .30 - .35
Betagammapicolin, dms., c.l., works. lb. .23½- —
l.c.l., works lb .24 - —
Betanaphthol, resublimed, dms., works. lb. .75 - —
tech., bbls., c.l., works. lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .32 - —
Benzoate, fib. dms., works. lb 1.75 - —
Salicylate, dms. lb. 5.00 - —
Betanaphthylamine, tech., bbls., works. lb. .62 - .70
Betapicolin, 90%, ret. dms., c.l., works. lb. 1.35 - —
l.c.l., works lb. 1.70 - —
Beth root, bls. lb. .50 - .55
Biotin, cryst. gram. 12.50 - —
Bismuth chloride, jars. lb. 4.50 - —
Citrate, USP VIII, jars. lb. 3.12 - —
Hydroxide, dms. lb 4.00 - —
Metal, bxs., ton lots. lb. 2.00 - —
Nitrate, cryst., jars. lb. 1.70 - —
Oxychloride, cns., dms. lb. 3.70 - —
Oxide, anhydrous, dms. lb. 4.20 - —
Subcarbonate, USP, dms. lb. 2.60 - 2.63
Subgallate, NF, fib. dms. lb. 2.45 - 2.48
Subiodide, fib. dms. lb. 4.13 - —
Subnitrate, USP, dms. lb. 2.15 - 2.18
Subsalicylate, USP, dms. lb. 3.05 - —
Subphocarbolate, fib. dms. lb. 4.05 - —
Bismuth ammonium citrate, USP, powd., dms. lb. 3.70 - —
Black, acetylene, bgs., c.l., works. lb. 13½- —
cs., l.c.l., ship. point. lb. .17 - .18
Bone, bgs., bbls., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .14½- .22½
Carload price is ½c. per lb. under the above schedule, with deliveries to the Pacific Coast, ex dock or whse., 1½c. per lb. higher.
Carbon, channel, beads, bulk, c.l., works. lb .07 - —
bgs., c.l., works. lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. or whse. lb. .11½- .117
uncompressed, regular, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .08 - —
bgs., ctns., l.c.l., dlvd. or whse. lb. .13¼- —
furnace, fast extruding, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .05½- —
ctns., l.c.l., whse. lb. .06½- —
high modulus, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .05 - —
ctns., l.c.l., whse. lb. .09 - —
semi-reinforcing, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .03½- —
ctns., l.c.l., whse. lb. .05½- —
very fine, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. or whse. lb. .1125- .1150
Charcoal (see C).
Graphite (see G).
Iron oxide, synthetic, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .11 - —
Lamp, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .07 - .30
Mineral, bgs., works. lb. .0100- .0075
Black ash (see Barium sulphide).
Black dyes (see Dyes).
Black haw root, bark, bls. lb. .75 - .80
Tree bark, bls. lb. .30 - .35
Black Indian hemp root, bls. lb. .55 - .60

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SETTING THE PACE IN CHEMICAL PURITY SINCE 1882

* Complete stocks are carried here.

Blanc fixe, dry, by-product.. bgs., c.l., works...ton 75.00 - —
l.c.l., works .....ton 82.50 - —
direct process, bgs., c.l., works... ton 85.00 - —
l.c.l., works .....ton 96.00 - —
N. Y. whse.....ton 108.00 -120.00
bbls., c.l., works.....ton 90.00 - —
l.c.l., works .....ton 95.00 - —
N. Y. whse.....ton 113.00 - —
pulp, 66⅔% bbls., c.l., works..ton 65.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton 71.00 - —

Bleaching powder duns., c.l., works 100 lbs 3.75 - —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs 4.25 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....100 lbs 3.50 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs 4.00 - —

Blood, dried 16-16½% ammo., bgs., unit-ton 6.65 - —
high-grade, nit., dried, 16-17% ammon, bulk, Chicago..unit-ton 6.65 - —
soluble, bgs., l.c.l..... lb 17 - 27
Bloodroot, bls ..... lb 75 - 80

Blue, alkali, dry bbls., dlvd N. of Tenn. and N. C., E of Miss River, including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis ..... lb 1.90 -
Toner, nbls., dino flushed, same basis ..... lb 1.10 - -
Celestine, bbls., same basis..... lb 15 - 19
Chinese, bbls., same basis..... lb .45 - -
Cobalt, ammonia, bbls., same basis lb 4.50 - -
Imitation (see Blue, ultramarine)
Copper-phthalocyanin, full strength, bbls., same basis ..... lb 3.75 - 3.85
80%, bbls., same basis ..... lb 3.00 - 3.40
Iron (see Blue, Chinese, Milori, Potash Prussian, and Soda)
Methyl violet toner, bbls., same basis ..... lb 4.20 - —
Milori, bbls., same basis..... lb .45 - —
Peacock, fugitive, 100% color strength, same basis..... lb 69 - 79
Permanent toner, green shade, molybdic, bbls., same basis lb 3.75 - —
Tungstic ..... lb 4.60 - —
Potash, CP, bbls., same basis..... lb .51 - —
Prussian, bbls., same basis..... lb .45 - —
soluble, bbls., same basis..... lb .45 - —
Soda, CP, toner bbls., same basis ..... cp 89 - —
Ultramarine, cobalt type, dry or pulp, bbls., same basis..... lb .25 - .29
bolting type, dry bbls., same basis ..... lb .14 - .15
regular types, dry or pulp bbls., same basis ..... lb .19 - .29
Victoria, toner, molybdic, bbls ..... lb 3.75 - —
Tungstic, bbls..... lb 3.75 - —
Ink toner, bbls., same basis ..... lb 2.05 - 2.12
Violet toner, molybdic, bbls., same basis ..... lb 1.24 - —
Tungstic, bgs., same basis..... lb 2.60 - 2.70

Blue dry colors, dlvd prices 1gc higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, Plac., Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso, 2c), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c higher, Pac. Coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, frt. equalized with Chicago.

Blue dyes are listed under Dyes.
Bluelling, root, bls..... lb No stocks
Bluestone (see Copper sulphate).
Blue vitriol (see Copper sulphate).
Bolio leaves, bls..... lb .09 - .11
Bone, raw, bulk, Chicago..... ton 55.00 - —
junk, bulk, same basis ..... ton 50.00 -52.00
Meal, raw, 4½% ammon., 50% phos., bgs., E works..ton 62.00 - —
Chicago works..... ton 60.00 - —
steamed, feeding grade, 1% ammon., 60% phos., bgs., E works..ton 62.00 - —
Chicago works ..... ton 65.00 - —
fertilizer grade, 3% ammon., 50% phos bgs., E works..ton 60.00 - —
Chicago works ..... ton 60.00 - —
Phosphate, defluorinated (see D)
precipitated (see Calcium phosphate tribasic precip)
Boneset leaves, bls..... lb .17 - .18
Borage flowers, bls ..... lb .53 - .56
Borax, tech., 99.5%, cryst., paper bgs., c.l., works, frt. split..ton 74.20 - 76.00
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi..ton 94.20 -94.50
less ton lots, same basis..ton 90.20 -99.50
bbls., c.l., works, frt. split..ton 94.20 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi..ton 114.20 -114.50
less ton lots, same basis..ton 119.20 -119.70
fine gran., bulk, works..... ton 44.50 -47.50
paper bgs., c.l., works, frt. split ..... ton 48.50 -
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi..ton 68.20 -68.50
less ton lots, same basis..ton 72.20 -72.50
bbls., c.l., works, frt. split..ton 68.20 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi..ton 88.20 -88.50
less ton lots, same basis..ton 93.20 -93.50
powdered, paper bgs., c.l., works, frt. split..ton 58.50 -
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi..ton 75.20 -75.50
less ton lots, same basis..ton 78.20 -78.50
bbls., c.l., works, frt. split..ton 73.50 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi..ton 95.20 -95.50
less ton lots, same basis..ton 98.20 -98.50
Borax packed in kgs. is $10 per ton higher than borax packed in paper bags. USP, $15 per ton higher.

Bordeaux mixture, bgs., c.l., works, frt. allid, or nearest whse. point..... lb .17 - .21
l.c.l., same basis..... lb .19 - .23
Bornyl thiocyanoacetate (see Isobornyl thiocyanoacetate)
Brazilwood extract (see Hypernic)
Brimstone (see Sulphur).
Bromine, purified, cs., c.l., frt. allid E. of Rockies..lb .27 - —
1,000 lbs., same basis..... lb .25 - —
single pkgs., same basis..... lb .28 - —
dms., lead-lined, c.l., dlvd..... lb .19 - —
Bromoform, USP, bots..... lb 1.50 - 1.70
cbys ..... lb 1.42 - —
Bromstyrol, bots..... lb 4.85 - 6.25
Bronze powder, aluminum (see A).
Gold, litho., cans, dms., works..lb .50 - .60
moulding, cans, dms., works..lb .80 - 1.00
printing ink, cans, dms., works. lb .95 - 1.10
radiator, cans, dms., works..lb .60 - .65
Broomtop, bls..... lb .25 - .26
Brown, iron, synth., bgs., l.c.l., works lb .12 - .12½
Oxide, metallic, bgs., works..... lb .03 - .03¼
Soap, crystals, works..... lb .12 - —
powdered ..... lb .15 - —
Sienna, burnt, paper bgs., c.l., works..lb .03½ - .14¼
l.c.l., works ..... lb .04 - .15
raw, paper bgs., c.l., works..... lb .04 - .12½
l.c.l., works ..... lb .04½ - .12¾
Umber, burnt, American, c.l., bbls., works..lb .04½ - .05¾
l.c.l., bgs., works..... lb .05 - .06¾
Turkey type, bgs., c.l., Boston, Bethlehem, Easton, Pa., Jamaica, Va., N. Y. ..lb .05½ - .07¾
l.c.l., works .....lb .06 - .08

Brown, umber, raw, American, bgs., same basis..lb .06¾ - .06
Turkey type, bgs., same basis lb .06 - .06¾
Vandyke, bbls., works..... lb .09¾ - .12
Brucine, cns., 100 ozs..... oz .30 - .50
Sulphate, cns., 100 ozs..... oz .30 - .40
Bryonia root, bls..... lb .38 - .39
Buchu leaves, bls..... lb .85 - 1.00
Buckthorn bark, bls..... lb .26 - .27
cut and sifted, bbls..... lb .40 - .42
Berries, bgs. ..... lb .90 - 1.00
Barcock root, bls..... lb .25 - .30
Butane, indust., tanks, group 3....gal .067 - —
Butyl acetate normal ferment, tks., ind prod., dms., c.l., works, frt. allid. E. of Miss..lb .31½ - —
l.c.l., same basis..... lb .32½ - —
tanks, same basis..... lb .30 - —
tankwagons, same basis....lb .30½ - —
other production, dms., c.l., same basis..lb .31½ - —
l.c.l., same basis..... lb .32½ - —
tanks, same basis..... lb .30 - —
synthetic, duns., c.l., same basis. lb .19 - —
l.c.l., same basis..... lb .20 - —
tanks, same basis..... lb .17½ - —
Normal butyl acetate, W. of Miss. 1gc per lb higher.
secondary, dms., c.l., dlvd., E. of Miss..lb .14½ - —
l.c.l., same basis..... lb .15 - —
tanks, same basis..... lb .13 - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, butyl).
Aldehyde, dms., c.l., works.....lb .20½ - —
l.c.l., works .....lb .21½ - —
tanks, works .....lb .19½ - —
Ether (see Ether, butyl)
Butyl lactate, dms., c.l., frt. allid. E. of Rockies..lb .45½ - —
l.c.l., same basis..... lb .46½ - —
tanks, same basis..... lb .44 - —
Laurate, dms., works..... lb .42 - —
Methacrylate, M-4, dms., works..lb .60 - —
cns., works ..... lb .63 .67
P-1 cns., works..... lb .65 - —
Myristate, dms., works..... lb No prices.
Oleate, ref., dms., l.c.l., works.. lb .52 - —
Phenylacetate, dms. ..... lb 2.00 - 2.25
Phthalate (see Dibutyl phthalate)
Propionate, dms., dlvd..... lb No stocks
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb No stocks
Stearate, dms., c.l., frt. allid. E. of Rockies..lb .49 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb .50 - —
Butyl (solvent) medium grade 1-to-50/50, cns., works..lb .60 - —
Butyric ether (see Ethyl butyrate)

C

Cadmium bromide, jars ..... lb 1.66 1.91
Iodide, cns ..... lb 4.80 4.90
Chromate (see Yellow)
Metal, ingots or sticks, cs., dlvd lb 1.75 - 1.80
patent shapes, cs., dlvd ..... lb 1.75 - 1.80
Selenide (see Red)
Sulphide (see Yellow)
Caffeine, cryst., dms., 100 lbs. or more lb 4.75 - 5.00
anhydrous, dms., 100 lbs. or more lb 5.00 - —
Citrated, dms., 100 lbs. or more.. lb 3.60 - —
Hydrobromide, bots. ..... lb 6.50 - —

Calabar beans, bgs., futures..... lb .65 - .66
Calamus root, dom., bgs..... lb .35 - .45
imported, bleached, bls..... lb .70 - .88
peeled, bls..... lb .30 - .31
Calciferol, cryst., dms., 10,000 or more standard units of standard unit=1,000,000 USP units), works gram 4.00 - —
1,000 to 10,000 s.u. works gram 4.40 - —
less than 1,000 s.u. works gram 4.80 - —
In edible oil, dms., 10,000 or more... 10 - —
1,000 to 10,000 s.u. works .. unit. 11 - —
less than 1,000 s.u., works. unit. 12 - —
Calcium acetate, bgs., dlvd....100 lbs. 3.00 - 4.00
Arsenate, dealers, dms., c.l., whse., works, frt. allid..lb .09½ - .10½
l.c.l., same basis..... lb .10½ - .12¼
Bromide, NF, jars..... lb .75 - .85
Carbide, dms., c.l., works.....ton 107.00 -140.00
Carbonate (see Chalk and Whiting).
Calcium chloride, cryst., purified, bbls., drs. lb .23 - .30
flake, 77-80%, paper bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..ton 32.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis..... ton 32.00 -61.00
liquor, works, basis 40%, tankcars, ton 9.00 - —
solid, 73-75%, dms., c.l., works, same basis..ton 26.00 - —
l.c.l., works, same basis..ton 30.00 -50.00
Chromate, bgs., frt. equald..... lb .29½ - .30
Cyanide, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies. lb .39 - .59
Gluconate, AA, bbls..... lb .65 - .72
cns ..... lb .83 - .90
USP, bbls. ..... lb .58 - .65
cns ..... lb .76 - .83

Blanc Fixe—Calcium Gluconate

DIMETHYLANILIN

SODIUM SULPHIDE Flake & Solid

DINITROANILIN

BLEACHING POWDER 70%

CAUSTIC SODA Solid

RESORCIN USP Recrystallized

FORMIC ACID 85%

ANILIN OIL

GLUCOSE 45° Bé

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Calcium Hydride—Chlorine, Liquid

Calcium hydride, dms., works	lb.	.90	—
Glycerophosphate, NF, fib. dms.	lb.	1.65	1.80
Hypochlorite, 100-lb. dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies	dm.	24.00	-28.50
cans, cased (45 lbs.) same basis	cs.	19.75	-21.50
Iodide, jars	lb.	4.12	—
Lactate, USP, dms.	lb.	.34	.41
Laurate, bbls.	lb.	.43	.44
Mandelate, USP, dms., works	lb.	1.85	2.10
Naphthenate, liquid, 4% Cd, dms., dlvd.	lb.	23½	—
5% Cd, dms., dlvd.	lb.	28¾	—
Pantothenate, dex., jars	gram	.07½	—
Phosphate, feeding grade, bgs., works	ton.	75.50	-110.00
food grade, bbls., 10 or over, works	lb.	.07	.07¾
less than 10, works	lb.	.08	.10
medicinal, dibasic, bbls.	lb.	.13	.18
monobasic, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald.	lb.	.06½	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.06¾	—
tribasic, bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	6.60	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	6.95	7.30
Phytate, bgs., works	lb.	.22	—
Resinate precip., 5.8% Ca, dms.	lb.	.20	—
Silicate, hydrated, bgs., c.l., works		.05½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.06	—
Stearate, precip., ctns., c.l., works	lb.	.45	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.46	.47
Sulphate (see Gypsum)			
Sulphide 70%, bgs., c.l., works	ton	45.00	—
70%, bgs., l.c.l., works	ton	50.00	—
luminous tins works	lb.	1.25	—
Sulphocarbolate, bbls., dms.	lb.	.59	.60
Calcium-strontium sulphide, phosphorescent, dms., works	lb.	1.06	1.50
fine particle size, works	lb.	1.50	1.75
Calendula flowers, bls.	lb.	.80	.85
Calomel, USP, cryst., dms.	lb.	1.82	1.83
fine powd., dms.	lb.	1.97	1.98
Camphor, monobromated, dms., kgs.	lb.	3.10	3.20
Camphor, natura:	lb.	No stocks.	
synth., tech., bbls., 2,000 lbs. or more, works	lb.	.42	—
10 bbls. (1,500 lbs.)	lb.	.44½	—
smaller lots	lb.	.45	.55
USP, gran., powd., bbls., 2,000-lb lots	lb.	.66	—
1,000-lb lots	lb.	.67	—
smaller lots	lb.	.68	—
tablets, tins, 2,000-lb lots	lb.	.83	—
1,000-lb. lots	lb.	.84	—
smaller lots	lb.	.85	—
Canada balsam (see Fir balsam).			
Cantharides, Chinese, cs.	lb.	1.25	1.30
powd., bxs.	lb.	1.50	1.55
Russian, bgs.	lb.	6.25	.650
powd., bxs.	lb.	6.50	6.75
Capsicum (see Pepper, red)			
Oleoresin NF VIII, cns.	lb.	6.50	6.75
Caramel coloring, bbls.	gal.	1.25	—
Caraway seed, Danish, bgs.	lb.	.17	Nom.
Dutch, bgs.	lb.	.17½	.18
Carbazole, 97%, dms., ton lots, works	lb.	1.55	—
Carbinol butyl, normal, dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.42	—
secondary, dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.70	—
Isobutyl, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.51	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.52	—
tanks, works	lb.	.50	—
Carbinol methylisobutyl, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E.	lb.	.14½	.15½
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.15	.16½
tanks, same basis	lb.	.13	.14
Bisulphide, 50-gal. dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. to competitive points	lb.	.05¾	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.06¾	—
5-gal. dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.07¾	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.08¾	—
Dioxide, cyls.	lb.	.06	.08
Tetrachloride, CP, dms., c.l.	lb.	.11	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.11½	—
tech., dms., zone 1, c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.07	—
l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.07½	—
zone 2, c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.07½	—
l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.08½	—
zone 3, c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.08	—
l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.08½	—
zone 4, c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.07½	—
l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.08	—
USP, clys.	lb.	.17	.19

Carbon tetrachloride sales zones are:—1, Conn., Del., Ill., Ind., Ia., Me., Mass., Md., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., O., Pa., R. I., Tenn., Va., W. Va., Wis., and river cities of Burlington, Ia., and Kansas City, Kans.; 2, Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Kans., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C., S. D.; 3, Colo., N. Mex., Tex., and Montana points E. of Billings; 4, Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash. and Montana points W. of Billings. Zone 4 prices f.o.b. cars, L. A., Calif., S. F., Calif.; Portland, Ore., and Seattle, Wash.

Cardamom fruit, bleached, bold, cs.	lb.	1.95	1.98
medium, cs.	lb.	1.78	1.80
decorticated, Guatemalan, cs.	lb.	1.25	Nom.
Indian, cs.	lb.	1.25	Nom.
green, Alleppey, bgs.	lb.	1.30	1.33

Seed (See Cardamom fruit, decorticated).

Carmine, No. 40, NF, bulk, 100 lbs. or more	lb.	5.50	—
smaller lots	lb.	5.65	6.15
Carotene, cryst., research grade, tins, works	gram	5.00	—
in vegetable oil (alpha, 10%; beta, 30%), amps., 100 grams, dlvd.	gram	2.85	—
50 grams, dlvd.	gram	2.90	—
tech., tins, works	lb.	.67½	—
diluted, dry powd., 3,330 A units per gm., bots., works	lb.	70	—
vegetable oil, 250,000 A units per gm., bots., works	lb.	37.80	—
50,000 A units, per gram., bots., works	lb.	7.87	—
3,330 A units per gram, bots., works	lb.	85	—
Carvol, bots.	lb.	13.00	-16.00
Cascara sagrada bark, bulk	lb.	.38	.40
Case-hardening mixture, 30% gran., wns., l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.03¾	—
Casein, dom., acid-precip., bgs., 10,000 lbs. or more, ship't point	lb.	.31	.33
rennet precip., 10,000 lbs. or more same basis	lb.	.34	Nom.
imp., acid-precip., ground, bgs., 100 bgs. or more	lb.	.27½	.29¾
rennet precip., ground, 100 bgs. or more	lb.	.36	Nom.
smaller lots	lb.	.37	Nom.
Cassia bark, Batavia, No. 1, sticks, bls.	lb.	.60	Nom.
broken, bls.	lb.	.18	.18½
thinquill, bls.	lb.	.60	Nom.
China, rolls, select, cs.	lb.	.10	.10½
broken, bls.	lb.	.07	.07½
Kwangsi, broken, bls.	lb.	.12	.12½
Saigon, broken, bls.	lb.	.32½	.33
medium, bls.	lb.	.39	.40
thin, ols.	lb.	.41	Nom.
Yunnan, bls.	lb.	.14½	.14¾
Buds, China, bgs.	lb.	.22	.22½
Cassia fistula, bdls.	lb.	.24	.25
Castor beans, bgs., June-Aug. ship't, Benzilian ports, long ton.		130.00	-135.00
Oil (see Oil, castor)			
Pomace, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	27.50	—
Castoreum, nat., cns.	lb.	39.00	—
synthetic, cns.	lb.	22.00	—
Catechol, CP, cryst., fib. dms., works	lb.	2.00	—
resublimed, dms., works	lb.	3.25	—
Catnep, bls.	lb.	.68	.70
Celery seed, French, bgs., futures	lb.	.26	.27
Indian, bgs.	lb.	.21½	.21¾
futures, bgs.	lb.	.20	.20½
Cellulose acetate (see Pyroxylin solids).			
Cellulose acetate, flake, ctns., works, frt. alld. on 100 lbs. or more	lb.	.36	—
granules, ctns., same basis	lb.	.42	—
blending composition, plain colors, pearls, special black, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.47	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.49	.51
regular black, dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.35	.39
variegations, dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.54	.59
Acetate-butyrate, flake, 14% butyryl content, ctns., 500 lbs. and over, works	lb.	.52	—
less than 500 lbs., works	lb.	.53	—
17.5% butyryl content, ctns., 500 lbs. and over, works	lb.	.49	—
less than 500 lbs., works	lb.	.50	—
26.5% butyryl content, ctns., 500 lbs. and over, works	lb.	.53	—
less than 500 lbs., works	lb.	.54	—
gran., 35% butyryl content, ctns., 500 lbs. and over, works	lb.	.51	.57
less than 500 lbs., works	lb.	.52	.58
45% butyryl content, ctns., 500 lbs. and over, works	lb.	.57	—
less than 500 lbs., works	lb.	.58	—
molding composition, plain colors, pearls, special black, dms., l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.56	.61
regular black, dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.47	.51
variegations, dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.61	.66
Triacetate, flake, ctns., works, frt. alld. on 100 lbs. or more	lb.	.40	—
Cerium hydrate, dms., works	lb.	1.25	—
Oxalate, NF, bbls., kgs., works	lb.	.70	.72
Oxide, optical grade, bgs., under 100 lbs., works	lb.	2.25	—
kgs., 100 lb. lots, works	lb.	1.75	—
Chalk, precip., cosmetic, dentifrice, drugs, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.02¾	.05½
l.c.l., ex whse.	lb.	.04	—
paint, ogs., c.l., works	ton.	40.00	—
papermakers, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	32.50	-40.00
rubber makers, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	30.00	—
Chamomile, Hungarian, cs.	lb.	.51	.55
Roman, bls.	lb.	1.50	1.75
Charcoal, hardwood, briquets, bulk, c.l., works	ton.	49.50	—
bgs., c.l., works	ton.	54.50	-55.50
granular, bgs., incl., c.l., works	ton.	50.50	—
lump, bulk, c.l., works	ton.	39.50	-43.50
bgs., extra, returnable, c.l., works	ton.	42.50	-45.50
screenings, bgs., works	ton.	35.50	—
Pinewood, gran., powd., bgs., c.l., works, South.	ton.	10.00	—
l.c.l., works	ton.	50.00	-60.00
lump, bgs., c.l., works, South.	ton.	35.00	—
Willow powd., bbls.	lb.	.06	.07
Chestnut extract, 25% tannin, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.04(5-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.04(5-	—
tanks	lb.	.03(0-	—
Powd., 65% tannin, bgs., extra, c.l., works	lb.	.11(5-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.11(0-	.118
China clay, dom., dry-grd., air-float, 99.75% 300 mesh, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	12.50	-13.00
l.c.l., works	ton.	13.50	-14.00
bulk, c.l., works	ton.	9.50	-10.00
99% 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	10.00	-12.00
l.c.l., works	ton.	11.00	-16.00
wet-grd., silk-bolt, 99.5% -325 mesh, bulk, c.l., works	ton.	13.00	—
paper bgs., c.l., works	ton.	15.00	—
Imported, white, lump, bulk, c.l., ex dock Balto., Boston, Norfolk, Phila., net	ton.	16.00	-35.00
powd., bgs., c.l., ex dock	ton.	45.00	—
l.c.l., ex whse.	ton.	50.00	-55.00
Chloral, dms., works	lb.	.45	.50
Hydrate, jars	lb.	.90	.95
Chlordane, agricultural, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	1.50	—
l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	1.55	1.70
refined, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	1.65	—
l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	1.70	1.85
technical, cns., c.l., works	lb.	1.55	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	1.60	1.80
Chlorinated rubber, standard, ctns., c.l., works	lb.	.40	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.42	—
Chlorine, liquid, cyls., c.l., works	lb.	.07	.12
l.c.l., stock points	lb.	.09	.15½
tanks, single units, works, frt. equald.	100 lbs.	2.25	—
multiple units, 3 cars, works, frt. equald.	100 lbs.	2.55	—
2 cars, same basis	100 lbs.	3.15	—
1 car, same basis	100 lbs.	3.75	—

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Chloroform, tech., dms.....lb. .20 - .23
USP, dms.....lb. .30 - .33
Chloro-orthotoluidine (Red KB base), bbls..lb. 1.38 - —
Chloropicrin, com'l, bots., ex whse..lb. 1.25 - —
cyls., 180 lbs., works, frt. alld..lb. .50 - —
100-lbs., same basis.....lb. .52 - —
25 lbs., ex wrhse.....lb. 1.00 - —
Cholesterol, USP, fib. dms., 100-lb lots. lb.12.00 -14.38
jars, dms., smaller lots.....lb.14.75 -15.75
Choline chloride, fib dms., works..lb. 3.00 - 3.10
feed grade, fib. dms., works....lb. 2.20 - —
Dihydrogen citrate, fib dms., works, lb. 3.00 - 3.10
Chromium acetate, powd., 72% Cr., bbls., works..lb. No stocks
solut., 7½%, bbls., cs.....lb. .09¼- —
8½%, bbls., cs.....lb. .09¾- —
Cake, bulk, c.l. works.....ton.16.00 - —
Fluoride, bbls., works.....lb. .24 - .27
Green (see Green, chrome).
Oxide (see Green, chromium oxide).
Oxide, bbls.....lb. .54 - —
Trioxide (see Acid, chromic).
Yellow (see Yellow, chrome).
Chrysarobin, bots.....lb. 7.11 - —
Cinchona bark, Usp, reg, quill, 30 c/c, cs..lb 1.26 Nom.
yellow, broken, bgs.....lb. .35 - .40
Cinchonidine, small cryst., cns.. 100 ozs..oz. .95 - —
Cinchonine, large cryst., cns. 100 ozs. oz. .60 - —
small cryst., cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .65 - —
Sulphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .42 - —
Cinchophen, NF, heavy, dms., works, lb. 4.20 - 4.30
standard, dms., works.....lb. 4.00 - 4.10
Cinnamic alcohol (see Alcohol, cinnamic).
Aldehyde, cbys., cns., dms.....lb. .82 - 1.25
Cinnamon, Ceylon, No. 2, bls.....lb. .35 - .35½
due soon.....lb. .35 - .35½
Citral, bots., cns.....lb. 3.75 - 5.00
Citronellal, bots., dms.....lb. 2.75 - —
Citronellol, bots., dms.....lb. 3.85 - 4.75
Clover tops, red, dom., bgs.....lb. .58 - .60
imported, bgs.....lb - No stocks
Cloves, Madagascar, bls.....lb. .08¾- .09
futures, bls.....lb. .08½- .09
Zanzibar, bls.....lb .15 - 15½
Coaltar coal-gas, water-gas crude, ressle, dms., c.l., works..dm.10.60 - —
l.c.l., works.....dm.11.10 - —
tanks, works.....gal .14 - —
refd., bbls., c.l., works.....bbl.11.10 - —
l.c.l., works.....bbl.11.60 - —
tanks, works.....gal. .15 - —
Cobalt acetate, bbls., kgs., dlvd..lb. .83¾- —
Carbonate, powd., bgs., works....lb. 1.58 - —
feed grade, 49½% Co, kgs.....lb. 1.58 - —
Chloride, kgs., works.....lb. .87½- —
feed grade, 24.5% Co, kgs.....lb. 1.25 - —
Hydrate bbls.....lb. 2.64 - —
feed grade, 62% Co, kgs.....lb. 2.04 - —
Linoleate, paste, 6% Co, dms....lb. .58 - —
solid 8½% Co, dms.....lb. .65 - —
N% Co, dms.....lb. .61½- —
Naphthenate, solid, 6% Co, dms., dlvd..lb. .37 - —
Nitrate, feed grade, 20.4% Co, bbls, lb. .75¾- —
Oxide black, kgs.....lb 1.27½- 1.80
Phosphate feed grade, 31% Co, kgs, lb. 1.26½- —
Resinate, precip., 7.5% Co, dms...lb. .88½- —
Sulphate dms.....lb. .65 - —
feed grade, 21% Co kgs.....lb. 1.00 - —
Cobalt salts, feed grade quotations are f.o.b. Phila., Cleve. or N. Y.
Cobalt-ammonium sulphate, 14% Co. kgs..lb. .75 - —
Cocaine hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots..oz. 9.55 - —
Cochineal, gray, bgs.....lb. .67 - .68
silver, Teneriffe, bgs.....lb. .69 - .70
Cocillana bark, bgs.....lb. .19 - .20
Cocoa butter, bgs.....lb. .78 - .79
Codeine, cns., 100 ozs.....oz.13.25 - —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100 ozs.....oz.11.85 - —
Phosphate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz.10.25 - —
Sulphate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz.10.75 - —
Codliver oil (see Oil, codliver).
Cohosh black, root, bls.....lb. .18 - .19
Blue, bls.....lb. .21 - .23
Colchicum seed, bgs., futures.....lb. 3.50 - 4.00
Colchicine, bots., cns.....oz. No stocks
Collodion, USP, dms.....lb. .24 - .29
Flexible, USP, dms.....lb. .25½- .30½
Colocynth pulp, bls.....lb. .50 - .52
Columbo root, bls.....lb. .18 - .19
Coltsfoot leaves, bgs.....lb. .43 - .44
Condurango bark, bgs., futures....lb. .21 - .23
Copaiba balsam, cns., dms.....lb. .65 - .66
Copper acetate, cupric, bbls., works lb. .28 - —
smaller containers, works.....lb. .29 - .30
Carbonate, 52-54%, bbls.....lb. .24 - .26
Chloride, anhyd., bbls.....lb. .27 - —
crystals, bbls.....lb. .18½- —
Cyanide, tech., bbls.....lb. .40 - —
Hydrate, dms., dlvd. E. Miss.....lb. .20½- .20¾
Metal, electrolytic.....lb. .21½- —
Naphthenate, liquid, 8% Cu, dms., dlvd..lb. .22½- —
Nitrate, tech., cryst., bbls., works, lb. .25 - .28
Oleate, liquid, 8.5% Cu, bbls.....lb. .33 - —
solid, 10% Cu, bbls.....lb. .45½- —
12.5% Cu, bbls.....lb. .44½- —
Oxide, black, bbls., works.....lb. .28 - .30
red, com'l, bbls., works.....lb. .30 - .32½
Oxychloride-sulphate, bgs., frt. alld.lb. .24 - .24
Resinate, precip., 8.5% Cu, dms..lb. .21½- —
Stearate, bgs., works.....lb. .33½- —
Sulphate, cryst., 99%, bgs., c.l. works..100 lbs. 7.60 - —
l.c.l.....100 lbs. 7.85 - 8.60
monohydrated, 35% dms, c.l., dlvd. 100 lbs.12.55 -12.80
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs.13.55 - —
tribasic, dealers, bgs., works, c.l. lb. .21½- .22½
l.c.l., works.....lb. .23 - .23½
Copperas, cryst., gran., bgs., c.l., works..ton.17.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.55 - 2.00
bbls., c.l., works.....ton.20.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works.....ton.14.00 - —
Copra, c.i.f., Pacific ports.....ton.325.00 - —
Atlantic or Gulf ports.....ton.331.00 - —
Coriander seed, Argentine, bgs, futures. lb. .06 - .06¼
Persian, bgs.....lb. .21½- .22
Moroccan, bgs.....lb. .06¾- .07¼
Corn sugar, tanners, chipped, paper bgs., c.l., 60,000 lbs. min..100 lbs. 6.59 - —
bbls., c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 6.64 - —
Syrup, 42°, bbls., c.l.....100 lbs. 6.95 - —
l.c.l.....100 lbs. 7.10 - —
Cornsilk, bls.....lb. .21 - .22
Corrosive sublimate, NF, cryst., dms., 50 lbs. or more..lb. 1.03 - —
gran., powd., dms., 50 lbs. or more..lb. 1.53 - —
Cottonroot bark, bls.....lb. .39 - .42
Cottonseed hull ash, 32-36% potash, bgs., dlvd..unit-ton. 1.75 - —
Meal, 41% protein, sacked, c.l., mills, S. E..ton.86.00 -88.00
Coumarin, cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 3.00 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 3.05 - 3.15
Cramp bark, NF, bls.....lb. .80 - .85
Cream of tartar, com., USP, gran. or powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs. one shipt..lb. 35½- —
bbls., kgs., smaller lots.....lb. .36 - .36¼
Creosote, beechwood, bots., cbys....lb. 1.15 - 1.20
Coaltar, crude, tanks, works.....gal. .19½- .21½
refined, dms., c.l., works.....gal. .38½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .39 - —
tanks, same basis.....gal. .25 - —
solution, 80% tanks, works..gal. .20 - —
Hardwood, N. F., bots., cbys.....lb. .80 - .85
Pinewood, dms.....gal. .31 - .32
Creosote carbonate, bots., cbys.....lb. 2.35 - 2.40
Cresol, tech., dms., c.l., works, frt equald..lb. .19 - .19¾
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .19¼- .19½
tanks, same basis.....lb. .18½- .18¾
USP, dms., c.l., same basis.....lb. .18¾- .19¼
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .19¼- .19¾
tanks, same basis.....lb. .18 - .18½
Crotonaldehyde, 91 65% dms., 55 and 110 gals., l.c.l., works..lb. .16½- .17
5 and 10-gals., l.c.l., works....lb. .22 - —
Cryolite, nat., dealers, bgs., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs.12.75 - —
bbls., l.c.l., works.....100 lbs.13.75 -14.75
Cube root, powd., 5% rotenone, bbls., works..lb. .38 - —
4% rotenone, bbls., works.....lb .30½- —
Cubeb berries, XX, bgs.....lb. .50 - .55
powd., cs.....lb. .70 - .75
Culvers root, bbls.....lb. .60 - .70
Cumin seed, Cyprian, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Indian, bgs. futures.....lb. .40 - .41
Italian, bgs.....lb. .08½- .09
Moroccan, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Persian, bgs.....lb. .22½- .23
Syrian, bgs.....lb. .22 Nom.
Cutch, extract, 55% tan., bgs., ex dock..lb. 09½- —
Cyanamide, fertilizer mixing grades, 20.6% N., gran., bulk, Niagara Falls, Ont., contracts, bulk.. unit-ton. 2.53 - —
pulv., 21% N., bgs., same basis, unit-ton. 2.45 - —
Cyclohexane, tech., dms., c.l., works..lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .13 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .11½- —
Cyclohexanol, tech., dms., c.l., works..lb. .21½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .22 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .20 - —
Cyclohexanone, tech., dms., c.l., works. lb. 26½- .30
l.c.l., works.....lb. .27 - .31
tanks, works.....lb. .25 - .29
Cyclohexylamine, dms., works.....lb. .32 - —
Cyclopropane, USP, cyls., dlvd...gal. .27 - —

D

Damiana leaves, bls.....lb. .50 - .55
Dandelion root, bls.....lb. .55 - .60
DDT, fiber, dms., c.l. works.....lb. .29 - —
ton lots, works.....lb. .31½- —
dms., smaller lots.....lb. .34½- —
Decanol, normal tech., dms., dlvd. lb. .35 - —
Deertongue leaves, bls.....lb. .35 - .40
Defluorinated phosphate, 65% b.p.l., paper bgs., Columbus, Ga..ton.39.25 - —
Texarkana, Ark.....ton.41.00 - —
Tupelo, Miss.....ton.39.25 - —
Wales, Tenn.....ton.39.25 - —
Rock, paper bgs., works.....ton.34.25 - —
Degras, common, bbls.....lb. .10 - .12
Neutral, less 2% ifa., bbls.....lb. .19 - .19¼
over 2% ifa., bbls.....lb. .18 - .18¼
Derris root (see Cube root).
Dextrin, British gum, bgs., c.l..100 lbs. 8.69 - —
Chicago.....100 lbs. 8.08 - —
l.c.l.....100 lbs. 8.84 - —
Corn, Canary, bgs., c.l.....100 lbs. 8.43 - —
Chicago.....100 lbs. 7.82 - —
l.c.l.....100 lbs. 8.58 - —
dark, bgs., c.l.....100 lbs. 8.53 - —
Chicago.....100 lbs. 7.92 - —
l.c.l.....100 lbs. 8.68 - —
white, bgs., c.l.....100 lbs. 8.28 - —
Chicago.....100 lbs. 7.67 - —
l.c.l.....100 lbs. 8.43 - —
Above prices are for dextrin in paper bgs.; cotton bgs., 17c higher.
Potato, dom., bgs.....lb. 12½- .13
imp., bgs.....lb. .1165- 1158
Diacetone (see Alcohol, diacetone).
Diacetyl, flavor grade, bots.....lb 5.20 - 5.55
laboratory grade, bots....100 grams 4.50 - —
tech., bots., works.....lb. 3.00 - —
Diamyl ether (see Ether, amyl).
Phthalate, dms., tanks.....lb. No prices
Diamylphenols, mixed, dms., c.l., works..lb. .31 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .32 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .30 - —
Diamsidin, dms.....lb. 1.54 - —
Diatomaceous earth, dom., bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast..ton.50.00 -52.00
California.....ton.38.00 -40.00
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton.80.00 - —

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CSC selects for your service and profit the CSC

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DIBUTYL PHTHALATE

odorless! colorless! non-volatile!

SPECIFICATIONS

PURITY: 99% to 100% ester by weight.
SPECIFIC GRAVITY: 1.047 to 1.049 at 20° C./20°C.
ACIDITY: Not more than 0.01%, calculated as phthalic acid.
WATER: No turbidity when one volume is mixed with 19 volumes of 60° Be. gasoline at 20°C
COLOR: Water-white
ODOR: None

PROPERTIES

MOLECULAR WEIGHT 278.34
DISTILLATION RANGE 227°C. to 235°C. at 37 mm. of mercury.
FLASH POINT 175° C. (347°F.)
MELTING POINT below -10° C.
SPECIFIC HEAT Approximately 0.43 at ordinary temperatures.
WEIGHT PER U.S. GALLON 8.72 pounds at 68°F.

USES

Most widely used plasticizer for cellulose ester and cellulose ether lacquers.

THE SOLUTION to many lubricating problems, where a greaseless lubricant is desired.

Anti-foam or anti-frothing agent.

USED EXTENSIVELY in the manufacture of lacquers, plastics, adhesive tapes, printing inks, food closures, smokeless powders, brake lining varnishes, and a host of other industrial products.

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Diatomaceous Earth—Dyes, Coaltar

Diatomaceous earth, dom., purified, bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast..ton.62.00 • —
California ..... ton 50.00 • —
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton.90.00 • —
Imported, Algerian, bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast. ton. No prices
Mexican, white, bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast..lb. .03 • —
l.c.l., Atlantic coast.....lb. .06 • —
Dibutyl phthalate, dms., c.l.....lb. .37 • .38½
l.c.l. .....lb. .38 • .39
tanks .....lb. .35½ • .37
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .74½ • —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .75 • —
tanks, works .....lb. .73 • —
Tartrate, dms., works, frt. alld...lb. .92 • 1.02
Dibutylamine, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .52½ • —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .53½ • —
tanks, works.....lb. .50 • —
Dibutylmetacresol, dms., c.l., works. lb. .79 • —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .80 • —
Dibutylparacresol, dms., c.l., works. lb. .94 • —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .95 • —
Dichloroaniln, dms., works.....lb. .75 • —
Dichlorodiphenyldichloroethane, fib. dms., c.l., works..lb. .42½ • —
ton lots, works.....lb. .45 • —
tins, small lots, works.....lb. .48 • .50
Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (see DDT).
Dichloroethyl ether (see Ether, dichloroethyl).
Dichlorophenol, dms., frt. equald...lb. .28 • —
Dicoumarol, bots., works.....lb.18.00 • —
Dicyclohexylamine, dms., works...lb. .38 • —
Dicyclohexylphthalate, fib. dms., c.l., works. lb. .42½ • —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .43 • —
Diethanolamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .26 • —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .27 • —
smaller containers, same basis....lb. .30 • —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .24½ • —
Diethyl carbonate, dms., l.c.l.....lb. .46½ • —
Oxalate, dms., c.l.....lb. .35½ • —
l.c.l. .....lb. .36½ • —
tanks .....lb. .34 • —
Phthalate, dms., c.l., frt. equald..lb. .31½ • .33½
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald.....lb. .32½ • .34
tanks, frt. equald.....lb. .30 • .32
Sulphate, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .14 • —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .15 • —
tanks, works .....lb. .13 • —
Diethylamine, dms., c.l., works....lb. .60 • —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .61 • —
tanks, works .....lb. .05 • —
Diethylaminoethanol, dms., l.c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Miss..lb. .75 • —
Diethylaniln dms. .....lb. .48 • —
Diethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E...lb. .16½ • —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .17 • —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .15 • —
Diethylether, dms., l.c.l., works...lb. .40 • —
Monobutylether, dms., c.l., works..lb. .26 • —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .26½ • —
tanks, works.....lb. .24½ • —
Monobutylether acetate, dms., c.l., works..lb. .27½ • —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .28 • —
Monoethylether, dms., c.l., works..lb. .18 • —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .18½ • —
tanks, works.....lb. .16½ • —
Diethyleneglycol monoethylether acetate, dms., c.l., works...lb. .24 • —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .24½ • —
Monomethylether, dms., c.l., works. lb. .22 • —
l.c.l. .....lb. .22½ • —
tanks .....lb. .20½ • —
Diethylenetriamine, dms., c.l., works.. lb. .51½ • —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .52 • —
tanks, works.....lb. .50 • —
Diethylstilbestrol, bots. .....kilo.330.00 • —
Digitalin, cryst., bots.....gram.18.00 • 19.00
powd., bots. .....gram. 1.25 • 1.75
Digitalis leaves, dms.....lb. 1.05 • 1.15
Stearate, bbls., c.....lb. .49 • —
Digilycol laurate, dms.....lb. .33 • —
Oleate, light, bbls., c.l.....lb. .38 • —
Dihydroxydichlorodiphenylmethane, dms..lb. .95 • 1.00
smaller containers .....lb. 1.05 • 1.40
Di-isobutyl ketone, dms., c.l., works..lb. .17½ • —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .18 • —
tanks .....lb. .16 • —
Di-isobutylene, dms., c.l., works...lb. .07 • —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .07½ • —
tanks, works .....lb. .05½ • —
Dilleed, decorticated, bgs.....lb. .16 Nom.
dewhiskered, bgs. .....lb. .11½ • .12
Dimethyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .27½ • —
l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .28 • —
tanks, dlvd. .....lb. .26 • —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works....lb. .80½ • —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .86½ • —
tanks, works .....lb. .85½ • —
Sulphate, ref. 55-gal. dms., c.l., works..lb. .15 • —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .16 • —
ref. 10-gal. dms., works.....lb. .16½ • —
Dimethylamine, anhyd., cyl., works, basis 100%..lb. .38½ • .41½
30%-40%, dms., c.l., works, basis 100%..lb. .28 • —
l.c.l., works, basis 100%..lb. .38½ • —
tanks, works, basis 100%.....lb. .33 • —
Dimethylaniln, dms., c.l.....lb. .21 • .25½
l.c.l. .....lb. .25 • .26½
Dinitroaniln dms., frt. equald....lb. .50 •
Dinitrobenzene, bbls.....lb. .16 • .21½
Dinitrochlorobenzene, dms.....lb. .14 • .17
Dinitrophenol, bbls.....lb. .22 • .26½
Dinitrotoluene, oily, dms.....lb. .07 • .08½
refd., dms.....lb. .17½ • .18½
Dinonylnaphthalene, tanks, works.lb. .15 • —
Dioctyl phthalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .433 • —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .443 • —
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .418 • —
Diorthotolylguanidin, dms., ton lots, dlvd..lb. .48 • —
smaller lots, dlvd.....lb. .50 • —
Dioxan, dms., c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .25 • —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .25½ • —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .23½ • —
Dip oil (see Fat acid oil)
Dipentene, dest.-dist., dms., incl., c.l. works, South.....gal. .35 • .39
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .36 • .55
N. Y. whse.....gal. .50 • —
steam-dist., dms., c.l., whse., NYC. gal. .59 • —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .73 • .62
Diphenyl, bbls., c.l., works..... lb. 15 • —
l.c.l., works .....lb. 16 • .20
Oxide, perfume grade, cns.....lb. 48 • 61
dms .....lb. .45 • .56
Diphenylamine bbls. .....lb. 25 • —
Diphenylguanidin, dms., ton lots....lb. .35 • —
smaller lots.....lb. .40 • —
Ditertiarybutylmetacresol, dms., c.l., works..lb. .29 • —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .30 • —
Ditertiarybutylparacresol, dms. c.l., works..lb. .94 • —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .95 • —
Divi-divi 45% tannin, bgs., ols., c.l., U.S. ports, ex dock..ton.64.00 • 66.00
Divinylbenzene, 18%, dms., c.l., wks.lb. .25 • —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .26 • —
tanks, works.....lb. .24 • —
40%, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .69 • —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .70 • —
Doggrass root, dom., cut, bls.....lb. .20 • .22
Imp., N.F., cut, bls.....lb. .52 • .55
Dogwood, Jamaica, bark, bls .....lb. .12 • .14
Dragon's blood, drops, cs.....lb. .45 • .47
mass, cs.....lb 1.50 • 1.55
reeds, cs..... No stocks
Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for foods, drugs and cosmetics, 1-lb. lots:—
Blue, FD&C, No. 1, cns.....lb.14.85 • —
No. 2, cns.....lb.14.85 • —
Green, FD&C, No. 1, cns.....lb.11.85 • —
No. 2, cns.....lb.19.25 • —
No. 3, cns.....lb.20.25 • —
Orange, FD&C, No. 1, cns.....lb. 3.20 • —
No. 2, cns.....lb. 4.00 • —
Red, FD&C, No. 1, cns.....lb. 6.60 • —
No. 2, cns.....lb. 4.00 • —
No. 3, cns.....lb.13.25 • —
No. 4, cns.....lb. 6.35 • —
No. 32, cns.....lb. 4.55 • —
Yellow, FD&C, No. 1, cns.....lb. 9.35 • —
No. 3, cns.....lb. 2.90 • —
No. 4, cns.....lb. 2.90 • —
No. 5, cns.....lb. 2.45 • —
No. 6, cns.....lb. 3.45 • —
Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, 1-lb. lots:—
Black, D&C, No. 1, cns .....lb 9.15 • —
Blue, D&C, No. 4, cns .....lb 13.55 • —
Brown, D&C, No. 1, cns.....lb 13.55 • —
Green, D&C, No. 5, cns.....lb 13.35 • —
No. 6, cns.....lb 13.75 • —
No. 7, cns.....lb.12.45 • —
Orange, D&C, No. 3, cns.....lb 9.15 • —
No. 4, cns.....lb 16.85 • —
No. 5, cns.....lb. 4.75 • —
No. 10, cns.....lb.17.40 • —
Red, D&C, No. 8, cns.....lb 3.10 • —
No. 9, cns.....lb. 3.10 • —
No. 10, cns.....lb. 2.50 • —
No. 11, cns.....lb. 1.85 • —
No. 12, cns.....lb 2.50 • —
No. 17, cns.....lb. 9.15 • —
No. 18, cns.....lb.20.15 • —
No. 21, cns.....lb. 5.95 • —
No. 22, cns.....lb. 9.15 • —
No. 28, cns.....lb.20.70 • —
No. 33, cns.....lb.14.65 • —
Violet, D&C, No. 1, cns.....lb.13.55 • —
No. 2, cns.....lb.13.55 • —
Yellow, D&C, No. 7, cns.....lb. 9.15 • —
No. 8, cns.....lb. 9.15 • —
No. 10, cns.....lb.11.55 • —
No. 11, cns.....lb.11.75 • —
No. 22, cns.....lb. 9.15 • —
No. 23, cns.....lb.14.65 • —
No. 37, cns.....lb.13.55 • —
Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for external use drugs and cosmetics, 1-lb lots:—
Green, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns.....lb.18.55 • —
Red, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns.....lb.11.35 • —
No. 3, cns.....lb.24.00 • —
Blue, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns.....lb.13.55 • —
Yellow, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns....lb. 9.15 • —
Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth (dyeing numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype)
26 Chrysoidine G.....lb. .46 • .48
27 Orange G.....lb. .58 • .61
31 Amido naphthol red G.....lb. .50 • .73
36 Alizarine yellow 2G.....lb. .69 • —
40 Alizarine yellow R.....lb. .83 • —
57 Amido naphthol red 6B.....lb. .85 • .89
79 Ponceau R.....lb. .58 • —
151 Orange II.....lb. .56 • —
165 Red lake C.....lb. 1.05 • —
176 Red lake A.....lb. .68 • .73
179 Azo rubine.....lb. .79 • —
180 Diamond blue 3B.....lb. .69 • .73
185 Cochineal red A.....lb. .73 • —
202 Chrome blue black R.....lb. .46 • —
203 Chrome black T.....lb. .54 • —
208 Sulphon acid blue R.....lb. .72 • .73
216 Acid alizarin red B.....lb. .65 • —
234 Resorcin brown.....lb. .70 • 1.09
246 Naphthol blue black.....lb. .58 • .61
278 Benzo fast red 8BL.....lb. 2.73 • 3.33
280 Sulphon cyanine 5R extra...lb. .84 • .99
289 Diamond black F.....lb. 1.05 • 1.07
304 Nerol 2B.....lb. 1.51 • —
326 Benzo fast orange S.....lb. 1.33 • 2.23
332 Bismarck brown R.....lb. .59 • .61
365 Chrysophenine .....lb. 1.73 • —
382 Diamine scarlet B.....lb. 1.33 • —
401 Diamine black BH.....lb. .44 • .46
406 Benzo blue 2B conc.....lb. .85 • 1.21
419 Diamine fast red F.....lb. .88 • 1.07
420 Diamine brown M.....lb. .69 • .84
448 Benzo purpurine 4B.....lb. .80 • —
518 Diamine sky blue FF.....lb. 1.82 • —
540 Trisulphon brown B.....lb. 1.45 • —
581 Direct deep black EW extra..lb. .61 • .65
583 Diamine green B.....lb. .51 • .73
598 Congo brown G.....lb. 1.09 • —
620 Sun yellow.....lb. .69 • .73
630 Xylene light yellow.....lb. 1.45 • 1.52
640 Tartrazine .....lb. 1.11 • —
655 Auramine .....lb. 1.52 • 1.54
657 Malachite green.....lb. 1.61 • —
662 Brilliant green.....lb. 2.42 • —

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1945 East 97th Street, Cleveland 6, Ohio
BRANCHES IN PRINCIPAL CITIES

Dyes, coaltar, general use, 667 Brilliant milling green B..lb. 3.15 - —
671 Glaucine .....lb. 1.30 - 1.33
680 Methyl violet B.....lb. .87 - .90
681 Crystal violet.....lb. 1.91 - 1.97
698 Formyl violet S4B.....lb. 1.28 - 1.33
720 Chrome azurol B.....lb. 3.03 - —
729 Victoria blue B.....lb. 2.48 - —
737 Wool green S.....lb. 1.40 - 1.80
749 Rhodamine B.....lb. 3.85 - —
814 Chloramine yellow.....lb. 2.33 - —
841 Safranine .....lb. 2.17 - —
865 Nigrosine WSJ 78.....lb. .55 - —
922 Methylene blue GXX.....lb. 1.21 - —
969 Hydron blue R.....lb. .61 - —
978 Sulphur black T extra.....lb. .24 - .26
1027 Alizarin VI.....lb. .44 - —
1034 Alizarin red S.....lb. 2.37 - —
1051 Alizarin saphirol B.....lb. 2.18 - 2.30
1078 Alizarin cyanine green.....lb. 2.42 - 2.54
1085 Alizarine blue black B.....lb. 1.88 - 1.94
1096 Indanthrene golden orange G. single paste..lb. 1.82 - —
double paste.....lb. 3.51 - —
1099 Indanthrene dark blue BO, single paste..lb. 1.41 - 1.45
1101 Caledon jade green.....lb. 2.35 - —
1106 Indanthrene blue RS, single paste..lb. 1.03 - —
double paste.....lb. 2.13 - —
1113 Indanthrene blue GCD, double paste..lb. 1.41 - 1.45
1150 Indanthrene olive R, single paste..lb. 1.08 - —
1151 Indanthrene brown R, single paste..lb. 1.65 - —
double paste.....lb. 3.19 - —
Dyes, coaltar, general use, 1212 Indanthrene red violet RH, single paste..lb. 1.40 - 1.43
1217 Helindon orange R, single paste. lb. 1.57 - 1.62
p-4 Acid anthracine brown PG..lb. 2.30 - 2.38
p-14 Anthracene chromate brown EB. lb. .98 - 1.00
p-24 Benzo fast black L.....lb. 1.15 - 1.64
p-89 Diazo brilliant scarlet ROA..lb. 2.54 - —
p-202 Zambesi black V.....lb. 1.19 - —
p-214 Celliton scarlet B.....lb. 1.07 - —
p-343 Naphthol AS-SW.....lb. 2.42 - 2.50
Dyes, coaltar, for stains, oil-soluble, 100-lb. dms., sellers' works at warehouse.
Basic blue, No 550.....lb 61 - —
Jet No 551 .....lb 66 - —
Brown R, conc.....lb 1 04 - —
Orange R, brilliant.....lb 67 - —
Red 4 B conc. .....lb. 1.03 - —
Yellow, c .....lb 88 - —
FN conc .....lb 91 - —
Dyes, coaltar, for stains, spirit-soluble, same basis
Auramine, O .....lb 1.54 - —
Black, basic, blue.....lb 91 - —
Jet .....lb 91 - —
Blue methylene, 2 B, conc....lb. 1.21 - —
Brown Bismarck, R, conc....lb. 61 - —
Chrysoidine R extra .....lb 44½- —
Y extra .....lb 48 - —
Fuchsine, conc .....lb 2.63 - —
Green, Malachite, conc.....lb 1.64 - —
Rhodamine, B .....lb 4.37 - —
Safranine, Y conc.....lb 2.19 - —
Violet methyl, B.....lb .87 - —
Dyes, coaltar, for stains, water-soluble, same basis
Black acid blue, B, extra.....lb 61 - —
Orange, acid, Y, conc.....lb. 36 - —
Rhodamine, azo-, R, extra, conc. lb. 79 - —
Scarlet, crocein, MOO.....lb 1.12 - —
Yellow, azo-, conc .....lb. 81 - —
Fast light, 3 G, extra.....lb 1.69 - —
Methanil, conc.....lb 70 - —
Oil-soluble, spirit-soluble, water-soluble dyes in kegs 3c higher; tins, 10c higher.

E

Echinacea root, bls.....lb. .45 - .50
Egg albumen (See Albumen).
Yolk, dried, dom., bbls.....lb. .95 - 1.05
tanners, bbls. .....lb. .06 - .07
Elder flowers, bright, bls.....lb. .50 - .55
Elecampane root, bls.....lb. .30 - .35
Elm bark, grinding, bls.....lb. .35 - .36
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .48 - .50
select, bndls. .....lb. .70 - .75
Emetine hydrochloride, bots.....oz. 37.50 - —
Ephedra herb, bls .....lb. .20 - .21
Ephedrine, synthetic, USP, anhydrous, bots., 100 ozs. oz. .84 - —
hydrous, bots., 100 ozs.....oz. .78 - —
Hydrochloride, tin, 100 ozs.....oz. .60 - —
Sulphate, cryst., tins, 100 ozs..oz. .57 - —
powd., tins, 100 ozs.....oz. .58 - —
Epichlorhydrin, dms., c.l., works, lb. .36½- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .37 - —
tanks, works .....lb. .35 - —
Epinephrine, synth., USP, bots., gram .60 - .70
Epsom salt, tech., bgs., c.l.....100 lbs. 2.30 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 2.05 - —
USP, cryst., bgs., c.l.....100 lbs. 2.50 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal, 100 lbs 3.25 - —
smaller lots .....100 lbs. 3.50 - —
Epsom salt prices freight equalized: Baltimore, Carteret, N. J.; Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Midland, Mich.
Ergot, USP, ens.....lb 1.25 - 1.30
Ergotine, bots. .....oz. 55.00 -56.00
Sulphate, bots.....oz 60.00 -61.00
Ether, acetic (see Ethyl acetate).
Amyl, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .095 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .102 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .085 - —
Butyl, dms., c.l., divd.....lb. .30½- —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .31 - —
tanks .....lb. .29 - —
Butyric (see Ethyl butyrate).
Dichloroethyl, purif., dms., works..lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .15 - —
Ethyl (see Ether, sulphuric).
Isopropyl, dms., c.l., divd.....lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., divd. .....lb. .06½- —
tanks, divd.....lb. .04½- —
Nitrous, conc., bots., 100 lbs.....lb. .98 - 1.10
Sulphuric, conc., dms.....lb .18 - .22
USP, anesthesia, hospital, ens.lb. .75 - 1.65
synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .14½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .12 - —
Ethyl acetate, natural, fermentation, 85-88%, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .18½- —
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .16 - —
95-98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .18½- —
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .16½- —
99%, dms., c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .18 - .18¼
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .19 - .19¼
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .16½- .16¾
NF, dms.....lb. .30 - —
synthetic, 85-90%, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .14½- —
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .12 - —
95-98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld....lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .14½- —
tanks frt. alld .....lb. .12½- —
99%, dms., c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .15½- —
tanks, divd.....lb. .12¾- —

Ethyl acetoacetate, dms., c.l., works, lb. .41½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .42½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .40½- —
Benzoate, bots.....lb. 60¼- 66
Betaethoxypropionate, dms., works, lb. .70 - —
Bromide, tech., 98% dms.....lb. 36 - 40
Butyrate, bots.... gal. 5 50 - —
ens., works.....lb .65 - .70
dms., works .....lb 60 - —
Carbamate, dms. dlvd. c.....lb 58 - —
Chloride, tech., tanks.....lb. .13½- —
USP, bbls., cyl.....lb. 20 - 22
Cinnamate, ens.....lb 2.60 - 3.00
Formate, dms. .....lb. .38 - —
Iodide, bots.....lb 4.08 - 4.27
Lactate, dms., works. .....lb .41 - —
Methycrylate, M 2 dms. works lb. 60 - —
ens., works. .....lb 63 - 67
P-2, ens., works.....lb. 65 - —
Myristate, dms., works .....lb No price
Oenanthate, dms .....lb 2.60 - 3.25
Oleate, dms., l.c.l., works.....lb. 75 - —
Oxalate, dms., frt. alld .....lb. 33 - —
Silicate, dist. (see Tetraethyl orthosilicate)
40% available SiO_2, dms. works, lb. 50 - —
Ethylalphanaphthylamine, bbls.....lb. .50 - —
Ethylanilin, dms..... lb. 60 - —
Ethylcellulose fib. dms. 5,000 lbs., works lb. 52 - —
smaller lots works .....lb. 54 - 62
Ethyldiethanolamine dms. l.c.l. works lb. 80 - —

Ethylene dichloride, dms., c.l., works frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. 09 - —
West of Rockies.....lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .11½- —
West of Rockies.....lb. .12 - —
smaller containers.....lb. 12½- —
tanks, frt. alld. E. Rockies....lb. .08 - —
West of Rockies.....lb. 08½- —
Oxide, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .20 - 21
l.c.l., works.....lb. .21 - 22
tanks, works .....lb. .15 - .16
Trichlorine see Trichloroethane).
Ethylenediamine, tanks, works....lb. 50 - —
Ethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt alld. E....lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., same basis .....lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. 13½- —
Diethylether, dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .50 - —
Monobutylether, dms., c.l., works.lb. .21½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .22 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .20 - —
Monoethylether, dms., c.l., works.lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .18½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .16½- —
Monoethylether acetate, dms., c.l., works..lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .17 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .15 - —
Monomethylether, dms., c.l., works.. lb 19½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .20 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .18 - —
Monomethylether acetate, dms., c.l., works..lb. 24½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. 25 - —
tanks, works.....lb. 23 - —

Dyes, Coaltar, General Use—Fir Balsam

Ethylethanolamines, mixed, dms., c.l., works..lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .33 - —
Ethylmonoethanolamine, l.c.l., dms., works..lb. .80 - —
Ethylmorphine, hydrochloride, bots oz. 11.85 - —
Ethylorthotoluidine, bbls. .....lb. .80 - —
Ethylvanillin, ens., 5 lbs or more..lb 6.75 - —
smaller lots .....lb 6 80 - 6.90
Eucalyptol, USP, ens., dms.....lb. 2.05 - 4.00
Eucalyptus leaves, bls.....lb. .12 - .13
Eugenol, prime USP XII.....lb 2.35 - 3 25
Euphorbia, pil., herb, bls.....lb. .15 - .16

F

Feldspar, enamel, 100 mesh bgs. works. ton. 17 00 -20.50
bulk, c.l., works..... ton. 14.00 -17 50
Glass, 20 mesh, bgs., tons, works. ton. 12.75 -16.25
bulk, c.l.....ton 9.75 -12.25
Pottery, bulk, c.l., works.....ton. 17.00 -19.00
bgs., l.c.l., 2 tons, works.....ton 20.00 -22 00
Fennel seed, Argentine, bgs.....lb. .08½- .09
Indian, bgs.....lb. .15 - .15½
Fenugreek, domestic, bgs.....lb. .10 - .10½
Indian, bgs. .....lb. .11 - .11¼
Ifatures, bgs. .....lb. .10½- .11
Ferric sulphate (see iron sulphate, ferric)
Film scrap, colored, cs., works....lb. .13½- —
water-white, cs., works .....lb. .14½- —
Fir balsam, Canada, ens.....gal. 32.50 -33.00
Oregon, bbls. .....gal. 2.25 - 2.30

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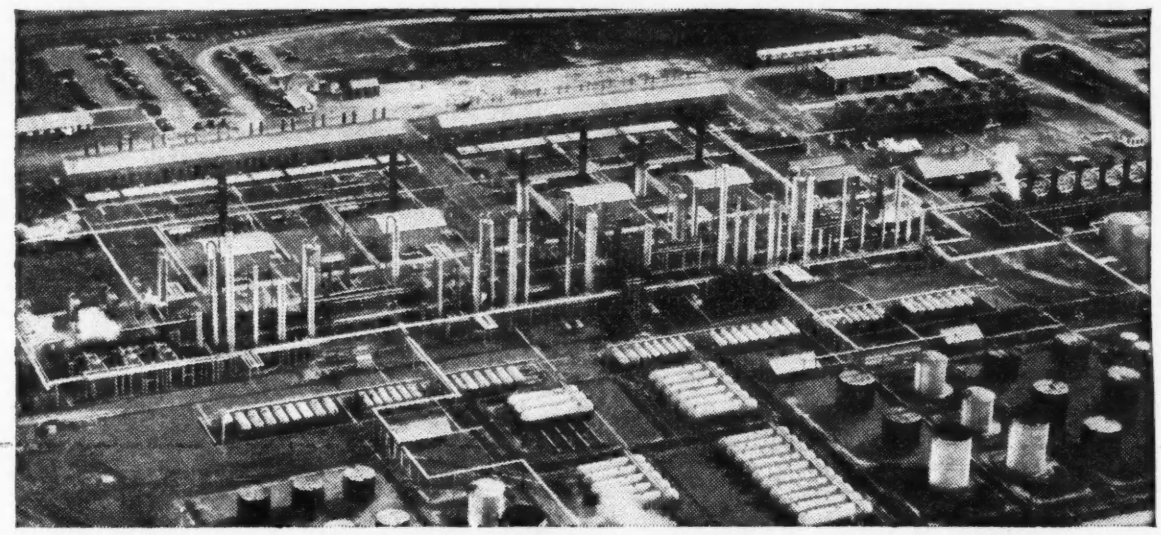

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Fish Berries—Gum, Galbanum

Fishberries, bgs. ..... lb 24 - 25
Fishliver oils (see Oil, fishliver)
Fishmeal, ground, 60% protein, bgs., Balto. area...ton 125.00 - —
65% protein, bgs., Balto. area...ton 130.00 - —
Fishscrap, dried, 60% protein, bulk, Balto. area...ton 110.00 - —
Flaxseed, black, bgs ..... lb .25 - .26
Blonde, bgs. ..... lb .24 - .25
Husks, bgs. ..... lb .68 - .70
Fluorspar, acid grade, bgs., c.l., mines ton 45.50 - —
l.c.l., mines ..... ton 47.50 - —
bulk, contract, c.l., mines..... ton 30.00 - —
noncontract c.l., mines..... ton 43.00 - —
l.c.l., mines ..... ton 45.00 - —
ceramic grade, No. 1, ground, 90-92% CaF_2, bulk, c.l., mines net ton 38.50 - —
washed gravel, 70% or more, CaF_2, bulk, c.l., mines...ton 31.00 - —
65% bulk, c.l., mines.....ton 33.00 - —
60% bulk, c.l., mines.....ton 32.00 - —
less than 60% bulk, c.l., mines ton 30.00 - —
Formaldehyde, inhibited, bbls., c.l., works..lb .0635- —
l.c.l., works..... lb .0735- —
dms., extra, c.l., works.....lb .0555- —
l.c.l., works..... lb .0675- —
tanks, works..... lb .0520- —
tanktrucks, dlvd., N.Y.C..... lb .0155- —
uninhibited, tanks, works.....lb .0609- —
Fringetree bark, bls.....lb. .55 - .60
Fuller's earth, dom., powd., bgs., c.l., Fla., Ga. mines ton 30.00 - —
Tex. mines ..... ton 27.00 - —
spent, bulk, Bayonne..... ton 2.00 - 4.00
imp., bgs., c.l..... ton 30.00 -40.00
Furfural, tech., dms., c.l., works.lb. .13 - —
dms., cns., l.c.l., works.....lb. 15½- 20½
tanks, works ..... lb. 09½- —
Fusel oil, refined, dms., c.l.....lb. 28½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. 30½- —
tanks .....lb. 28 - —
Fustic extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. 42½- —
No. 1A, bbls., l.c.l.....lb 41½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.....lb 40½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l.....lb 38½- —
liquid, No. 0, bbls., l.c.l.....lb 22 - —
No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.....lb 20½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.....lb 19½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l.....lb 17 - —
solid, No. 1 bxs., l.c.l.....lb 28 - —

G

G salt, bbls.....lb nq -
Galangal root, bls.....lb. .14 - .15
Gambier, plantation, bgs., ex dock, lb 21 - 23
Extract, bbls .....lb. No stocks
Gammapicoline 95% dms., c.l., works lb 1.35 - —
Gasoline, at refinery, ex tax, Arkansas, 73-75 octane, tanks, gal. 10¾- —
Bayonne, 74 octane, tanks, gal. .11¾- —
Gulf coast, 73-75 octane, tanks, gal .105 - 11
Group 3, 73-75 octane, tanks, gal. .105 - .125
Pennsylvania, western, U. S. motor, 74 octane, leaded tanks, gal. .115 - 1175
natural, 26-70 octane group 3, tanks, gal. 085 - —
Gelatin, silver label, ctns., dlvd....lb 1.25 - —
export, cs.....lb. 1.35 - —
Gelatin price 5c. higher for deliveries in Ariz., Calif., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Ore., Tex., Utah, Wash., Wyo.
Gelsemium root, bls.....lb. 35 - 40
Gentian root, bls.....lb. 16 - 17
grd., bbls., bxs.....lb 19 - 20
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb 21 - 22
Geraniol, 92-96%, cns, dms.....lb 3.40 - —
prime .....lb. 2.75 - —
Geranyl acetate, cns.....lb. 3.35 - 3.90
Ginger, oleoresin, bots.....lb. 4.25 - 4.35
Root, African, bls.....lb. 15 - 15½
Cochin, bleached, bgs.....lb. No stocks
unbleached, bgs., futures.....lb. 20 - 20½
Jamaica, No. 1, bgs.....lb. 20 Nom.
No. 2, bgs.....lb .19 - 19½
No. 3, futures.....lb. 17½- 17¾
Rhattoon, bgs.....lb .17 - 17½
Glauber's salt, anhyd (see Soda sulphate)
cryst., bgs., works..... 100 lbs. 1.25 - 1.75
l.c.l., bgs., works.....100 lbs. 1.75 - 2.10
Glue, bone, calcium type, 21 millipoise, 36 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., East of Midwest..lb. 21 - 24
36/56, bgs., c.l., same basis....lb. 22 - 26
58/82, bgs., c.l., same basis....lb. 23 - 26
82/108, bgs., c.l., same basis...lb. 25 - 27
Bone glue, l.c.l. prices, 1c. higher than c.l.
ground, 40-45 jelly in grams, bgs., c.l. (50,000 lbs.), dlvd..lb 26 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. 27 - —
pulverized, 60 jelly in grams, bgs., c.l. (50,000 lbs.), same basis..lb. 27½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. 28½- —
Glue, hide, 100-121 (jelly in grams), bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .23 - 27
122-149, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .25 - 29
150-177, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .25 - 29
178-206, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .26 - 30
207-220, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .27 - 31
227-206, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .28 - 32
207-298, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .29 - 33
299-330, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .30 - 34
331-362, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .31 - 35
363-394, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .32 - 36
395-427, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .33 - 37
428-460, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .34 - 38
461-494, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .35 - 39
495-529, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .36 - 40
Hide glue l.c.l. prices 1c. higher than c.l.; bbls., 1gc more than bgs.
Glycerin, crude, saponification, 88% to refiners, tanks, dlvd..lb. .28 - .30
soaplye, 80% tanks, dlvd .....lb. .27 - .29
dynamite, dms., c.l., dlvd .....lb. 39½- 40¼
l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .40 - 40¾
tanks, dlvd. .....lb. 39¼- 40
Glycerin, high gravity, dms., c.l....lb. 39½- 40¼
l.c.l. .....lb .40 - 40¾
tanks .....lb. 38½- 40
refined, BP, 98%, dms., c.l.....lb. 39¾- 41½
tanks .....lb. 39½- 41¼
USP, 95%, dms., c.l.....lb 39½- 41¼
l.c.l. .....lb .40 - 41¾
tanks .....lb. 39½- 40
yellow, distilled, dms., c.l.....lb 39½- 40¼
l.c.l .....lb 39¾- 40¾
Glycine USP (see Acid, aminoacetic)
Glycol borborate, dms.....lb .22 -
Stearate, dms .....lb .26 -
Gold chloride, acid-brown, bots. ..oz. 22.00 -22.25
acid-yellow, bots .....oz. 20.00 -20.25
Gold of pleasure seed, bgs.....lb. .40 - .41
Goldenseal root, bls.....lb. 5.50 - 5.75
powd., bxs.....lb. 5.75 - 6.00
Gold-sodium chloride, photo, bots..oz. 13.50 -14.00
USP IX, bots.....oz. 14.50 -15.00
Grains of paradise, bgs.....lb. .40 - .41
Graphite, imported, amorph., powd bgs., dlvd. lb .04 .06
crystalline, 88-90%, powd., bgs., ex whse lb .14 .16
90-92%, powd., bgs., ex whse lb .16 .19
97%, powd., bgs., ex whse lb .22 .25
flake, No. 1, 90-95%, bgs., ctns., ex whse lb .21 - .22
No. 2, bgs., ex whse .lb .23 - —
Grease, house, loose.....lb. .15½- —
White, choice, loose.....lb. .17 - —
Wool (see Degras and Lanolin)
Yellow, loose .....lb. .16 - —
Green, brilliant, thionavin, toner, molybdic, bgs., works lb 4.25 - 4.50
Tungstic, bgs., works .....lb 4.25 - 4.50
Chrome, CP, dark, light, medium, blue content up to 5%, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn and N. C. E. of Miss., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis..lb. 24½- —
6-10%, bbls., same basis..lb. 25½- —
11-15%, bbls., same basis..lb. 26½- —
16-20%, bbls., same basis..lb. 27 - —
21-25%, bbls., same basis...lb. 28 - —
26-30%, bbls., same basis..lb. 28½- —
31-35%, bbls., same basis..lb. 28 - —
36-40%, bbls., same basis..lb. 41 - —
41-45%, bbls., same basis..lb. 42½- —
46-50%, bbls., same basis..lb. 44½- —
50% and over, bbls., same basis..lb. 46¼- —
reduced color, 5%, bbls., same basis lb. 10 - —
6-10%, bbls., same basis lb 10¾- —
11-15%, bbls., same basis. lb. 11¾- —
16-20%, bbls., same basis..lb. 12 - —
21-25%, bbls., same basis..lb. 12¾- —
26-30%, bbls., same basis..lb. 12⅝- —
31-35%, bbls., same basis..lb. 13¼- —
36-40%, bbls., same basis..lb. 13¾- —
41-45%, bbls., same basis..lb. 14 - —
46-50%, bbls., same basis..lb. 14¾- —
51-55%, bbls., same basis..lb. 15¼- —
56-60%, bbls., same basis..lb. 19¾- —
61-65%, bbls., same basis..lb. 20¼- —
66-70%, bbls., same basis..lb. 20¾- —
Chrome green prices are 1c. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, Rec.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Texas (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1½c.; El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1c. higher dlvd. Pac. coasts for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita.
Prices are equalized with Chicago.
Green, chromium oxide, hydrated, bbls., works..lb. .75 - 1.00
pure, bgs., works.....lb. .31½- .38
Helacinte, thiofiavin toner molybdic, bbls., works..lb 3.00 —
Tungstic, bbls., works .....lb 3.40 - —
Paris (see P).
Phthalocyanin toner, bbls., works lb 4.40 - 5.00
Tungstated, brilliant, bgs.....lb 3.80 - 4.00
Emerald, bgs. .....lb 2.00 - —
Verdigris (see V)
Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar)
Grindelia robusta herb, bls.....lb. 30 - 35
Guaiac resin, cs.....lb. 48 - 49
Wood, bls .....lb. 35 - 36
Guaiacol, cryst., NF, tins.....lb. No Prices.
liquid, NF, bots., clys.....lb 1.80 - 1.85
Carbonate, NF, dms .....o. 2.35 - —
Guarana, powd., cs. .....lb. 2.00 - 2.10
Gum, acroides (see Gum, yucca).
Aloe (see A.)
Ammoniac, tears, cs.....lb. .90 - .95
Arabic, amber, sorts, bgs.....lb. .14 - 14½
white, sorts, 1, bgs.....lb. .28 - .29
powdered, USP, bbls. .....lb. 20½- 21
Asafetida (see A).
Asphaltum (see A).
Benzoin, Sumatra, cs.....lb. .40 - .45
Camphor (see C).
Copal, Congo, No. 1, bgs.....lb. .26 - .28
No. 2, bgs.....lb. .21 - .23
No. 3, bgs.....lb. .17 - .18
Manjak, DBB, bgs.....lb. 23½- 24½
MA, bgs.....lb. 23½- 24½
lobs C, bgs.....lb. 27½- 28½
Philippine, 1st quality, bgs.....lb. .27 - .29
2nd quality, bgs.....lb. .22 - .24
3rd quality, bgs.....lb. .19 - .22
Dammar, Batavia, AE, cs .....lb. 24½- 26½
E, cs. .....lb. .18 - .19
Singapore, No. 1.....lb. .29 - .30
No. 2, cs.....lb. .23 - .25
East India, black, bold, bgs.....lb. .14 - 15½
Batu, bold, bgs.....lb. .11 - 12½
nubs, bgs.....lb. 08½- 09½
Elemi, cns.....lb. .25 - .27
Ester, gum-rosin type, dms., c.l., dlvd., Ill., Ind., Ky., Mich., Mid-Atl. States, N. E. States, Minneapolis, N. C., Ohio, St. Louis, St. Paul, Va., W. Va.....lb. .37 - .37½
wood-rosin type, dms., c.l., dlvd., Ill., Ind., etc. lb. 17 - 17½
Euphorbium, cs. .....lb 50 - .55
Galbanum, cs. .....lb. .85 - .90

CROTONIC ACID

$CH_3-CH=CH-CO_2H$

WHITE FLAKES: MP 70-71° C

Mol. Wt: 86.09 Purity: 98% Minimum

SOLUBILITY AT 25° C

SOLVENT	SOLUBILITY
WATER	8.56%
ETHYL ALCOHOL	52.5%
TOLUENE	37.5%
ACETONE	53.0%

Crotonic Acid, possessing a system of conjugated double bonds, has been actively investigated as a component in polymeric materials. Several interesting applications have been reported:

1. Lower alkyl esters form useful copolymers with:
   (a) Vinyl esters
   (b) Maleate esters
   (c) Styrene
2. Bodied with linseed oil, Crotonic Acid produces varnish resins
3. Reaction products with amines have wood-sealing properties
4. Crotonic Acid can be incorporated in polyvinyl acetate resins to increase water and acid resistance
5. Esters of polyhydric alcohols make useful modifying resins for varnishes, lacquers, and plastics

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Gum Gamboge—Kava Kava Root

Gum, gamboge, pipe, cs.....lb. 1.70 - 2.00
powd., bbls.....lb. 1.95 - 2.25
Ghatti, No. 2, bgs.....lb. .35 - .37
No. 3, bgs.....lb. .31 - .33
Guaiac (see Guaiac resin).
Karaya, No. 1.....lb. .46 - .51
No. 2.....lb. .38 - .43
No. 3.....lb. .33 - .36
No. 4.....lb. .28 - .31
No. 5.....lb. .23 - .27
No. 6.....lb. .20 - .22
Kauri, bgs.....lb. 31½- .32¾
Locust bean, powd., bgs.....lb. .42 - .45
Mastic, cs.....lb. 2.25 - —
Myrrh, cs.....lb. .35 - .38
Olibanum, siftings, cs.....lb. .12 - .13
tears, cs.....lb. .22 - .38
Opium (see O).
Red (see Gum yacca).
Rosin (see R)
Sandarac, cks.....lb. 1.20 - 1.45
Scammony, cs.....lb 1.50 - 1.55
Sterculia (see Gum, karaya).
Talha, bgs.....lb. .10 - .11
Tragacanth, No. 1, cs.....lb. 3.60 - 3.70
No. 2, cs.....lb. 3.20 - 3.25
No. 3, cs.....lb 2.25 - 2.50
powdered, USP, bbls.....lb. 1.35 - 1.45
Yacca, bgs.....lb. .06 - .07
Gypsum, Keene's cement, paper bgs., c.l., Acme, Tex., frt. equald.. ton.22.65 - —
Harlem river, N. Y., frt. equald. ton.28.25 - —
Medicine Lodge, Kans., frt. equald..ton.17.00 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald. ton.30.65 - —
Southard, Okla., frt equald.ton.17 00 - —
Sweetwater, Tex., frt equald. ton.21.45 - —

Gypsum, plaster of paris, paper bgs., c.l., Acme, Texas, frt. equald. ton.12.50 - —
Blue Rapids, Kans., frt. equald ton.10.50 - —
Harlem river, N. Y., frt. equald. ton.12.00 - —
Medicine Lodge, Kan., frt. equald...ton.12.50 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald. ton.18.00 - —
Southard, Okla., frt. equald.ton.12.50 - —
Sweetwater, Tex., frt. equald.,, ton.12.50 - —
Stucco, paper bgs., c.l., Acme, Texas, frt. equald..ton. 8.00 - —
Akron, N. Y., frt. equald..ton. 8.00 - —
Blue Rapids, Kans., frt. equald. ton. 8.00 - —
Clarence Center, N. Y., frt. equald..ton. 8.00 - —
Fort Dodge, Iowa, frt. equald. ton. 8.00 - —
Grand Rapids, Mich., frt. equald..ton. 8.00 - —
Gypsum, Ohio, frt. equald..ton. 8.00 - —
Harlem river, N. Y., frt. equald. ton. 8.00 - —
National City, Mich., frt. equald..ton. 8.00 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald. ton. 8.00 - —
Plasterco, Ga., frt. equald..ton. 8.00 - —
Portsmouth, N. H., frt. equald. ton. 8.00 - —
Roton, Texas, frt. equald..ton. 8.00 - —
Saltville, Va., frt. equald..ton. 9.00 - —
Southard, Okla., frt. equald.ton 8.00 - —
Sweetwater, Texas, frt. equald. ton. 8.00 - —

Gypsum, terra alba, paper bgs., c.l., Harlem river, N. Y., works.. ton.22.50 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., works... ton.21.00 - —

H

Hawthorn berries, bgs.....lb. .55 - .57
Heliotropin, cryst., cns.....lb. 3.15 - 4.00
Hellebore, white, powd., bbls. .....lb. .70 - .71
Helonias root, bls. .....lb. 2.20 - 2.25
Hematine extract, cryst., No. 0, bbls., l.c.l..lb. .45½- —
No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .41½- —
No. 1A, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .41½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .40½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .38½- —
No. 4, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .36½- —
No. 5, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .34½- —
paste, No 1, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .19 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .18 - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .17 - —
No. 4, (red), bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .12½- —
Hemlock bark extract, 25% tannin, bbls., c.l., works..lb. No stocks
tanks, works.....lb. No stocks
Henbane leaves, bls.....lb. .90 - 1.15
Henna leaves, bls.....lb. .24 - .25
powd., bbls., bgs.....lb. .30 - .35
Heptane, industrial, tanks, group 3, gal. .12½- .13½
Hexalin (see Cyclohexanol).
Hexaethyl tetraphosphate, cns., works. lb. 1.25 - —
dms., c.l., works.....lb. .80 - —
l.c.l., works. .....lb. .90 - 1.00

Hexamethylene-tetramine, tech., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots, Perth Amboy or N.Y.C.lb. .26 - —
smaller lots, same basis.....lb. .27 - —
USP, dms., 500 lbs. or more, same basis.....lb. .37 - —
smaller lots, same basis.....lb. .38 - —
Hexane, industrial, tanks, group 3, gal. .13½- .14½
Hexanol, normal, dms., c.l., works..lb. .27½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .28 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .26 - —
Homatropine, hydrobromide, bots...oz. 15.00 -25.00
Hydrochloride, bots. .....oz. 20.00 -22.00
Hoolmeal, 17-18% ammonia bulk, c.l., Chicago..unit-ton. 5.50 - —
Hops, NF, bls. .....lb. .55 - 1.30
Horehound, bls. .....lb. .12 - .13
Hydrangea root, bls.....lb .14 - .17
Hydrastine, bots.....oz. 53.50 -53.80
Sulphate, bots.....oz. 53.50 -53.80
Hydrastinine, 10-grain bots. .....bot. 1.95 - —
Hydrastis (see Goldenseal).
Hydrofluramide dms., fib. cns., works. lb. .30 - .40
Hydrogen peroxide, USP, bbls.....lb. .03½- .05
27½%, clys., f.o.b. of Miss. or W. coast via Panama Canal..lb. 16½- 18½
35%, clys., same basis, dms.....lb. 22½- —
dms., c.l., same basis.....lb. 19½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. 20½- —
tanks .....lb. 18½- —
Hydroquinone, bbls., dms. .....lb. .90 - .94
Hydroxycitronellal, cns. .....lb. 6.50 - 7.50
Hyoscine hydrobromide, bots. .....oz. 39.00 -45.00
Hyoscyamine, bots. .....oz. 18.00 -20.00
Hydrobromide, bots.....oz. 18.00 -19.50
Sulphate, bots. .....oz. 14.00 -19.50
Hyperne extract, cryst., No 1, bbls., l.c.l..lb. 52½- —
No 2, bbls., l.c.l.....lb 44½- —
liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. 28½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. 23½- —
solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l.....lb. 41 - —
Hyssop herb, bgs.....lb. .50 - .55
Leaves, bgs .....lb .55 - .60

I

Iceland moss, bgs .....lb. .50 - .52
Ichthammol, NF, bots. .....lb 2.45 - —
Indian red (see Red Indian).
Indigo, nat., chests. .....lb. 2.14 - 2.80
synth., paste, bots. .....lb .16½- .19
powd., bbls. .....lb 7.15- .85
Indol, CP, bots.....lb 18.00 -23.00
Inositol, tins, divd.....lb 5.00 - —
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).
Iodine, crude, kgs., ex wise., Staten Island..lb. 1.729 - —
resubl., bots., jars .....lb 2.35 - 2.45
Iodoform, dms., kgs .....lb 4.30 - 4.74
Ionone ketone, alpha, cns. .....lb 12.50 -16.40
beta, cns. .....lb 9.00 -12.50
pure, cns. .....lb 5.65 - 7.35
Methyl (see M)
IPC, bots., 1-5 lbs.....lb 2.68 - 2.72
fib. dms., 100 lbs., ship't point..lb 2.50 - 2.50
50 lbs., ship't point.....lb 2.40 - 2.52
10-25 lbs., ship't point.....lb 2.50 - 2.54
Ipecac root, bgs. .....lb. 4.60 - 4.70
powd., bgs. .....lb. 4.85 - 4.95
Irish moss, bleached, prime, bls. ..lb .20 - .21
Iron acetate, liquor, 25° bbls., c.l., works..lb. .09 - —
l.c.l. works. .....lb. .09½- —
solut., USP IX, clys.....lb 16 - —
dms .....lb 17 - —
Chloride (ferric), anhydr., tech., dms., c.l., works..100 lbs 5.25 - —
l.c.l., works.....500 lbs. 6.00 - 7.00
cryst., tech., bbls., works..100 lbs 5.00 - 6.00
l.c.l. lots, works.....100 lbs 5.50 - 8.00
USP X, lump, bbls.....lb .07½- .08
solut., 42 Be, clys., works, frt alld or equald..lb. .06 - .06½
Iron citrate, gran., dms.....lb. .77 - .79
Glycerophosphate, N.F., powd..lb 4.35 - —
Hypophosphite, bbls., dms.....lb. 1.50 - 1.52
Iodide, bots .....oz 3.48 - 3.63
Naphthenate, 6% Fe, dms., divd..lb. .23 - —
Nitrate, red, tech., dms.....lb. .03½- .04
Oxalate, gran., dms.....lb. .83 - .85
Phosphate, soluble, NF, gran., cs..lb. .64 - .65
Pyrophosphate, soluble, NF VII, gran., dms...lb .69 - .72
Reduite, 7.4% Fe, dms.....lb. .22 - —
Stearate, dms., c.l.....lb. .43 - —
ton lots.....lb. .44 - —
less ton lots.....lb .45 - —
Sulphate (ferric), anhyd., bgs., c.l., works..ton.52.50 - —
l.c.l., works .....ton.57.50 - —
partially hydrated, bgs., c.l., works..ton.28.50 - —
(ferrous), tech (see Copperas).
USP, cryst., bbls., dms.....lb. .09½- .10
Iron by hydrogen, kgs.....lb. .80 - .85
Iron-ammonium citrate, brown, green, gran., dms .lb. .45 - .46
Oxalate, bbls .....lb. .23½- —
dms, bgs .....lb .25½- .26½
Iron-cerium oxalate, fine gran., bbls., dms .lb .23½ .26½
Isoamyl acetate, cns.....lb .97 - 1.10
Thioglycolate, dms, c.l., works, gal. 3.85 - —
l.c.l. works .....gal. 3.85 - 4.05
tanks, works .....gal. 4.23 - —
Isobutyl acetate, cns.....lb. .97 - 1.25
Methacrylate, M-5, dms, works..lb. .60 - —
cns, works .....lb. .65 - .67
P-5, cns., works.....lb. .60 - —
Propionate, cns .....lb. No prices.
Isobutraldehyde dms., works.....lb .33 - .36
Isoeugenol, extra, cns.....lb 3.20 - 4.00
crys., extra.....lb. 3.10 - —
Isoeugenyl acetate, dms., works.....lb. .55 - .58
Isophorone, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .25½- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .24 - —
tanks, works .....lb. .22 - —
Isopropanol (see Alcohol, isopropyl)
Isopropyl acetate, dms, c.l., frt. alld., E. of Rockies .lb. 13½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .14 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .12 - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, isopropyl).
Ether (see Ether, isopropyl).
Phenylcarbamate (see IPC)
Isopropylamine, dms., works.....lb. .25 - —

J

Jaborandi leaves, bls.....lb. .15 - .20
Jalap root, NF, bls.....lb. .44 - .50
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .58 - .60
Resin, powd., bxs.....lb. 7.15 - 7.25
Juniper berries, bgs.....lb. .10 - .16
Tar, USP, dms.....lb .50 - .52

K

Kamala, powd., cns.....lb .28 - .40
Kaolin (see China clay).
Kava kava root, bls.....lb. .35 - .40

DNOC (dinitro-orthocresol) may banish grasshopper plague

To millions of kids a grasshopper may be just a quaint "bug" which "spits tobacco juice" or makes passable bait for fish hooks. But to others all over the world, grasshoppers are destroying-pests which annually devour millions of dollars worth of food crops.

Grasshopper *control* is a vital issue to farmers everywhere!

Now, the new *Pittsburgh* chemical DNOC (Dinitro-Orthocresol) promises to become the most effective insecticide for grasshopper control yet developed. It is sure death to grasshoppers, non-injurious to humans, animals or crops, has excellent mixing qualities with inerts and the general stability desired for agricultural uses.

DNOC is one of a variety of agricultural chemicals, including insecticides, fungicides, germicides and rodenticides, produced by Pittsburgh Coke & Chemical Company for its affiliate Pittsburgh Agricultural Chemical Company, Empire State Building, 350 Fifth Ave., New York 1, N.Y. Address inquiries about *agricultural chemicals* to the above.

PITTSBURGH COKE & CHEMICAL COMPANY
Grant Building • Pittsburgh 19, Pa.

Other "Pittsburgh" Chemicals

Activated Carbon
Alkyl Methyl Pyridinium Chloride
Alpha Naphthylthiourea
Alphanitronaphthalene
Benzol—Motor, Nitration, Pure
Creosote
Cresol—Meta Para, Ortho
2,4—Dichlorophenoxyacetic Acid
Dinitro—Orthocresol
Isopropyl N—Phenyl Carbamate
Naphtha, Heavy Solvent
Naphthalene
Para Amino Phenyl Mercuric Acetate
Phenol
Phthalic Anhydride
Picoline—Alpha, Beta and Gamma
Pipe Line Enamel
Pyridine—Medicinal and Industrial
Sodium Cyanide
Sodium Thiocyanate
Sulphate of Ammonia
Sulphuric Acid—60°, 66° and Oleum
Tar Acid Oil Disinfectants
Tar—Crude and Road
Toluol—Nitration and Commercial
Xylol—10°, 5° and 3°

COAL CHEMICALS, ACTIVATED CARBON, NEVILLE COKE, EMERALD COAL, PIG IRON, GREEN BAG CEMENT, CONCRETE PIPE AND CONCRETE PRODUCTS, LIMESTONE PRODUCTS

Kerosene, at refinery: Ark., 42-44 w.w., tanks..gal. .09@25 - —
Bayonne, 41-43, w w., tanks...gal. .103 - —
California, 40-43 w.w., tanks..gal. .1115- 1240
Gulf ports, 41-43, w.w., tanks..gal. .0925- .095
Okla.-Tex., 41-43, w.w., tanks..gal. .095 - .09625
Penn., 43 w.w., tanks.....gal. .1125- .13
47 w.w., tanks.....gal. .125 - .13
Kola nuts, bgs.....lb. .07 - .08
Kyanite, imp., tow iron content, 10-mesh, whse..ton.85.00 -95.00
calcined, grain, 10-mesh, whse. ton 95.00 -105.00

L

Ladyslipper root, bls.....lb. 1.80 - 2.00
Lanolin, anhyd., cosmetic, dms., works, lb. .24 - .25
USP, dms., works.....lb. .22 - .23
hydrous, cosmetic, dms., works...lb. .23½ - —
USP, dms., works.....lb. .21½ - —
Lard, cash, tres., Chicago.....lb. .23½ - .24
Larkspur seed, bgs.....lb. .40 - .45
Laurel berries, bls.....lb. .25 - .26
Leaves, Portuguese, bls.....lb. .08 - .08½
Greek, bls., futures.....lb. .08½ - .09
Turkish, bls.....lb. .14 - .14½
Lavender flowers, medium, bls.....lb. .66 - —
ordinary, bls.....lb. .25 - .26
select, bls.....lb. .75 - —
Lead acetate, white, crystals, bbls..lb. .20 - —
gran., bbls.....lb. .20½ - —
powd., bbls.....lb. .20½ - —
Arsenate, deniers, basic powder, 6-lb. bgs. or larger, c.l..lb. .23½ - —
l.c.l.....lb. .24½ - .25½
1-lb. bgs., c.l.....lb. .31 - —
l.c.l.....lb. .32 - .33
Lead arsenate prices are works or whse. basis frt. alld. on 96 lbs. or more to dest. East.
Blue, basic sulphate, bbls., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld..lb. .18½ - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .19½ - —
Carbonate (see Lead, white).
Chloride, fib. dms.....lb. .49 - —
Iodide, NF V, jars.....lb. 2.94 - 3.13
Linoleate, solid, 13%, bbls.....lb. .38¼ - —
Metal, pigs, prime, N. Y.....lb. .17 - —
E St. Louis.....lb. .17.50 - —
Metallic paste, dms., 10,000-40,000 lbs., works..lb. .27½ - —
2,000-10,000 lbs., same basis....lb. .28½ - —
up to 2,000 lbs., same basis..lb. .30 - —
Naphthenate, liquid, 16% Pb, dms., divd..lb. .16½ - —
24% Pb, dms., divd.....lb. .22¾ - —
Nitrate, bbls., c.l.....100 lbs. 20.10 - —
l.c.l.....100 lbs. 20.35 - —
Oleate, bbls.....lb. .33½ - —
Peroxide, powd., tech., bbls.....lb. .29 - .31
Red, 95% Pb_3O_4 or less, bbls., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld..lb. .20½ - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .21½ - —
97% Pb_3O_4 bbls., c.l., same basis, lb. .20½ - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .21½ - —
98% Pb_3O_4 bbls., c.l., same basis, lb. .20½ - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .21½ - —
Resinate, precip., 23.8% Pb, dms..lb. .25 - —
Silicate, bgs.....lb. .17 - 17½
Stearate, bbls., c.l.....lb. .49 - —
ton lots.....lb. .51 - —
less ton lots.....lb. .54 - —
Sulphate (see Lead, blue; Lead, white, basic sulphate).
Tallate, liquid, 16% Pb, dms....lb. .15 - —
solid, 30% Pb, dms.....lb. .23½ - —
White, basic carbonate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld..lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .20 - —
basic silicate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld..lb. .17½ - .21½
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .17½ - .22½
basic sulphate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld..lb. .15½ - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .16½ - —
Lecithin, edible, tech., bleached, dms., non-ret., c.l., works..lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .24 - .29
unbleached, c.l., same basis..lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same bagis.....lb. .22 - .27
Lemon peel, bls.....lb. .25 - .30
Licorice extract, mass, cns.....lb. .25 - .30
powd., bbls.....lb. .40 - .42
Root, bls.....lb. .06 - .07
5-lb. bundles, cs.....lb. .60 - .65
powd., bbls.....lb. .10½ - .11
Lignin extract, tanning grade, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .01¾ - —
Lime, agricultural, bulk, works..tons. 9.00 - 9.50
Chemical (quicklime), lump, pebble, bulk, Adams, Mass.....ton. 9.00 - —
Annville, Pa.....ton. 9.00 - —
Bellefonte, Pa. .....ton. 9.00 - —
Berkeley, W. Va.....ton. 9.00 - —
Buffalo, N. Y.....ton. 9.00 - —
Carey, Ohio .....ton. 7.00 - —
Lime, chemical (quicklime), lump, pebble, bulk, Cedar Hallow, Pa..ton. 9.50 - —
Cedar Hallow, Pa.....ton. 9.50 - —
Crab Orchard, Tenn.....ton. 8.50 - —
Eagle Mountain, Va.....ton. 8.50 - —
Farnams, Mass. .....ton. 9.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio.....ton. 9.00 - —
Hannibal, Mo.....ton. 8.50 - —
Keystone, Ala. .....ton. 8.50 - —
Knoxville, Tenn.....ton. 8.50 - —
Limedale, Ark.....ton. 8.50 - —
Longview, Ala.....ton. 9.00 - —
Manistique, Mich.....ton. 8.00 - —
Marblehead, Ohio.....ton. 8.50 - —
Martinsburg, W. Va.....ton. 8.50 - —
Menominee, Mich.....ton. 9.00 - —
Mitchell, Ind.....ton. 8.00 - —
Newala, Ala.....ton. 7.50 - —
Ripplemead, Va.....ton. 8.50 - —
Riverton, Va.....ton. 8.50 - —
Rockland, Maine.....ton. 9.00 - —
Scioto, Ohio.....ton. 6.50 - —
Sherwood, Tenn.....ton. 9.29 - —
Sherwood, Wis.....ton. 8.50 - —
Springfield, Mo.....ton. 8.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio.....ton. 9.50 - —
York, Pa.....ton. 9.00 - —
Hydrated, paper bgs., Adams, Mass. ton.11.50 - —
Annville, Pa.....ton.11.50 - —
Bellefonte, Pa. .....ton.11.50 - —
Berkeley, W. Va.....ton.10.00 - —
Buffalo, N. Y.....ton.11.50 - —
Carey, Ohio.....ton. 9.00 - —
Cedar Hollow, Pa.....ton.11.50 - —
Crab Orchard, Tenn.....ton.11.65 - —
Eagle Mountain, Va.....ton.10.00 - —
Eagle, W. Va.....ton.11.50 - —
Farnams, Mass. .....ton.11.50 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio.....ton. 9.50 - —
Hannibal, Mo.....ton. 9.50 - —
Keystone, Ala. .....ton.12.25 - —
Knoxville, Tenn.....ton.11.50 - —
Lolley, Minn.....ton.10.50 - —
Limedale, Ark.....ton.10.00 - —
Longview, Ala.....ton.12.25 - —
Manistique, Mich.....ton. 9.50 - —
Marblehead, Ohio.....ton.10.50 - —
Mitchell, Ind.....ton.10.00 - —

Lime, hydrated, paper bgs., Newala, Ala..ton.12.25 - —
Petoskey, Mich.....ton.10.00 - —
Port Island, Mich.....ton. 9.00 - —
Rapid City, S. Dak.....ton.12.00 - —
Rockland, Maine.....ton. 9.00 - —
Ripplemead, Va.....ton.10.00 - —
Scioto, Ohio.....ton. 8.00 - —
Sherwood, Tenn.....ton.12.14 - —
Sherwood, Wis.....ton.10.00 - —
Springfield, Mo.....ton. 9.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio.....ton. 8.50 - —
York, Pa.....ton.11.50 - —
Spray, paper bgs., Adams, Mass..ton.11.70 - —
Annville, Pa.....ton.11.50 - —
Bellefonte, Pa.....ton.11.50 - —
Carey, Ohio.....ton.11.00 - —
Eagle, W. Va.....ton.11.50 - —
Farnams, Mass.....ton. 9.50 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio.....ton.10.00 - —
Marblehead, Ohio.....ton.10.00 - —
Rockland, Me.....ton.10.00 - —
Scioto, Ohio.....ton.10.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio.....ton.10.00 - —
York, Pa.....ton.11.50 - —
Lime salts (see Calcium).
Lime-ammonia-nitrogen, 20.5% N (see Ammonium nitrate-limestone).
Limestone, grd., bulk, works...ton. 1.40 - —
Linalool, ex bois de rose.....lb. 4.50 - 6.85
ex lignaloe wood.....lb. 6.50 - 7.00
Linalyl acetate, ex bois de rose, bots.lb. 4.35 - 7.20
ex lignaloe wood, bots .....lb. 8.25 - 8.40
ex petitgrain, bots .....lb. 6.10 - 6.35
Linden flowers with leaves, bls.....lb. .33 - .34
without leaves, bls.....lb. .31 - .35
Linseed meal, 34% bulk, Midwest mills. ton.68.00 -69.00

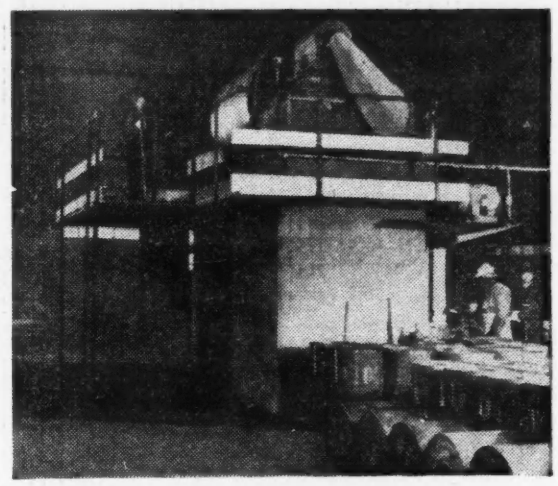
Litharge, com'l, powd., bbls., c.l. ship't point, frt. alld..lb. .19½ - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .20¾ - —
Lithium bromide, bbl., works, frt. equald..lb. 1.90 - —
Carbonate, NF, bbls., kgs.....lb. 1.15 - —
Chloride, jars .....lb. 1.15 - 1.65
Citrate, bbls., dms., kgs.....lb. 1.30 - 1.45
Fluoride, bbls. .....lb. 1.90 - —
Hydroxide, jars .....lb. 1.15 - 1.25
Lithopone, ordinary, bgs., c.l., ship't point..lb. .06¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .06¾ - .06¾
Titanated (high-strength), bgs., c.l. lb. .08½ - —
smaller lots.....lb. .08½ - —
Lithopone Pac. Cst. prices 5¢c. higher.
Liverwort leaves, bls.....lb. .88 - .93
Lobelia herb, bls.....lb. .75 - .80
Lobeline sulphate, bots., works...oz.25.00 -28.00
Logwood extract, crystals, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l..lb. .38½ - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .36½ - —
liquid, No. 1, bbls. l.c.l.....lb. .18½ - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .17½ - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .17 - —
No. 4, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .16½ - —
solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l.....lb. .33 - —
No. 2, bxs., l.c.l.....lb. .31 - —
No. 3, bxs., l.c.l.....lb. .28½ - —
No. 4, bxs., l.c.l.....lb. .28 - —
No. 5, bxs., l.c.l.....lb. .26½ - —
No. 6, bxs., l.c.l.....lb. .44½ - .49¼
Lovage rort, imp., bls.....lb. 1.20 - 1.25
Lupulin, NF VII, tins.....lb. 7.00 - 8.00
Lycopodium, cs. .....lb. 2.00 - 2.50

M

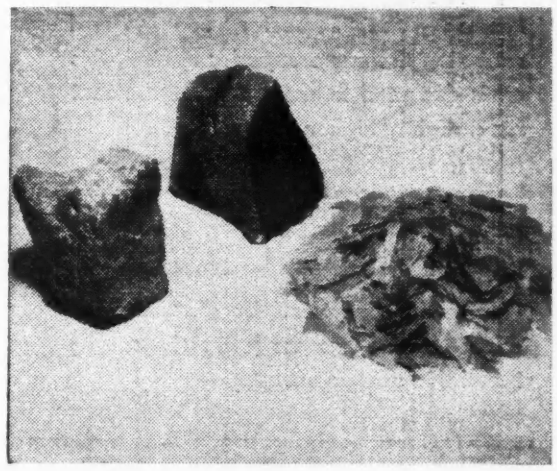
Mace, No. 1, Sieuw, cs.....lb. 1.33 - 1.37
East Indian, bgs., futures.....lb. 1.35 - 1.38
Papua, bgs., futures.....lb. 1.15 - 1.20
West Indian, bgs.....lb. 1.42 - 1.45
broken .....lb. 1.15 - 1.20
Madder, Dutch, bgs.....lb. .29 - .32
Magnesia, calcined, tech., bbls., works..lb. .29 - —
USP, bbls.....lb. .31 - .33
Magnesium arsenate, bgs., cans, works..lb. .20 - .30
Bromide, dms.....lb. .90 - 1.00
Carbonate, tech., bgs., c.l., frt. equald..lb. .08 - —
t.c.l., frt., alld.....lb. .09 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. equald.....lb. .09¼ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .10¼ - —
bgs., c.l., frt. equald.....lb. .10½ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .11½ - —
USP, bgs., c.l., frt. equald.....lb. .08½ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .10¼ - —
bbls., c.l., frt. equald.....lb. .10¼ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .11½ - —
bgs., c.l., frt. equald.....lb. .11½ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .12½ - —
Magnesium carbonate is quoted frt. alld. to N. J., except to Atlantic, Burlington, Cape May, Cumberland, Glostershire, Ocean, and Salem counties, and to Phila. county, Pa. Frt. equald, with N. Y. C. on all other destinations.
Chloride, anhyd., bbls., works...lb. .12½ - —
flake, bbls., c.l., works.....ton.40.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.44.00 -46.00
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. .20 - .25
Hydroxide, medicinal, bbls., dms., kgs..lb. .29 - .30

HOW CAN ISCO PRODUCTS WORK FOR YOU?

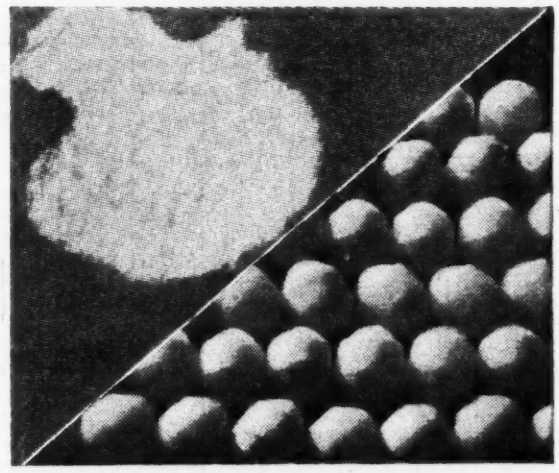
In the Chemical and Allied Industries



Caustic Potash—Isco Caustic Potash is a top quality product made in our Niagara Falls Plant. Shown above is one of the machines in our Flaking Dept. Available in Flake, Solid, Ground, Broken, and special Walnut size: also liquid, FF 45%/50% KOH; Special Low Chloride Liquid 45%, tank cars and drums.



Carnauba Wax—Refined in our Jersey City Plant. Above, crude, refined lump and flake forms. Versatile hard wax which readily emulsifies and at the same time produces a lustrous finish. Particularly advantageous in manufacture of water wax emulsions. Available in crude, refined lump and flake forms in bags, 150-200 lbs.



Naphthalene—Isco Refined White Naphthalene is available in the chip form, packed in 100 lb. bags or 200 lb. barrels. The ball, flake and rice forms are available in 200 lb. drums and also in small packages 10, 12 and 16 oz., packed 48 to the carton.

You'll like ISCOoperation!

It's one thing to supply chemicals, gums and waxes, another to specify the right material for the right product or process. Here at Innis Speiden we take pride in being able to supply you with the right material, when you want it and where you want it. Our sales force will cooperate with you from the beginning of your inquiry. Our laboratories are at your service on any problem involving an Isco product. That's why we say: "You'll like ISCOoperation!"

ISCO
INNIS, SPEIDEN & CO.
117 LIBERTY STREET
NEW YORK 6, N. Y.
BOSTON · CINCINNATI · GLOVERSVILLE
CHICAGO · CLEVELAND · PHILADELPHIA

Magnesium Hypophosphite—Molybdate Orange

Magnesium hypophosphite, cns.....lb. 1.45 - —
Laurate, bbls.....lb. 46 - .47
Metal, 98.8%, ingots, cs., works...lb. 29½- —
sticks, cs.....lb. 34 - .38
Oleate, precip., bbls.....lb. .49½- —
Oxide (see Magnesia, calcined).
Peroxide, 15%, dms., works.....lb 1.00 - 1.05
Phosphate, tribasic, USP, bbls...lb 62 - 67
Silicate (see Talc).
Silicofluoride, bbls., works.....lb. 10 - —
Stearate, cms., 2,000 lbs. to c.l...lb 50 - —
smaller lots.....lb 49 - —
Sulphate (see Epsom salt).
Trisilicate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots.....lb 37 - —
smaller lots.....lb 42 - —

Magnesite, chem grade, bgs., c.l., mines, Calif., ton 60.00 - —
dead-burnt, bulk, c.l., Chewelah, Wash. ton 27.00 - —

Maleic anhydride, dms., c.l.....lb 27½- —
l.c.l.....lb 28½- —
Malva flowers, black, bls.....lb. No stocks
Blue, bls.....lb 1.55 - 1.40
Leaves, bls.....lb .40 - .42
Manaca root, bls.....lb. 49 - .50
Mandrake root, bls.....lb. 30 - .32
Manganese acetate, dms.....lb. 25½- —
Arsenate, bgs.....lb .12 - 12½
Borate, tech., bbls.....lb. 16 - .18
Carbonate, bbls.....lb. 19 - —
Chloride, anhyd., dms., works...lb. 18 - .19
Dioxide, African, battery, 84%-87%, bbls, 28-40 tons, works...ton 74.00 - —
small er lots, works, ton 77.00 -82.00
burlap bgs., c.l., works....ton 71.75 - —
c.l., works.....ton 74.75 -79.79
paper bgs., c.l., works.....ton 70.00 - —
c.l., works.....ton 73.00 - —
85-90%, bbls., c.l., works...ton 74.00 - —
smaller lots, works.....ton 77.00 -82.00

Manganese glycerophosphate, fib, dms, lb. 4.25 - —
Hydrate, bbls., dlvd.....lb. .26 - —
Iodide, jars.....lb. 5.55 - —
Linoleate, liquid, 4.35% Mn, dms.lb. 32½- —
solid precip, 8.2% Mn, bbls...lb. 41½- —
Metal, cs., dlvd. East.....lb. 30 - 32
Naphthenate liquid, 6% Mn, dms..lb 22½- —
Oleate, fused, bbls.....lb .41½- —
Resinate, fused, 3½% Mn, bbls...lb .09 - 10½
precip., dms.....lb 16 - —
Sulphate, fertilizer grade, 65%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. S. E...ton 60.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. S. E.....ton 67.00 - —
feed grade, 98%, bgs.....lb. .05½- .07
75%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. S. E...ton 68.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton 75.50 - —
Tallate, liquid, 4% Mn, dms.....lb. No prices
solid, 8% Mn, dms.....lb No prices

Mangrove bark, E. Africa, 38% tannin, c.l., ex dock.....ton 62.00 - —
Manna, flake, large, cs.....lb. 1.50 - 1.60
small, cs.....lb 80 - .85
Mannitol, com'l, bbls., works.....lb .38 - .43
reagent, cs., works.....lb .85 -
Marjoram, Argentine, bls.....lb .14 Nom.
Chilean, bls.....lb .25 - .20½
French, bls.....lb .35 - .35½
Matico leaves, pls.....lb. .17 - .18
Mebiadone, USP, bots., works gram, .10 - —
Menthol, natural, USP, Brazilian, cns.....lb. 9.75 -10.00
synthetic, tech., cns.....lb 6.00 6.10
USP, laevo, cns.....lb 8.90 - 9.05
Menthyl salicylate, tins.....lb. 3.00 - 3.10

Mercury bichloride (see Corrosive sublimate).
Bisulphate, dms.....lb. 2.13 - 2.18
Chloride (see Calomel).
Cyanide, cryst., powd.....lb. 8.27 - 8.32
Iodide, red, NF dms.....lb. 4.17 - —
Yellow, NF, fib dms.....lb. 4.27 - —
Metal (see Quicksilver).
Oxide, red, NF (see Red precipitate).
yellow, tech (see Yellow, mercury oxide)
USP, fib dms.....lb 2.44 - 2.46
Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .13 - —
l.c.l. dlvd.....lb .13½- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. 11½- —
Metachloraniline, dms. works.....lb. 75 - —
Metacresol, 98%, dms., works.....lb. .65 - 80
Metanitroparatoluidin, bbls.....lb. 1.22 - 1.33
Metaphenylenediamine, kgs.....lb. 76 - —
Metatoluidine bbls., works.....lb. .80 - —
Metatolylenediamine kgs.....lb. 77 - —
Methanol, natural, dms., c.l., frt. alld. gal. 74 - 1.10
l.c.l. frt. alld.....gal. 77 - 1.12
tanks, frt. alld.....gal. 66 - 1.00

Prices on natural methanol W. of Miss 3c. higher synthetic, eastern production, Zone 1, dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. .37½- .38½
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. .41 - .42
tanks, frt. alld.....gal. .27 - .28
Zone 2, dms., l.c.l., frt. alld..gal. .45 - —
l.c.l., ex-whse.....gal. 47½- —
tanks, frt. alld.....gal. .33 - —
Synthetic methanol Zones are: Zone 1 is all continental U. S., E. of eastern boundaries of Ariz., Idaho, Mont., and Utah. Zone 2 is remainder of the U. S., west of above State boundaries, comprising Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Mont., Nev., Ore., Utah, and Wash.

Methanol, synthetic, Texas production, Midwest and Gulf states, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld..gal. .37½- —
tanks, frt. alld.....gal. .27 - —
West of Rockies, dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. 43 - —
tanks, frt. alld.....gal. 33 - —
Methyl abietate, non-ret., dms., c.l., dlvd zone 1..lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .15¾- —
hydrogenated, non-ret., dms., c.l., dlvd., zone 1..lb. 16½- —
l.c.l. same basis.....lb. 17½- —
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .47 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .48 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .46 - —
Methyl acetoacetate prices, frt. alld. W., ½c. higher
Acetone, natural, group A, dms., extra, c.l., E. of Miss., frt alld.gal. .50 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .57 - —
Natural Methyl acetone group A prices W. of Miss 3c. per gal higher.
group B, dms., incl., c.l., E. Miss., frt. alld..gal. .69 - .95
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .71 - .95
tanks, same basis.....gal. .59 - .80
synthetic, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld E.....gal .61½- —
frt. alld. W.....gal .64 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld. E.....gal .65 - —
frt. alld. W.....gal .68½- —
tanks, works, frt. alld. E.....gal .52 - —
frt. alld. W.....gal .55½- —
Methyl acetone, synth. East territory is all States East of and including Colo., Mont., N. Dex. and Wyo. West territory all States West of those four
Alcohol (see Methanol).
Anthranilate, 500 lbs. or more.....lb 2.10 - —
smaller lots.....lb 2.20 - 3.00
Benzoate, cns.....lb .55 - 1.20
Bromide, cns.....lb .64 - .65
cyls.....lb .55 - .70
Chloride, indust., cyl., works.....lb. .16 - —
tanks, multi-unit, works...lb 14½- —
single unit, works.....lb. 14 - —
refrigeration, indust. consumers, refrigeration machinery mfrs., cyls., dlvd. lb. .33 - —
retail refrigeration consumers or service men, cyls., dlvd..lb .41 - —
Cinnamate, cns.....lb 1.65 - 3.50
Formate, dms.....lb. .89 - —
Heptin carbonate, bots.....lb 36.00 -38.00
Iodide, bots., cbys.....lb 4.33 - 4.72
Lactate, dms., l.c.l., works...lb .35 - —
Methacrylate, M-I, dms., works..lb .45 - —
cns., works.....lb .48 - .58
P-I, cns., works.....lb .60 - —
Salicylate, dms., 500 lbs.....lb. .40 - —
25-50 lbs.....lb .45 - —
Methylal, refined, 95%, dms., c.l....lb. .96 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .97 - —
tanks, works.....lb 91½- —
Methylamyl ketone, cns., dms., works lb. No stocks
Methylcellulose, special vis. (4,000 cps.), fib. cns., c.l., frt. alld..lb .68 - —
2,000 lbs. and more, same basis lb .70 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs. lb .75 - .80
Standard vis. (15-1,500 cps.), fib, cns., c.l., frt. alld...lb. .62 - —
2,000 lbs. and more, same basis lb .63 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs...lb .68 - .73
Methylene blue, USP, 100-lb. lots, kgs. frt. equald...lb 2.42 - —
smaller lots, kgs., same basis...lb. 2.52 - 2.57
Chloride, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., dlvd., E.....lb .13 - —
tanks, dlvd., E.....lb .11½- —
Methylenealin, dms., ton lots, frt. alld lb 36 - —
smaller lots, same basis.....lb 37 - —
Methylethyl ketone, dms., dlvd.....lb. 11½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. 12 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb 10 - —
Methylnexyl ketone, tech., dms., works. lb. 60 - —
Methylnonone, A, cns.....lb. 6.35 - 8.80
D, cns.....lb. 4.50 - 6.35
prime, cns.....lb 4.55 6.40
Methylisobutyl carbinol (see Carbinol, methylisobutyl).
Methylisobutyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .16 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .13½- —
Methylnaphthyl ketone, cns.....lb. 3.00 - 3.75
Methylpentanediol, dms., works, dlvd. lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., works, dlvd.....lb. .18½- —
tanks, works, dlvd.....lb. 16 - —
Methylthionine chloride (see Methylene blue).
Mica, dry-grd., paint, plastic, 100 mesh, bgs., c.l., works lb. 03½- —
roofing, 20 to 80 mesh, works...lb. 03½- —
wet-grd., biotite, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld E...lb. 05½- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld E. lb 06¼- —
extra fine, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E...lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld E. lb 06¼- —
paint or lacq., bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E...lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E lb. 07½- 07¾
rubber, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E...lb. 06¾- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E. lb 07¼- 07½
wallpaper, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E...lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld E. lb. 07½- 07¾
white, extra fine, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E...lb. 07 - —
l.c.l., ex whse or frt. alld E. lb. 07¾- —
Mica, wet-grd. W. of Miss R., 1c higher. W. of Rockies, 1c. higher
Milk powder, skimmed, roller, bbls., c.l...lb. .14½- .16¾
spray, bbls., c.l.....lb. .15½- .17
Whole, roller, bbls., c.l.....lb. .14½- .15¾
spray, bbls., c.l.....lb. .41 - .45
Sugar, edible, bbls., works, 30,000-lb. lots...lb. 24 - —
2,000-lb. lots.....lb. 24¾- —
200-1,800-lb. lots.....lb. 25¼- —
USP, bbls., works, 3,000-lb. lots.lb. 26 - —
2,000-lb. lots.....lb. 26¾- —
200-1,800-lb. lots.....lb. 27¼- —
Mineral spirits (see Petroleum, mineral spirits).
Molasses, blackstrap, tank, U. S. port..gal. 37 - —
Molybdate orange (see Orange, molybdate).

THE OUTSTANDING OILS FOR KETTLE BODYING ARE

SPENCER KELLOGG'S *alkali-refined* LINSEED VARNISH OILS

"The First Name in Vegetable Oils"

KELLOGG'S THE TEST TELLS 1894

"KEL-VI'-TOL"

The spontaneously polymerizing linseed varnish oil. Heated to 585° F. and removed from the fire, Kel-Vi'-tol produces Z-5 viscosity with a resulting acid value of 8.0.

"SUPERIOR"

The standard of comparison among alkali-refined oils...the product of the famous Spencer Kellogg's "Superior" process; alkali-refined, washed, vacuum-dried, bleached, refrigerated neutral oil.

"KVO"

Made by the "Superior" Process and reflecting the same superior quality, this oil is designed to meet the requirement for a slightly higher acid value.

"NEUTRAL KVO"

Produced by Spencer Kellogg's "Superior" alkali-refining process (unrefrigerated) Neutral in acid value.

"SUPERIOR-C"

"Superior" alkali-refined linseed varnish oil processed to give rapid polymerizing. "Superior-C" will form a Z-5 body after 3½ hours at 590° to 595° F.

Spencer Kellogg's alkali-refined linseed varnish oils are free from all impurities, uniform and true to acid value specifications, unexcelled in kettle performance, unrivaled as quality varnish vehicles. Over a quarter billion gallons of fine varnish have been made with them.

SPENCER KELLOGG AND SONS, INC.

BUFFALO 5, NEW YORK

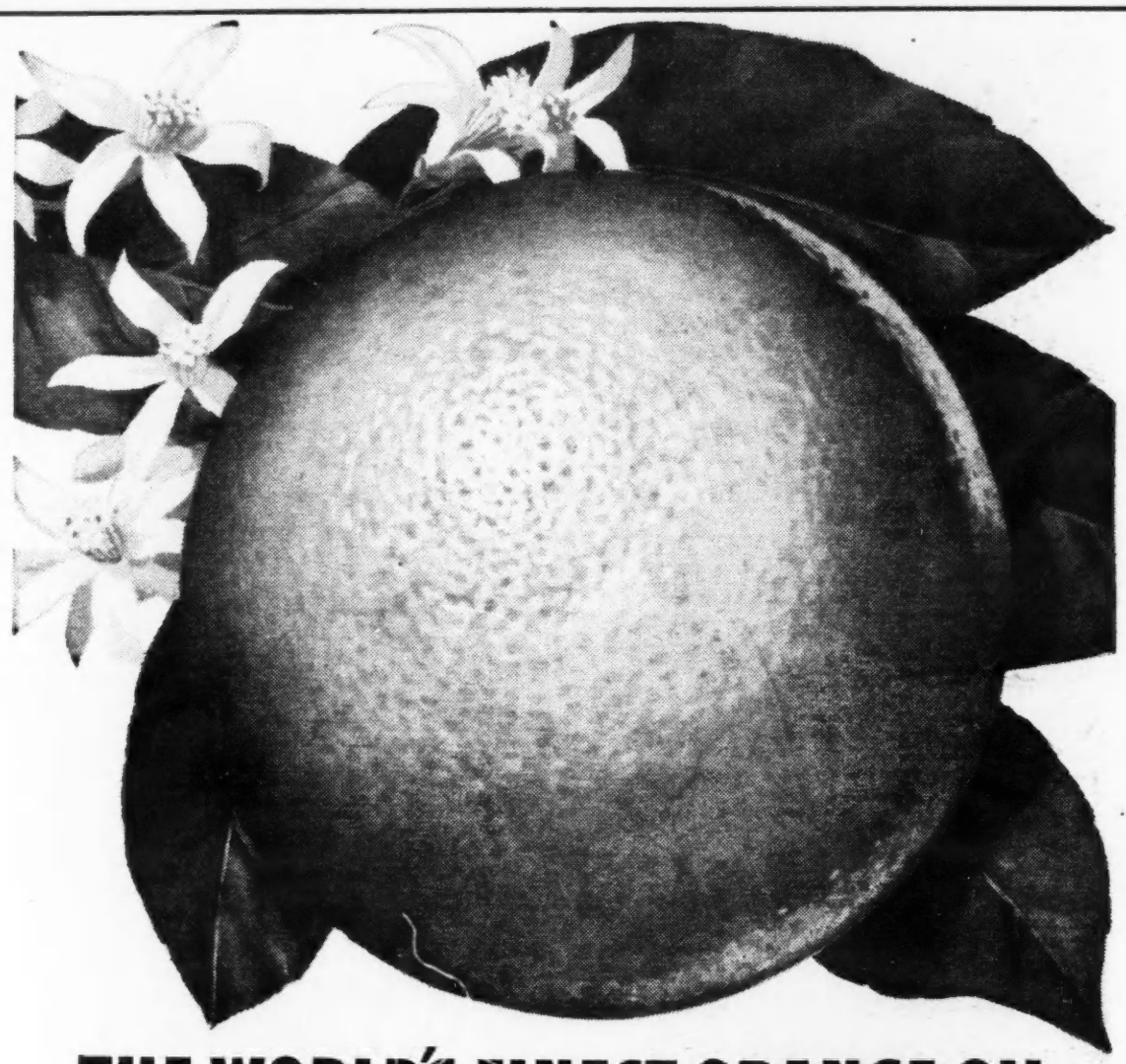
Molybdenum metal, 99% Mo. powd., kgs..lb. 2.00 - 3.00
Trioxide, pure, kgs., works, basis Mo. content..lb. .96 - —
technical, kgs., works, basis Mo. content..lb. .80 - —
Monochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .06½- .07½
L.c.l., works.....lb. .07 - .08½
smaller containers, works.....lb. .09 - .10
tanks, works, frt. equald.....lb. .06 - .06½
Monoethanolamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .26½- —
L.c.l., same basis.....lb. .27½- —
smaller containers, same basis....lb. .30½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .25 - —
Monoethylamine, dms., c.l., wks. basis 100%..lb. .22 - —
L.c.l., same basis.....lb. .23 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .20 - —
Monomethylamine, anhydrous, cyl., works, basis 100%..lb. .41½- .44½
25%-40%, dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .32 - —
L.c.l., same basis.....lb. .33½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .30 - —
Monononylnaphthalene, tanks, wks.lb. .16 - —
Monosodium glutamate (see Sodium glutamate, monobasic).
Phosphate (see Sodium phosphate, monobasic)
Monotertiarybutylmetacresol, dms., L.c.l., works..lb. .81 - —
Monotertiarybutylmetacresol, dms., L.c.l., works..lb. .81 - —
Morphine, sus., 25 ozs.....oz. 12.40 - —
Acetate, sus., 25 ozs.....oz. 9.50 - —
Hydrobromide, ens., 25 ozs.....oz. 9.80 - —
Hydrochloride, ens., 25 ozs.....oz. 9.90 - —
Sulphate, cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 9.90 - —
Morpholine, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .50½- — —
L.c.l., works.....lb. .60 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .58 - —
smaller containers, works.....lb. .75 - —
Mountain ash berries, bgs.....lb. .75 - .76
Mullein leaves, bls.....lb. 12 - .13
Musk, nat., Tonquin, grains, bots..oz. 58.00 -55.00
synthetic, ambrette, cns., 5-lb..... 5.65 - —
ketone, cns., 100 lbs. or more..lb. 4.60 - 4.95
25 lbs.....lb. 4.70 - 5.05
5 lbs.....lb. 4.60 - 5.15
Xylol, cns.....lb. 1.60 - 1.80
25 lbs.....lb. 1.70 - 1.90
5 lbs.....lb. 1.80 - 2.00
Musk rat, bls..... lb. No prices
Mustard seed, Calif., brown.....lb. .21 - .21½
Danish, yellow, bgs.....lb. .15 - .15½
Dutch, yellow, bgs.....lb. .15 - .15½
Montana, brown, bgs., source....lb. .11 - .11½
Oriental, bgs.....lb. .07 - .07½
yellow, bgs., source.....lb. .14 - .14½
Washington, yellow, bgs.....lb. 16 Nom.
Myrobalans, JI, good quality, ex dock. ton. 51.00 -55.00
J2, ex dock.....ton. 37.00 -45.00

N

Naphtha, painters (see Petroleum naphtha, V. M. & P.)
Solvent (see S)
Naphthalene, dom., crude, 74°, bgs., tanks, same basis..lb. .05½- .07½
78°, bbls., c.l., same basis....lb. .07 - .08
L.c.l., same basis.....lb. .07½- .08½
tanks, same basis.....lb. .06 - .07½
refined, industrial, bbls.....lb. .11 - —
bgs., c.l. same basis.....lb. .10½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .10 - —
balls, flakes, wholesalers, jobbers, 50-lb. cs., c.l., same basis..lb. .12 - 12½
1-lb. pkgs., c.l., same basis.lb. 13 - .13½
Neocinchophen, USP, dms., works. lb. 7.00 - 7.10
Nepheline syenite, glass, 24 mesh, bulk, Rochester, N. Y.....ton. 14.25 - —
pottery, 200 mesh, bulk, Rochester, N. Y..ton. 18.25 - —
Nepheline syenite in bgs., $3 per ton higher than bulk.
Neroli, crys., cns.....lb. 1.70 - 2.25
Niacin (see Acid, nicotinic).
Niacinamide (see Nicotinamide)
Nickel carbonate, bbls.....lb. .41 - —
Chloride, bbls.....lb. .21½- —
Cyanide, bots., dms.....lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Metal, electro cathodes, cs.....lb. .35½- —
Oxide, black, bbls.....lb. .38 - —
Sulphate, bbls., dlvd.....lb. .15 - .15½
Nicotinamide, USP, dms., works..kilo. 9.50 - 9.80
Hydrochloride, dms., works.....kilo. 9.00 - 9.10
Nicotine sulphate, 40%, dms., dealers, frt. alld. over 50 lbs..lb. 9.88 - —
tins, dealers.....lb. 1.10 - —
Nicotinamide, bots., chys.....lb. 5.50 - 6.00
Nitercake, bulk, works.....ton. No stocks
Nitrobenzene, dbl. dist., dms., c.l..lb. .09 - .09½
L.c.l.....lb. .10 - .11
tanks.....lb. .08 - .08½
Nitrocellulose, ester soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, 5-6, 15-20, 20-40, 60-80 and 125-175 secs., bbls., c.l., works, dry weight..lb. .28 - —
L.c.l., same basis.....lb. .29 - .30
8-25 cps., bbls., c.l., same basis..lb. .30 - —
L.c.l., same basis.....lb. .31 - .33
250-400 secs. and 600-1,000 secs., bbls., c.l., same basis..lb. .32 - —
L.c.l., same basis.....lb. .33 - .35
spirit-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, 5-6 and 40-60 secs., bbls., c.l., same basis..lb. .34 - —
L.c.l., same basis.....lb .35 - .37
Denatured alcohol used in the manufacture of nitrocellulose is charged extra. Barrels extra, but returnable.
Nitrogen solution, tanks, works, N. ton. 107.00 - —
Nitrogenous process tankage, bulk, works, ammo. unit-ton. 3.25 - 3.70
Sewage sludge, bulk, works, unit ton. 4.15 + 40-
Nitromethane, dms., c.l., works....lb. .25 - —
Nitronaphthalene, l. dms., works.....lb. .25 - —
2 dms., works.....lb. .25 - —
Nonylaminobenzene blend (mono and di), tanks, works..lb. .14 - —
Nutgalls, Aleppo, bgs.....lb. .50 - —
Chinese, bgs.....lb. .44 - —
Istrian, bgs.....lb. .20 - —
Nutmegs, East Indian, bgs., futures, afloat..lb. .58 - .59
West Indian, bgs.....lb. .59½- .60
futures.....lb. .58 - .59
Nux vomica, bls.....lb. .09 - .10
powdered, bbls., bxs.....lb. .12 - .13

O

Oakbark extract, 25% tannin, bbls., c.l., works..lb. No stocks
Octane, 100°-140° C. industrial grade, dms., c.l., group 3..gal. .19 - —
L.c.l.....gal. .21 - .40
tanks, group 3.....gal. .15½- —
Octanol (see Alcohol, ethylhexyl).
Oil, almond, bitter, artificial (see Benzaldehyde)
Bitter, F.P.A., bots.....lb. 4.45 - 5.00
NF, bots.....lb. 4.90 - —
Sweet, dms., cns.....lb. .80 - 1.30
Angelica root, bots.....lb. 120.00 -250.00
Seed, bots.....lb. 110.00 -200.00
Anilin (see A).
Oil, anise, USP, Chinese, dms.....lb. .75 - 1.25
Russian, cns.....lb. 3.25 - 3.75
Apricot kernel, cns.....lb. .65 - .85
Avocado, cns., dms.....lb. 1.00 - 1.10
Babassu, tanks.....lb. .28 - —
Bay, NF, Puerto Rican, 50-55%, cns. lb. 1.20 - 2.25
55-60%, cns.....lb 1.20 - 2.35
60-65%, cns.....lb. 2.50 - —
West Indian, 50-55%, cns.....lb. 1.20 - 1.65
Bergamot, artif., cns.....lb. 2.50 - 4.25
natural, Italian, cns.....lb. 4.00 - 6.00
Birch (see Oil, sweet birch).
Birchtar, crude, cns.....lb 95 - 1.76
rectified, cns.....lb. 4.25 - —
Bois de rose, Brazil, cns.....lb. 2.90 - 4.75
Mexican (see Oil, lignaloe wood).
Bone dms., works.....gal. .65 - .70
Cajeput, tech., dms.....lb. 2.15 - 2.45
redistilled, USP IX, cns.....lb. 2.60 - 4.50
Calamus, cns.....lb 20.00 -28.00
Camphor, natural, white, cns.....lb. .40 - .75
synthetic, dms.....lb. .15 - .40
Canaiga, native, cns.....lb. 4.75 - 9.10
rectified, cns.....lb. 6.00 -12.00
Capsicum (see Capsicum oleoresin)
Caraway, NF, cns.....lb. 4.75 - 6.50
Cardamom, bots.....lb. 24.00 -31.50
Cassia, USP, cns.....lb. 2.10 - 3.75
Castor, blown, ret. dms., c.l.... ..lb. .26 - —
L.c.l.....lb. .27 - .27½
cold-pressed, USP, ret. dms., c.l. lb. .24 - —
lb. .24 - —
L.c.l.....lb. .25 - —
tanks.....lb. .23 - —
dehydrated, bodied, dms., c.l....lb. .26½- —
L.c.l.....lb. .27½- —
tanks.....lb. .26 - —
unbodied, dms., c.l.....lb. .25½- —
tanks.....lb. .25 - —
Oil, castor, hydrog., bgs., c.l., works, lb. .37 - —
L.c.l., same basis.....lb. .38 - —
No. 3, tech., ret. dms., c.l.....lb. .23½- —
L.c.l.....lb. .24½- —
tanks.....lb. .22½- —
sulphonated, 50% (48% fat), dms, lb. .15 - .16
75% (60-62% fat), dms.....lb. .20 - .20½
Cedarleaf, USP, ens., dms.....lb. 2.15 - 2.85
Cedarwood, cns.....lb. .51 - .95
dms.....lb. .45 - .85
Celeryseed, bots.....lb. 14.00 -20.00
Chaulmoogra, NF, cns., dms.....lb. .56 - —
Chinawood (see Oil, tung).
Cinnamon bark, bots.....lb. 33.00 -73.00
Leaf, Ceylon.....lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Sejchelle.....lb 1.20 - —
Citronella, Ceylon, cns.....lb. .80 - 1.05
Java, cns.....lb. 1.25 - 1.75
Clove, USP, cns.....lb. 1.30 - 1.70
Coconut, crude, tanks, Atlantic ports, lb. .27 - —
Pac. coast.....lb. .26 - —
refined, Cochin type, tax incl., dms., L.c.l..lb. 34½ Nom.
deodorized, tax incl., dms., L.c.l lb. .37 Nom.
Cod, Newfoundland, dms.....lb. .24 - .25
Codliver, USP, dms..... ...gal 2.60 - 2.70
Coriander, bots.....lb. 34.00 -38.50
Corn, crude, tanks, works.....lb. .35 - .36
foots, acid, 95%, tanks, dlvd E lb. 13 Nom.
Cottonseed, crude, tanks, works, lb. .37 - —
foots, acid 95%, tanks, dlvd. E lb. 13 Nom.
raw, 50%, tanks, dlvd E....lb. .06¾ Nom.
refined, dms., c.l.....lb. .42½- .44
L.c.l.....lb. .44 - .45
tankcars.....lb. .42 Nom.
Creosote (see Creosote, coaltar).
Croton, NF, cns.....lb 4.75 - 5.50
Cubeb, cns.....lb 6.75 -10.00
Crude (see Petroleum, crude).
Cumin, bots.....lb. 6.25 -11.50
Cypress, bots.....lb. 11.00 -15.00
Degras (see D).
Dillseed, bots.....lb. 8.00 - 9.50
Dillweed, bots.....lb. 8.00 - 9.50
Dip (see D).
Erigeron, USP, cns.....lb 2.30 Nom.
Eucalyptus, rect., USP, 80-90%, cns. lb. .60 - 1.45
70-80%, cns.....lb. .80 - 1.50
Fennel, sweet, cns.....lb. 3.05 - 4.50
Fir, Canada, cns.....lb. 2.35 - —
Fishliver, concentrating or feed, 6,000 to 12,000 A units, dms.... 1,000,000 units. .22½- —
20,000 to 80,000 A units, dms. 1,000,000 units. .30 - .33
pharmaceutical, 50,000 to 125,000 A units, dms..1,000,000 units. .36 - .37½
pharmaceutical or food, 200,000 A units, dms..1,000,000 units. .42 - —
concentrate, 160,000 A units, dms., 1,000,000 units. .38 - —
200,000 A units, dms. 1,000,000 units .42 - —



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U. S. P.

Oil, Fishliver—Oil, Ylang Ylang

Oil, fishliver, concentrate, 500,000 A units, dms.....1,000,000 units. .46 • —
1,000,000 A units, cns. 1,000,000 units. .49 • .54
Fuel (see Petroleum fuel oil).
Fusel (see F)
Garlic, pure, bots.....oz.15.00 • —
Gaultheria (see Oil, wintergreen).
Geranium, Algerian, cns.....lb.14.00 -21.00
Bourbon, cns. .....lb. 9.50 -15.00
Russian, cns.....lb. No stocks
Turkish (see Oil, palmarosa).
Ginger, dist., bots.....lb. 7.75 -13.00
Grapefruit, Calif., cns.....lb. 1.25 • 2.60
Florida, cns. .....lb. 1.35 • 2.50
Grease, No. 1, dms.....lb. .24 • .24½
extra, winter, strained, dms....lb. .25 • .25½
prime, burning, dms.....lb. .27 • .27½
Guaiacwood, cns. .....lb. 2.05 • 4.15
Hemlock, cns.....lb. 2.25 • 2.75
Herring, crude, tanks, Pac. coast..lb. No prices
Juniper berry, NF VIII, bots.....lb. 5.00 • 5.25
imported, NF, twice rectified..lb. 7.00 • 7.25
Tar, USP (see Juniper tar).
Wood, tech., cns.....lb. .65 • 1.00
Lard (see Oil, grease).
Laurel, bots.....lb. No stocks
Lavandin, cns. .....lb. 1.50 • 3.75
Lavender flower, French, 38-42% ester..lb. 4.25 -10.15
20-32% ester.....lb. 2.85 • 3.10
Russian, 25-lb. .....lb.11.75 • —
Spike, Spanish, pure, cns.....lb. 1.40 • 2.25
tech., cns. .....lb. 1.40 • 2.78
Lemon, natural, USP, Calif., cns..lb. 3.10 • 3.60
Messina .....lb. 3.10 • 4.35
terpeneless, bots. .....lb.32.00 -50.00

Oil, lemongrass, cns., dms.....lb. 1.30 • 2.30
Lignaloe seed, Mexican, cns.....lb. 4.50 • 4.80
Wood, Brazilian (see Oil, bois de rose).
Mexican, cns. .....lb. 3.00 • 3.20
Lime, distilled, Mexican, cns.....lb. 3.75 • 7.00
West Indian, cns.....lb. 4.50 • 6.00
expressed, West Indian, cns....lb. 7.50 -11.25
terpeneless, bot.....lb.55.00 -63.00
Linseed, raw, dms., c.l.....lb. .2920- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .2910- .3030
tankcars .....lb. .28 • —
tankwagon .....lb. .2830- —
Boiled linseed oil .007 higher than raw
Lubricating, at refinery, ex tax, Group 3, bright stock, 150-160 vis., 10-25 p.p. tanks..gal. .285 • —
neutral, 300 vis., No 3, col., 0.10 pour, tanks..gal. .21 • .22
200 vis., No. 3, col., 15-25 pour, tanks..gal. .18 • .19
145-155 vis., No. 3, color, 10-25 pour, tanks..gal. .285 • —
Penna., W., cylinder, 600-680 flash, tanks..gal. .33 • .38
cylinder, 600-650 steam refd., tanks..gal. .37 • —
neutral, 70° F, No. 3 color, 150 vis., 25 pour, tanks..gal. .37 • .39
200 vis., 25 pour, tanks.gal. .39 • .41
South Texas, neutral, pale 200 vis., 2½-4 pour, tanks..gal. .11 • .12
red, 200 vis., 4-6½ pour, tanks..gal. .11- .12½
Mace, dist., cns., dms.....lb. 5.10 • 8.75
Mandarin, Brazilian, cns.....lb. 4.25 • 8.50
Italian, cns.....lb 8.50 -10.00

Oil, menhaden, crude, tanks, Balto..lb. No prices
refined, alkali, dms., l.c.l.....lb. .2390- —
kettle-bodied, dms., l.c.l.....lb. .2540- —
light-pressed, dms., l.c.l.....lb. .2240- —
tanks .....lb. .21 • —
Mineral, white (see Oil, white, mineral).
Mirbane (see Nitrobenzene).
Mustard, synthetic, USP, cns.....lb. 1.40 • 1.45
Seed, exp., dms.....lb. .28 • .29
Neatsfoot, 15°, dms.....lb. .43 • .43½
20°, dms.....lb. .41 • .41½
30°, dms.....lb. .37 • .37½
Neroli, French, bots.....lb.75.00 -390.00
Haitian, bots. .....lb.175.00 -200.00
Nutmeg, dist., cns.....lb. 4.75 • 8.75
Ocotea cymbarum, dms.....lb. .52 • 1.15
Officica, liquid, dms., c.l.....lb. .21 Nom.
l.c.l. .....lb. .22 • .22½
tanks .....lb. .20 Nom.
Oleo, extra, tcs., Chicago.....lb. .28 Nom.
Olibanum, bots. .....lb. 4.50 • 6.25
extra fine.....lb. 6.25 -10.50
Olive, denat., dms.....gal. No stocks
edible, denat., dms.....gal. 4.25 Nom.
Spanish, dms., duty paid.....gal. 4.50 • —
Moroccan, dms., game basis...gal. 3.90 • 4.00
foots, dms.....lb. .25 • .25½
tankcars .....lb. .23 • —
sulphonated, 50% (40% fat), dms., c.l.....lb No stocks
l.c.l. .....lb. No stocks
75% (62% fat), dms., c.l.....lb. No stocks
l.c.l. .....lb. No stocks
Orangé, sweet, natural, dist., cns..lb. .75 • 1.25
expressed, USP, Brazilian, cns. lb. 1.40 • 1.95
Calif., cns.....lb. 1.35 • 2.10
Florida, cns., dms.....lb. 1.10 • 1.85
Messina, coppers.....lb. 3.75 • 5.50
West Indian, cns.....lb. 2.25 • 3.75
sesquiterpeneless, bots. .....lb.55.00 -135.00

Oil, origanum, Spanish, cs.....lb. 2.50 • 3.50
Palm, Niger, dms.....lb. No prices
Palmarosa, cns. .....lb. 6.50 • 9.00
Palmkernel, crude, bulk, c.i.f., N. Y. lb. No prices
Paraffin, pale, 100-110 vis. at 100° F, tanks, works..gal. .10 • —
Patchouli, cns. .....lb. 8.75 -25.00
Peanut, crude, tanks, works.....lb. .35 • —
foots, acid, 95%, tanks, dlvd. E..lb. .13 Nom.
raw, 50%, tanks, dlvd. E....lb. .06¾ Nom.
refined, tanks, dlvd. E.....lb. .39½ • .40
Pennyroyal, USP, dom., dms., cns. lb. No stocks.
imported, cns.....lb. 2.50 • 5.00
Peppermint, natural, dms.....lb. 7.50 • 8.75
redist., USP, dms.....lb. 8.10 • 9.25
Perilla, crude, dms.....lb No stocks
Petitgrain, Paraguay, cns.....lb. 3.10 • 4.30
Pimento berry, dms.....lb. 4.25 • 6.50
leaf, cns.....lb 1.65 • 3.25
Pine, dest. dist., dms., incl., c.l., works, South..gal. .60 • .69
l.c.l., works, South.....gal. .61 • .70
ex whse, N.Y.C.....gal. .70 • —
tanks, works, South....gal. .59 • —
steam-dist., dms., ex whse., East..lb. .11 • —
non-ret. dms., incl., l.c.l., ex whse. N.Y.C.....gal. 86 • —
Pineneedle, Siberian, cns.....lb. 3.05 • 3.75
Swiss, 25-lb. cans.....lb 4.00 -14.50
Putty, petroleum, heavy, dms..gal. .18 • —
tankwagon .....gal. 13½ • —
light, dms.....gal. 16½ • —
tankwagon .....gal. 12½ • —
Rapeseed, tankcars.....lb. .30 • .30½
Red single dist. and sanonified, dms..lb. .24¾ • .25¼
tanks .....lb. .23½ • —
double dist., dms.....lb. .27¼ • .27½
tanks .....lb. .26 • —
Rose, natural, coppers.....oz.16.00 -40.50
Rosemary, Spanish, tech., cns., dms. lb. .90 • 1.50
USP, cns., dms. .....lb 1.15 • 1.60
Rosin, 1st rectified, dms.....gal. 66 • —
2d rectified, dms.....gal 68 • —
3d rectified, dms.....gal 78 • —
Rue, bots. .....lb. 3.25 • 5.00
Sage, Dalmatian, cns.....lb. 3.25 • 5.55
Spanish, cns. .....lb 1.90 • 3.50
Sandalwood, NF, Mysore, cns....lb.13.50 -22.50
Sardine, crude, tanks, Pac. coast..lb. 19 Nom.
refined, alkali, dms., l.c.l.....lb 2390- —
kettle-bodied, dms., l.c.l.....lb. 2540- —
light-pressed, dms., l.c.l.....lb. 2240- —
tanks .....lb 21 • —
Sassafras, artificial.....lb 58 • 1.25
natural, Brazilian (see Oil, ocotea cymbarum)
domestic, USP XII, cns., dms lb 1.90 • 2.30
Savin, cns.....lb. 5.00 -15.50
Savory, cns.....lb 8.00 • —
Seal, No 1, tanks, U. S. ports..lb. No prices
Sesame, tanks.....lb. No prices
Shingle stain, bbls., c.l., works gal .2155- —
l.c.l., works .....gal. .25 • .29
tanks, works .....gal. .15 • .16
Soybean, crude, tanks, mills.....lb. .2855- —
foots, acid, 95%, tanks, dlvd. E lb. .13 Nom.
raw, 50%, tanks, dlvd E ..lb. .06¾ Nom.
refined, alkali, dms., c.l.....lb. 3252- —
l.c.l. .....lb. 3437- .3497
tanks .....lb. 3272- —
Clarified, dms., c.l.....lb. 3202- —
l.c.l. .....lb. 3287- .3347
tanks .....lb. 3082- —
winterized, ref., tankcars, dlvd. East..lb. .30½ Nom.
Spearmint, dms. .....lb. 7.15 -10.00
Sperm, bleached, 38°, dms.....lb. 2670- —
natural, 45°, dms.....lb. 25½- —
Spruce, cns., dms.....lb 2.25 • 2.75
Sunflower-seed, imp., refined, tanks, lb. No prices
semi-refined, tanks.....lb. No prices
Sweet birch, Northern, cns.....lb. 4.50 • 8.00
Southern, cns. .....lb 2.50 • 3.25
Tall, crude, tanks, works.....ton.40.00 • —
refined, dms., c.l., works.....lb. 06¾- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. 07¼- —
tanks works .....lb. 05¾- —
Tallow, inedible, dms.....lb. .22 • .22½
Tansy, cns.....lb. 9.75 -14.00
Tar pine, Comm., dms., incl., c.l., works, South..gal. .41 • .43½
l.c.l., works, South.....gal. .43 • .45½
whse, N.Y.C.....gal. .52¼ • .54½
tanks, works, South.....gal .32 • .34½
rectified, USP, l.c.l., dms., incl., works, South. gal 60 • —
Tar acid (see T).
Thyme, NF, red, cns.....lb. 2.60 • 3.35
white, cns. .....lb. 2.85 • 3.80
technical, white, cns.....lb 35 • 1.00
Tung, dms., c.l.....lb. .25½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .26 • —
tanks .....lb. .24 • —
Turkey red (see Oil, castor, sulphonated)
Turpentine, rectified, NF, cns., dms lb. 85 • 90
Vetiver, Bourbon, cns.....lb.17.50 -38.00
Haitian .....lb.17.50 -20.00
Whale, ref., natural, dms.....lb. No stocks
Winter-bleached, dms.....lb No stocks
Wheat germ, dms. .....gal.10.00 -13.50
White mineral, tech., 50 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco..gal. .51½- —
l.c.l., S.F. .....gal. .53½- .56¼
50-65 vis., dms., c.l., N. Y....gal. .45 • —
l.c.l., N. Y.....gal. .48 • .52
65-75 vis., dms., c.l., N. Y....gal. .48 • —
l.c.l., N. Y.....gal. .51 • .55
70 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., S.F. gal. .51½- —
l.c.l., S. F.....gal. .53½- .56¼
USP, 80-90 vis., dms., c.l., N. Y. gal. .52 • —
l.c.l., N. Y.....gal. .55 • .59
80 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., S. F. gal. .51½- —
l.c.l. S. F.....gal. .53½- .56¼
100 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., S. F. gal. .59 • —
l.c.l., S. F.....gal. .61 • .64
125-135 vis., dms., c.l., N. Y..gal. .64 • —
l.c.l., N. Y.....gal. .67 • .71
145 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., S. F. gal. .68 • —
l.c.l., S. F.....gal. .70 • .76
145-155 vis., dms., c.l., N. Y..gal. .68 • —
l.c.l., N. Y.....gal. .69 • .73
175-185 vis., dms., c.l., N. Y..gal. .69 • —
l.c.l., N. Y.....gal. .72 • .76
180 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., S. F. gal. .70 • —
l.c.l., S. F.....gal. .72 • .75
200-210 vis., dms., c.l., N. Y..gal. .73 • —
l.c.l., N. Y.....gal. .76 • .80
335-345 vis., dms., c.l., N. Y..gal. .81 • —
l.c.l., N. Y.....gal. .84 • .88
340 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., S. F. gal. .83 • —
l.c.l., S. F.....gal. .85 • .88
Wintergreen, natural, Northern, cns. lb. 7.00 -17.25
Southern, cns.....lb. 3.65 • 9.50
synthetic (see Methyl salicylate).
Wood (see Oil, tung).
Wormseed, NF, cns.....lb. 3.75 • 5.50
Wormwood, cns. .....lb. 8.50 -12.50
Ylang-Ylang, Bourbon, extra, bots.lb. 9.50 -25.00
first, bots. .....lb. 9.75 -15.00
second, bots. .....lb. 7.00 -10.00
third, bots. .....lb. 3.50 • 7.50

You just can't keep a customer's nose out of your business—because the sense of smell is a basic and important influence in his preferences for one product against another.

Felton chemists, with a wealth of research and experience in Industrial Aromatics and Deodorizing Agents, can supply you with the perfect perfumes or neutralizers for your products. All you have to do is send us a sample of what you make—so that we can make careful, individualized study of your requirements.

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Ammonium Carbonate
Benzene Hexachloride
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Bicarbonate of Soda
Bisulphate of Soda (Globular)
Carbon Tetrachloride
Caustic Potash
Chloride of Lime
DDT
Dicalcium Phosphate
Disodium Phosphate
DNCB
Magnesium-Zinc Fluosilicate Mixture
Gelatin
Lactic Acid
Magnesium Fluosilicate
Monocalcium Phosphate
Monosodium Phosphate
Muriatic Acid

Naphthalene
Nitric Acids
Orthodichlorobenzene
Paradichlorobenzene
Phosphate Paste
Phosphoric Acids
Phosphorous Pentasulfide
Phosphorous Pentoxide
Saccharin
Soda Ash
Sodium Acetate
Sodium Benzoate
Sodium Metasilicate, Pentahydrate
Sodium Metasilicate, Anhydrous
Sodium Sesquisilicate, Anhydrous
Sodium Orthosilicate, Anhydrous
Sulphuric Acids
Tri Sodium Phosphate
Sodium Fluosilicate
Zinc Fluosilicate

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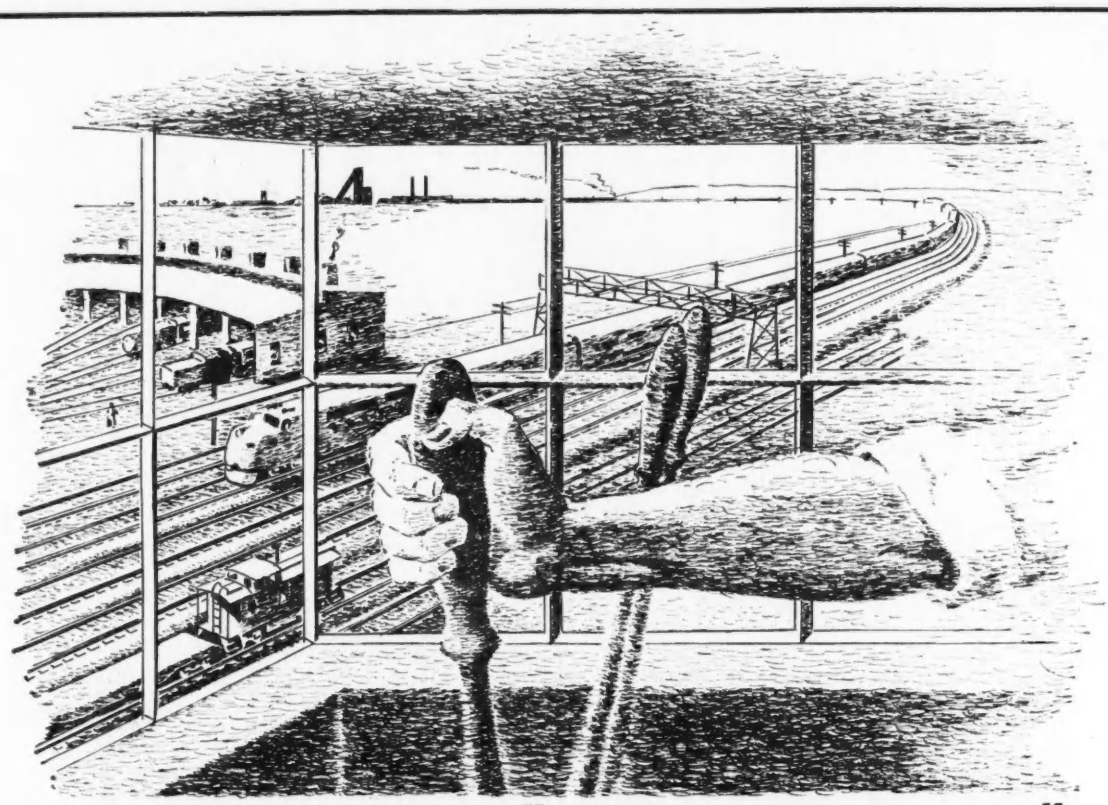
Oleostearin—Petroleum, Fuel Oil

Oleostearin, tres.....lb. .28 - —
Olivine, aggregate, c.l., mines... ton. 7 00 - 9 50
crushed, 8 mesh, bulk, c.l., works ton. 10 00 - —
paper, bgs., c.l., works.....ton 12 00 - —
lumps, bulk, c.l., works.....ton 7 00 - —
Opium, USP, cns.....lb. 13.45 - —
gran., USP, cns.....lb. 21.90 - —
powd., USP, cns.....lb 21 90 - —
Orange, cadmium lithopone, bbls., frt alld E. of Rockies..lb 1 00 - —
Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd N. of Tenn and N. C., E. of Miss. R., incl. Davenport, Tenn. and N. C., E. of Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul, contracts....lb 20½- —
Chrome orange prices are ½c. higher, dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport), 1½c Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Dallas and Ft Worth, Tex.; 1½c. El Paso, Tex.; 2c, Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1 6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.
Dinitroaniilin toner.....lb. 1.15 - —
Molybdate, bbls.....lb. 59 - —
Orthonitroanilin toner, bbls., kgs., works..lb. 1.00 - —
Persian, bbls.....lb. 30 - 45
Orange flowers, bit.....lb. 40 - 48
Orange mineral, American bbls., 5 tons, ship't point, frt. alld...lb. 20½- —
smaller lots, bbls., same basis. lb. 21 - —
Orange peel, bitter, Haitian, bls lb. 13 - 14
Sweet, bls.....lb. 14 - .16
Oregano, Mexican, bgs.....lb. 16½- 17
Portuguese, bgs.....lb. 19 - 19½
Sicilian, bgs.....lb. 18 - .18½
Orris root, Florentine, bls.....lb. 28 - .29
powdered, bbls., bxs.....lb .32 - .34
Verona, bls.....lb. .18 - .19
powdered, bbls., bxs.....lb. .22 - .23
Orthoaminobiphenyl dms., c.l., works. lb. 28½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. 29 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. 27 - —
Orthoamylphenol, dms., l.c.l., works lb. 42 - —
Orthoanisidin, bbls.....lb. 80 - —
Orthochloroanilin, dms., 10,000 lbs. or more..lb. 60 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 62 - 67
Orthochloroparanitroanilin, dms., works. lb 81 - —
Orthochlorophenol, dms.....lb. 28 - —
Orthocresol, pure 30° dms., c.l., works..lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .35½- —
tech., 29°-33°, dms., c.l., works...lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .34½- —
26°-27°, dms, c.l., works.....lb. 26½- 28½
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. 26½- 28½
tanks, same basis.....lb. 27½- —
Orthodichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., wks., frt. alld. E of Rockies..lb. 07½- 08½
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. 08½- 10½
tanks, same basis.....lb. .07 - 08
Orthodichlorobenzene prices W of Rockies 1c per lb. higher.
Orthoisopropyl N phenylcarbamate (see IPC).
Orthonitroaniiin, dms.....lb 50 - 53
Orthonitrochlorobenzene, dms.....lb 15 - 18
Orthonitrobiphenyl, tech., dms., c.l., works..lb. 15½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb 16 - —
tanks, works.....lb 14 - —
Orthonitroparachlorophenol, cns.....lb. .75 - —
Orthonitrophenol, dms.....lb. .66 - —
Orthonitrotoluene, dms.....lb. .11 - —
Orthophenetidin, dms.....lb. .90 - —
Orthotolidin, distilled, kgs.....lb. 1.00 - —
Orthotoluidin, dms.....lb. .18 - .20
Osage orange crystals, bbls., l.c.l..lb. .33½- —
extract, liquid, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .15½- —
Ouabaine, USP, bots.....gram. 3.00 - 4.00
Oxyquinolin sulphate, cns., 100 lbs., works..lb. 6.40 - —
smaller lots works.....lb. 6.55 - 7.40

P

Papain, powd., cs.....lb. 4.60 - 4.75
Papaverine, natural or synthetic, hydrochloride, N F, cns., 1,000-oz. lots, oz. 6.60 - —
smaller lots.....oz. 6.50 - 6.50
Sulphate, cns.....oz 7.10 - 7.35
Paprika, Chilean, bgs.....lb. .27 - .28
Portuguese, bgs.....lb. .35 - .36
Spanish, bgs.....lb. .39 - .41
Para-anisidin, dms., works.....lb. .75 - —
Parachlorophenol, dms., c.l., works..lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .28 - .33
Parachloroanilin, dms., frt alld. E. Miss..lb. .70 - —
Parachloro-orthonitroanilin, dms....lb. No stocks
Paracresol, 98%, dms., works.....lb. .45 - —
Paracymene, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .1505- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .1645- —
tanks works.....lb. .1545- —
Paradibromobenzene bgs 500-lb. lots, works. lb. .45 - —
Paradichlorobenzene dms c.l., works. lb. .12½- 13½
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. 14 - 15½
Paraffin, crude, scale, white or yellow, 119-121 ASTM, bbls., c.l., refinery..lb. 0725- —
121-123 ASTM, bbls., c.l., ref'y. lb 0725- —
126-128 ASTM, bbls., c.l., ref'y. lb 0775- —
fully ref'd, slabs, 122-124 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y. lb. 0750- —
125-127 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y. lb. 0780- —
128-130 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y. lb. 0805- —
130-132 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y. lb. 0820- —
132-134 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y. lb. 0845- —
135-137 ASTM, loose, c.l. ref'y lb 0910- —
Paraffin prices in bgs., ¾c. per lb higher; in cins., 1.75c per lb. higher; 1,000 to 9,999 lbs. in cins., 2.80c. per lb. higher, and under 1,000 lbs. in cins. 3.80c. per lb. higher
Paraformaldehyde, dms., 1,000 lbs. works..lb 24 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. 25 - —
Paraldehyde (tech., 98%, 55 gals., dms l.c.l., works..lb 12½- 13½
5-10-gal. dms., l.c.l., works lb 16½- —
tanks, works.....lb 11 - —
USP, cbys.....lb 37 - 40
Paranitroaniilin, kgs., works.....lb 43 - —
Paranitrochlorobenzene, kgs., works lb 18 - —
Paranitrophenol, kgs. works, frt equald. lb 40 - —
Paranitrotoluene, kgs., works.....lb. 30½- —
Paraphenylphenol, bgs., works.....lb 24 - 28
Paraphenylenediamine, tech., kgs. works lb 1 30
Paratertiarybutylphenol, kgs., works. lb 19 - 20
Paratoluenesulphonamide, bbls works. lb 70 - —
Paratoluidin, bbls., works.....lb 55 - .58
Paris green, dealer, distributor, dms., c.l. works, frt alld E lb 31 - —
l.c.l. same basis.....lb .32 - .33
Passion flower herb, bls.....lb. .30 - .35
Patchouli leaves, bls.....lb. .45 - .50
Pectin (citrus), bbls lb 1.25
Penicillin G, amorph., calcium, bulk, 1,000,000,000-unit lots. 100,000 units. .13 - .14
sodium, wholesalers, bots. (100,000 units)..bot. .24 - .25
cryst., sodium, wholesalers (100,000 units)..bot. .24 - .25
(200,000 units).....bot. .432- —
bulk, 1,000,000,000-unit lots. 100,000 units. .14½- .16½
procaine, cryst., bulk, 100,000,000-unit lots..100,000 units. .17 - —
in oil, 10 c.c. bots. of 300,000 units, wholesalers..bot. 8.00 - 10.00
Pennyroyal leaves, bls.....lb 25 - 30
Pentachlorophenol, dms., works..lb 20 - 25
Pentaerythritol, tech., bbls., c.l., works lb 32 - —
c.l. works.....lb 34 - 36
Pentane, industrial, tanks, group 3, gal. 10½- 11½
Pepper, black, bgs.....lb. .56 - .57
futures, bgs., nearby.....lb. .56 - .57
distant.....lb. .56 - .57
Red capsicum, Louisiana longs, bgs., shipment point..lb 18 Nom
Mombasa, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Niger, bgs.....lb. 17½- 18
birdseye, bgs.....lb. .30 - .30½
Sierra Leone, futures.....lb 23 Nom.
Chillies, Haitian, bgs.....lb No stocks
Mexican, long.....lb No stocks
White, bgs.....lb. .69 - .70
Peppermint, USP, dom., bls.....lb 75 - 80
imported oils.....lb .75 - 80
Perchloroethylene, dms., c.l., zone 1, works, frt. alld lb. 10¾- —
zone 2, same basis.....lb. 11¼- —
zone 3, same basis.....lb. 11¾- —
zone 4, same basis.....lb. 11¾- —
l.c.l., zone 1, same basis.....lb. 11¾- —
zone 2, same basis.....lb. 12 - —
zone 3, same basis.....lb. 12½- —
zone 4, same basis.....lb. 12 - —
tanks, zone 1, same basis.....lb. 10¾- —
zone 2, same basis.....lb. 10¾- —
zone 3, same basis.....lb. 11¼- —
zone 4, same basis.....lb. 10¾- —
Perchloroethylene zones are:—(1) Conn., Del., Ill., Ind., Ia., Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., Neb. (Omaha), Kans. (Kansas City), N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Pa., R. I., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis.; (2) Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Kansas, La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C., S. D.; (3) Col., Mont. (E) N. M., Tex., Wyo.; (4) Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Mont. (W), Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash
Peru balsam, dms.....lb. 80 - 81
Petrolatum, tech., dark, bbls., c.l., group 3 lb. .021 - —
Pennsylvania refy.....lb .015 - —
golden topaz, bbls., c.l.....lb. .032 - —
l.c.l.....lb. .036 - —
red, veterinary, bbls., c.l.....lb. .024 - —
l.c.l.....lb. .028 - —
USP, amber, non-ret. dms., c.l.lb. .04¾- —
Pennsylvania refy.....lb. .04¾- —
l.c.l.....lb. .05¾- —
cream, c.l., dms.....lb. .06½- —
l.c.l.....lb. .08½- —
extra, amber, dms., c.l.....lb. .05 - —
l.c.l.....lb. .06½- —
white, lily, dms., c.l.....lb. .06¾- —
l.c.l.....lb. .08¾- —
USP, snow, dms., c.l.....lb. .07¾- —
Pennsylvania refy.....lb. .08½- —
l.c.l.....lb. .09¾- —
California, refy.....lb. .11¾- —
soft, dms., c.l.....lb. .06½- —
Pennsylvania refy.....lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l.....lb. .07¾- —
California refy.....lb. .1075- —
yellow, soft, dms., c.l.....lb. .04¾- —
Pennsylvania refy.....lb. .04¾- —
l.c.l.....lb. .06 - —
California refy.....lb. .09 - —
Petroleum, crude, bulk, at wells, California..bbl. 1 94 - 2.88
Illinois.....bbl. 2.65 - 2.77
Kentucky.....bbl. 2.60 - 2.77
Louisiana-Arkansas.....bbl. 2.14 - 2.75
Montana.....bbl. 2.50 - 2.65
Oklahoma-Kansas.....bbl. 2.23 - 2.65
Pennsylvania, lower field....bbl. 5.00 - —
Upper field.....bbl. 3 10 - 5.00
Texas, East.....bbl. 2.65 - —
Gulf coast.....bbl. 2.38 - 2.93
North, North-Central.....bbl. 2.23 - 2.65
Panhandle.....bbl. 2.23 - 2.65
West.....bbl. 2.10 - 2.52
Wyoming.....bbl. 1.90 - 2.65
Ether, laboratory, 30°-60° C, cns., dlvd. E..gal. 1.50 - —
dms., c.l., group 3.....gal. .26 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .44 - —
35°-60° C, 10-gal. cns., dlvd. E..gal. 1.50 - —
dms., c.l., Group 3.....gal. .26 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .44 - —
40°-75° C, 10-gal. cns., dlvd. E..gal. 1.50 - —
dms., c.l., Group 3.....gal. .26 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .44 - —
Fuel oil, bunker C (No. 6), California, heavy tanks, refinery..bbl. 2.10 - 2.20
light, tanks, refinery.....bbl. 2.35 - 2.40
Eastern, tanks, Albany, N.Y..bbl. 3.247 - —
Baltimore, Md.....bbl. 3.03 - 3.17
Boston, Mass.....bbl. 3.055 - 5.315
Charleston, S. C.....bbl. 2.96 - —



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Diesel, tanks, refinery, California, gal. 0785- 086
Pennsylvania ..... gal 11 - 125

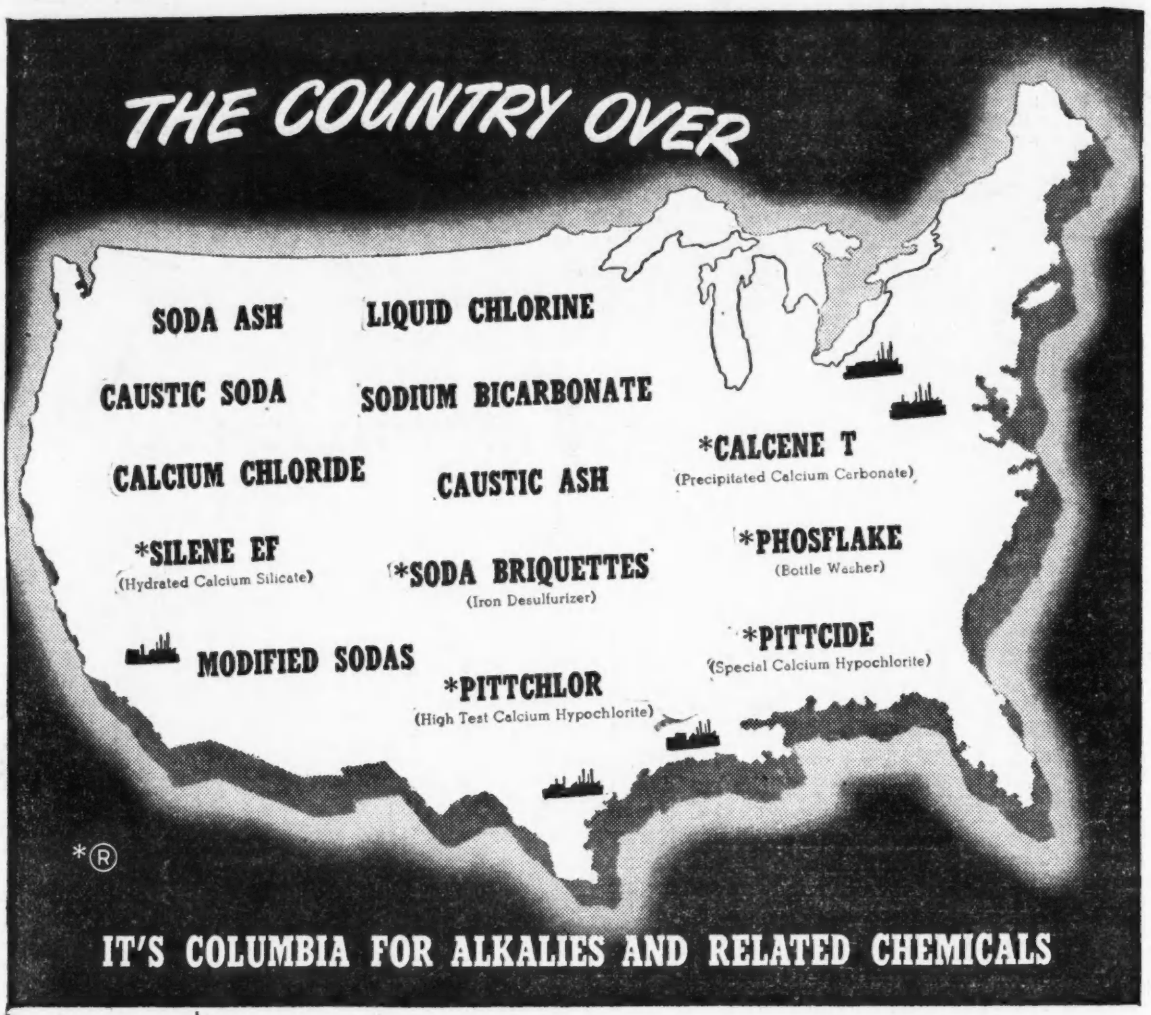
Furnace, tanks, refinery, Arkansas, No 2..gal 09125- —
No. 3 .. .. ..

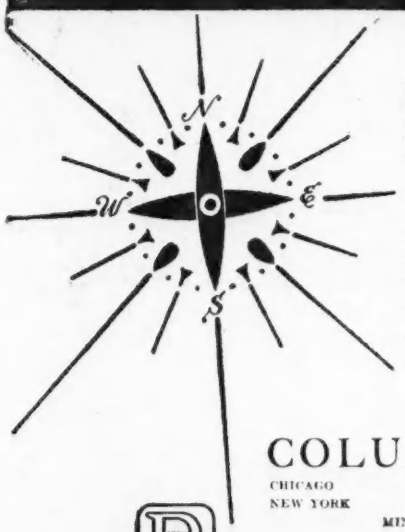
Potash Caustic—Quinolin

Potash, caustic, low-chloride, flake, 90%, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	9.60	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	10.35	—
liquid, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	9.00	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	9.75	—
tanks, works	100 lbs.	8.25	—
solid, 90%, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs.		9.00	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	9.75	—
regular, flake, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works	lb.	0785-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	0860-	—
liquid, 45% basis, dms., c.l., works	lb.	03575-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	0395-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	03¼-	—
solid, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works	lb.	07¼-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	08	—
Potassium abietate	lb.	08	—
Acetate, USP, dms	lb.	28	30
Bicarbonate, USP, gran., dms	lb.	20	22
powd., dms	lb.	22	24
Bichromate, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	12½-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	12½-	12½
Potash bichromate in bbls., ¼c. higher.			
Borate, gran., bbls., c.l., works	ton.	200.00	—
ton lots, works	ton.	218.50	—
less ton lots, works	ton.	223.50	—
Bromide, USP, cryst., gran., bbls., kgs.	lb.	.33	.34
Carbonate, tech., calcined, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	07½-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.08	—
hydrated, 83-85%, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.06	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.06½-	—
USP, gran., bbls., dms	lb.	.16	.18
powd., bbls., dms	lb.	.21	.23
Chromate, tech., bgs.	lb.	.25	.29
Chlorate, cryst., kgs., c.l., works, lb.		.08½-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.09¾-	—
powd., dms., kgs., c.l., works	lb.	.09	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.09¾-	—
export, kgs., 1 to 10 tons, ex whse.	lb.	.12	—
Chloride, USP, cryst., bbls.	lb.	.26	.27
gran., bbls	lb.	.20	.22
powd., bbls.	lb.	.29	.32
Citrate, USP, gran., bbls., dms.	lb.	35½-	.40¼
Potash citrate, USP, powd., 3c. per lb. higher.			
Cyanide, dms., works	lb.	.55	—
Fluoride, dms., works	lb.	.24	—
Glycerophosphate, 75% solution, cbys.	lb.	2.05	2.20
Guaiacol sulphonate, NF, dms.	lb.	1.80	1.85
Hydroxide, tech. (see Potash, caustic).			
USP, sticks, cns.	lb.	.34	.36
Hypophosphite, cns.	lb.	.72	.75
Iodide, dms.	lb.	1.95	1.98
Manure salt, 22% K_2O, bulk, mines, unit-ton.		.20	—
25% K_2O, bulk, mines, unit-ton.		.21	—
Metabisulphite, gran., bbls.	lb.	.19	.21
powd., bbls.	lb.	.25	—
Muriate, dom., 60% K_2O, bulk, Carlsbad, N. M.	unit ton.	37½-	—
Trona, Cal.	unit-ton.	.45½-	—
Nitrate (see Saltpeter).			
Oxalate, neutral, tech., fine gran., bbls., dms.	lb.	.28	.34
Perchlorate, kgs., works	lb.	.12½-	.14
Permanganate, tech., kegs, works, lb.		.21¾-	.22¼
USP, dms., works	lb.	.25½-	.24
Persulphate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.17	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.21	—
Phosphate, tetrabasic, bbls., works, lb.		.13	.13½
Prussiate, red, kgs	lb.	.55	.58
Yellow, bbls.	lb.	.19	—
Ricinoleate, tech., bbls.	lb.	.18	—
Silicate, glass, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	200.00	—
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	15.25	—
solution, 29° Be. ret. drums, c.l., works	100 lbs.	4.25	—
l.c.l., 5 or more, works	100 lbs.	5.00	—
1-4, works	100 lbs.	5.50	—
32° Be, ret. dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	4.75	—
l.c.l., 5 or more, works, 100 lbs.		5.50	—
1-4, works	100 lbs.	6.00	—
40.5° Be, ret. dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs		5.75	—
l.c.l., 5 or more, works, 100 lbs.		6.50	—
1-4, works	100 lbs.	7.00	—
Silicofluoride, cns., works	lb.	.09	—
Sulphate, NF, cryst., bbls.	lb.	.31	.33
powd., bbls.	lb.	.14½-	15
tech., dom., bulk, basis 90-95% K_2O, min. 99% works	ton.	30.00	—
Sulphocyanide, cryst., NF., dms.	lb.	.70	.78
Thiocyanate (see sulphocyanide).			
Titanate, ctns., c.l., works	lb.	.12	—
5 tons, works	lb.	.12½-	—
2,000 lbs. or less, works	lb.	.12½-	13
Xanthate, dms., c.l.	lb.	.12	—
Potassium-magnesium sulphate, bulk, min., 40% K_2SO_4, 18-50% MgO, ex vessel, ports	ton.	26.00	—
Potassium-sodium ferricyanide, kgs., works	lb.	.45	.48
Potassium-sodium tartrate (see Rochelle salt).			
Potassium-titanium oxalate, bbls., dms	lb.	.50	.55
Prickly ash bark, bls.	lb.	.28	.33
Berries, bgs.	lb.	.20	Nom.
Prince's pine herb, bls.	lb.	.55	.60
Procaine hydrochloride, cns., 200-lb lots	lb.	4.75	—
smaller lots	lb.	5.00	5.75
Propane, commercial grade, tanks, group 3	gal.	.067	—
Propionaldehyde, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.16½-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.17	—
tanks, works	lb.	.15	—
Propyl aldehyde (see Propionaldehyde).			
Propyl acetate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.19½-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.20½-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.18	—
tankwagons, works	lb.	.18½-	—
Propylene dichloride, dms., c.l.	lb.	.08½-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.09½-	—
smaller containers	lb.	.12½-	—
tanks	lb.	.07	—
Oxide, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.20½-	—
l.c.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.21½-	—
tanks, frt. equald.	lb.	.18½-	—
Propyleneglycol N F, dms., c.l., frt alld. E	lb.	.17	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.18	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.15½-	—
Propylthiouracil, bots works	kilo	50.00	—
Psyllium seed (see Fleaseed).			
Pulsatilla herb, bls.	lb.	.60	.65
Pumice, dom grd., course, 0½, 1, 1½, 2, 3, bgs., ton lots	lb.	.03½	.04
Chicago	lb.	.04½-	—
smaller lots	lb.	.03½-	.04¼
fine, bgs., ton lots	lb.	.03½-	—
smaller lots	lb.	.03½-	.04
Italian, silk-screen, fine, bgs., ton lots	lb.	.04	—
course, bgs., ton	lb.	.04½-	—
sun dried, fine, bgs., ton lots	lb.	.03	—
course, bgs., ton lots	lb.	.04¼-	—
Pumice in bbls. is ½c. per lb higher.			
Pumpkin seed bgs.	lb.	.27	.29
Purple lake (see Red).			
Pyrethrum concentrate, dewaxed, 20% for aerosol bombs, dms., works	lb.	7.00	7.25
liquid (20 to 1), basis 2 grams pyrethrins per 100cc, odorless base, dms., works	gal	5.50	—
regular base, dms., works	gal	5.40	—
(30 to 1), base 3 grams pyrethrins, per 100cc, odorless base, bbls., works	gal	8.15	—
regular base, dms., works	gal	8.10	—
Flowers, fine-grd., 0.9% pyrethrins, bbls., works	lb.	24½-	25
powder, 1.3% pyrethrins, bbls., works	lb.	35½-	42
Pyridin, denaturing ret dms., works frt equald	gal	2.40	2.52
refd., 2° non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	69	.70
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	69½-	.70½
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.69	.80
Pyridoxin hydrochloride, 100-gram lots	gram	.55	—
Pyrites, Spanish, c.i.f. Atl. ports	long-ton	8.00	—
Pyrocatechin (see Catechol)			
Pyrophyllite, standard, 200 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines	ton.	11.00	11.50
250 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines	ton	12.00	—
325 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines	ton	14.00	—
No. 3, 200 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines	ton	9.50	—
insecticide grade, 200 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines	ton.	9.00	10.00
rubber grade, 140 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines	ton.	7.00	—
Pyrophyllite in paper bgs., $3 to $3.50 per ton extra.			
Pyroxylin scrap, opaque, amber, cs., works	lb.	.17	—
black, cs., works	lb.	.14	—
gray, cs., works	lb.	.14	—
mixed, mottled, cs., works	lb.	.12	—
white, china, ivory, cs., works, lb.		.17	—
dense, cs., works	lb.	.17	—
translucent, pastels, cs., works	lb.	.17	—
transparent, colorless, cs., works, lb.		.19	—
colors, cs., works	lb.	.17	—
shavings, opaque, amber, cs., works, lb.		.15	—
mixed colors, cs., works	lb.	.14	—
white, cs., works	lb.	.17	—

Q

Quassia chips, ols.	lb.	.07	.09
Quebracho extract, clarified, grd., 70% tannin, bgs., c.l.	lb.	.17½-	—
liq., 55% tannin, bbls., works	lb.	.09½-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.08	—
solid, 64% tannin, bgs., c.l.	lb.	.14	—
powd., 70% tannin, bgs., c.l.	lb.	.18	—
ordinary, solid, 63% tannin, bgs., c.l., ex dock, duty extra	lb.	.1275-	—
Quebracho extract prices are based on $20.40 freight and $1 insurance per long ton.			
Queen of the meadow root bgs.	lb.	.12	.18
Quercitron crystals, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	33½-	—
Extract, liquid, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.14½-	—
solid, bxs.	lb.	.28	—
Quicksilver, flasks (76 lbs.) net	flask	76.00	78.00
Quince seed, bgs.	lb.	1.00	1.80
Quinidine, NF, V, cryst., cns.	oz.	1.30	—
powd., precip., cns.	oz.	1.22	Nom.
Sulphate, USP, cns.	oz.	.95	—
Quinine, NF, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	1.00	—
Acetate, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	No stocks	
Arsenate, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	1.30	—
Arsenite, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	No stocks	
Bisulphate, USP, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	.73	—
Citrate, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	No stocks	
Dihydrobromide, bots., 50 ozs.	oz.	1.00	Nom.
Dihydrochloride, USP	oz.	1.00	—
Ethylcarbonate, NF, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	1.05	Nom.
Ferrocyanide, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	No stocks	
Formate, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	1.20	Nom.
Hydrobromide, NF, cns., 50-oz cns.	oz.	.91	—
Hydrochloride, USP, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	.91	—
Hydroiodide, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	No stocks	
Hypophosphite, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	1.40	—
Phosphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	1.10	—
Salicylate, NF, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	.95	—
Sulphate, USP, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	.80½-	—
Sulphocarbolate, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	No stocks	
Tannate, USP X, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	.60	Nom.
Tartrate, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	No stocks	
Valerate, NF, IV, 100 ozs.	oz.	1.25	—
Quinine-urea hydrochloride, NF, cns.	oz.	.97	—
Quinolin, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.44½-	.45





Columbia's plants and those of its affiliate, Southern Alkali Corporation, are favorably located and are integrated with well organized distribution facilities.

Carefully controlled processes assure consistently high product standards . . . efficient handling and shipping procedures safeguard deliveries.

Equally important—Columbia policies contribute to enduring business relationships.

COLUMBIA CHEMICALS

CHICAGO NEW YORK BOSTON CINCINNATI MINNEAPOLIS CHARLOTTE ST. LOUIS CLEVELAND SAN FRANCISCO PITTSBURGH PHILADELPHIA

PAINT • GLASS • CHEMICALS • BRUSHES • PLASTICS

PITTSBURGH PLATE GLASS COMPANY

R

R salt, dry, bbls.....lb. .69 - .70
Red, alizarin lake, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis..lb. 1.45 - 2.25

Prices ½c. per lb. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1½c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.), (El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. per lb. higher, dlvd. Pacific coast prices equaled with Chicago, dlvd. Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita

Cadmium lithopone, deep shade, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. 1.25 - —
light shade, bbls. same basis.lb. 1.10 - —
maroon, bbls., same basis.....lb. 1.35 - 1.45
medium shade, bbls., same basis.lb 1.20 - —
medium-light shade, bbls., same basis..lb. 1.15 - —
orange-red, bbls., same basis..lb. 1.05 - —
Red cadmium lithopone, all shades, in smaller pkgs. 5c. per lb. higher; all prices are 1c. per lb. higher ex whse., Los Angeles and San Francisco.

Carmine, No. 40 (see Carmine).
Crocus martis (see Red, maroon, oxide)
Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar)
Eosin toner, bbls., works.....lb. 1.35 - —
Indian, dom., pure, bgs., Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis, N. Y..lb. .11½- .11¾
Iron oxide, synth., bbls.....lb. .11½- .11¾
75%-85% copperas oxide, bgs., l.c.l., Bethlehem, Pa.; Copley, O.; Easton, Pa.; E. St. Louis, and Trenton, N. J..lb .05¼- .09¼
Lake C toner, alizarin, bbls., works..lb. 1.05 - —
Lithol toner, bbls., works.....lb .80 - —
Lithol-rubin toner, alizarin lake, bbls., works..lb. 1.40 - —
Maroon, alizarin lake, 25%, kgs., works..lb .40 - .43
toner, bbls., works.....lb. 1.25 - 1.30
Cadmium, deep, bbls., works...lb. 1.20 - —
regular, bbls., works.....lb. 1.10 - —
Iron oxide, bgs., l.c.l., works...lb. .04 - —
MNPT toner, kgs., works.....lb. 3.25 - —
Maroons in smaller pkgs., 5c. per lb. higher
Mercury oxide, tech., bbls., 10,000 lbs. works..lb 2.00 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. 2.02 - —
Metallic, bbls., works.....lb. .02½- .02¾
Oxide (see Red, iron oxide).
Oxide, Persian gulf, bgs., works..lb. .06¾- .07
Para toner, bbls. .....lb. .85 - .88
chlorinated, kgs .....lb. .95 - 1.05
concentrated, alizarin lake, kgs., works..lb. .80 - —
Phloxin toner (see Red, eosin toner).
Phosphotungsic, rhodamine Y, kgs., works..lb. 4.45 - —
Pink lake, alizarin, bbls., works..lb. .20 - .23
Purple lake, kgs. .....lb. 1.35 - —
Rose lake, alizarin, bbls., works..lb. .25 - .28
Spanish oxide, grade 1, bbls., c.l., ex dock..lb. .05½- .05¾
c.l., ex dock.....lb. .05¾- .06
ex whse., New York.....lb. .06½- —
grade 2, bbls., c.l., ex dock.....lb. .05¼- .05½
l.c.l., ex dock.....lb. .05½- .05¾
ex whse., New York.....lb. .06¼- —
Toluidin toner, alizarin lake, kgs., works..lb. 1.35 - —
Turkey, bbls., works.....lb. .14½- —
Tuscan, bbls., frt. equald.....lb. .24½- .25
Venetian, 15%, bgs., works.....lb. .0350- —
20%, bgs., works.....lb. .0370- —
25%, bgs., works.....lb. .0410- —
30%, bgs., works.....lb. .0440- —
35%, bgs., works.....lb. .0465- —
40%, bgs., works.....lb. .0490- —
Vermilion, Amer., bbls. .....lb. .92½- .95
Quicksilver, ctns.....lb. 2.27 - —
Red precipitate, NF, powd., fib. dms.lb. 2.17 - 2.19
Red saunders, wood, grd., bbls.....lb. .35 - —
Resorcinol, tech., dms., works.....lb. .68 - —
USP, cryst., dms., works.....lb 1.80 - —
powd., dms., works.....lb 2.00 - —
Rhatany root, bgs.....lb. .11 - .12
Rhubarb root, whole, cs.....lb. .50 - .55
powd., bbls. .....lb. .55 - .60
Riboflavin, USP, bots.....kilo.125.00 - —
95%, feeding grade, bots.....kilo.118.75 - —
Rice bran concentrate, dms., Cedartown, Ga., or Emeryville, Calif.lb. .79 - —
Rochelle salt, gran., powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs..lb. .31½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .32 - —
Rose flowers, pale, bls. .....lb. .23 - .24
Rosemary flowers, bls. .....lb 1.55 - 1.65
Leaves, French, bls.....lb. .13 Nom.
Portuguese, bls. .....lb. .08 - .08½
Spanish, bls. .....lb. .13 - .13½
Rosin, gum (see Naval Stores, Protective Coatings market).
Wood, B, dms., c.l., works....100 lbs. 3.50 - 5.00
FF, dms., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 6.00 - 6.50
G, H, I, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 8.50 - 8.95
K, dms., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 8.55 - 8.95
M, dms., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 8.40 - 8.95
N, dms., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 8.75 - 9.05
WG, dms., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 8.80 - 9.30
WW, dms., c.l., works....100 lbs. 8.90 - 9.35
X, dms., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 9.40 - —
Rotenone, cryst., bbls., works.....lb.20.00 -24.00
Extract, liq., dms., works. per unit. 1.20 - —
Powder (see Cube root).
Rottenstone, bgs., c.l., mines....ton.36.00 - —
l.c.l., mines .....ton.43.00 - —
Rue herb, bls. .....lb. .45 - .48
Rutin, bots. .....gram. .23 - .29

S

Saladilla seed, powd., bbls.....lb. .52 - .56
activated ground with lime, bbls.lb. .36 - .38
Saccharin, gran., soluble, 1,000 lbs..lb. 1.50 - —
smaller lots .....lb. 1.60 - 1.70
powd., soluble, insoluble, dms., 1,000-lb. lots..lb 1.55 - —
smaller lots .....lb. 1.65 - 1.85
Safflower (see Saffron, Mexican).
Saffron, Mexican, bls.....lb. 1.00 - 1.10
Spanish, USP, tins.....lb.28.00 -30.00
boxes .....lb.25.00 -26.00
Safrol, dms. .....lb. .85 - 1.45
Sage, Cyprus, bls.....lb. .12 - .12½
Dalmatian, bls.....lb. .23½- .24
Greek, fancy, bls.....lb. .13½- .14
Spanish, bls. .....lb. .13½- .14
Syrian, bgs.....lb. .21 Nom.
Sago flour, bgs.....lb. .08½- .08¾
Salicin, bots. .....lb. No stocks
ens. .....lb. No stocks
Saligenin, dms., works.....lb.20.00 -25.00
Salol, gran., bbls., kgs. .....lb. 1.00 - —
fib. dms. .....lb. 1.02 - 1.03
Powdered salol, 10c. higher

Salt, rock, bgs., c.l.....ton.18.10 - —
l.c.l. .....ton.22.40 -23.00
Table, vacuum, common, fine, bgs., c.l., ton.19.60 -21.00
l.c.l. .....ton.24.40 -26.40
Saltcake, dom., bulk, works.....ton.25.00 -28.00
Chrome (see Chrome cake).
Saltpeter, cryst., bbls., 10 tons 100 lbs.13.15 - —
smaller lots .....100 lbs.13.40 -13.65
gran., bbls., 20 tons.....100 lbs. 8.75 - —
smaller lots .....100 lbs. 9.75 -10.25
powd., bbls., 20 tons.....100 lbs. 9.75 - —
smaller lots .....100 lbs.10.75 -11.25

Saltpeter in bags is 25c. per 100 lbs. less than in barrels; in kegs it is $1 more.

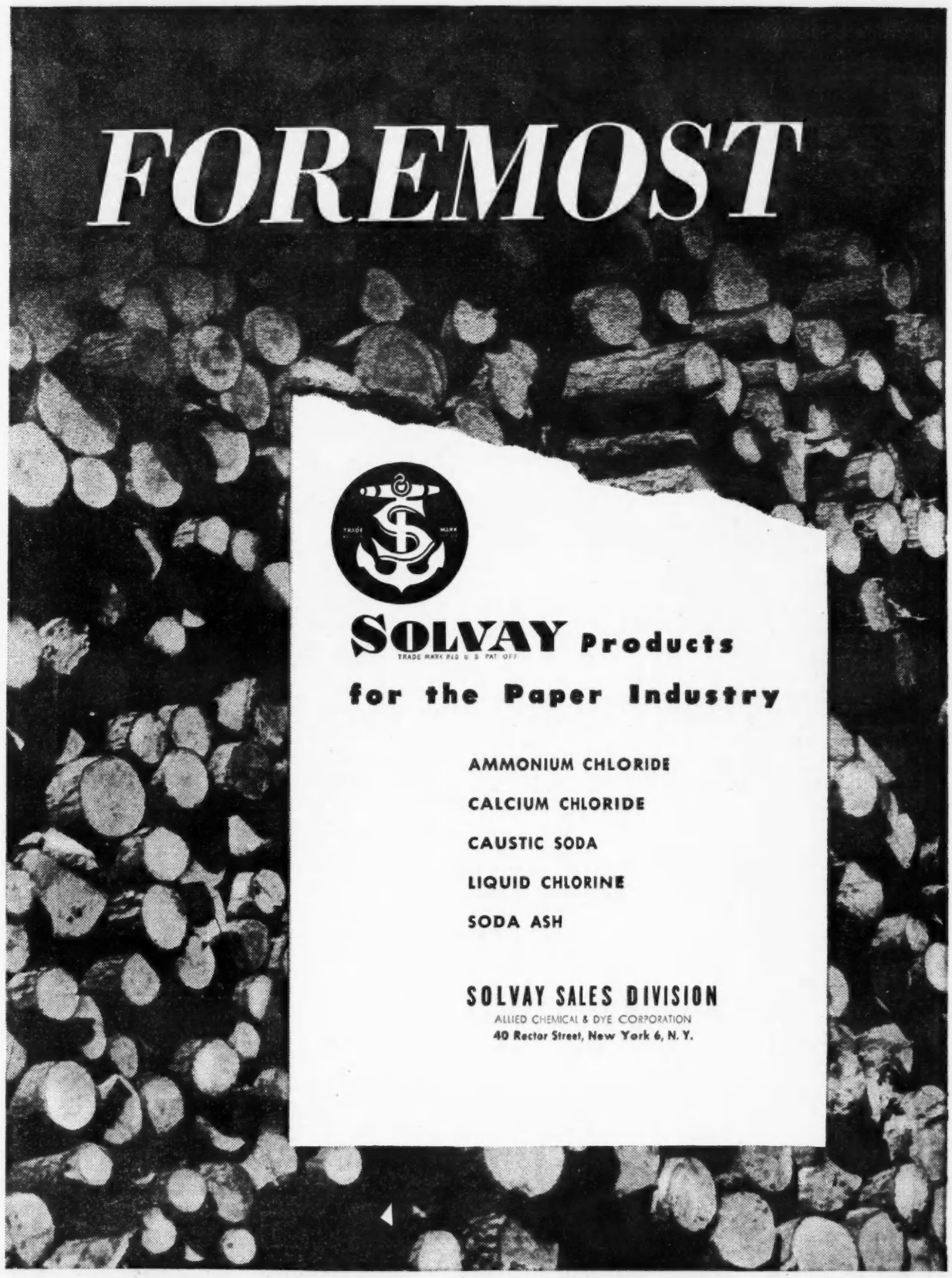
Sanguinarine nitrate, bots.....oz. 4.75 - 5.50
Santonin, cryst., powd., cns.....kilo.175.00 -185.00
Saponin, No. 1, cns. .....lb. 2.45 - —
Sarsaparilla root, dom., bls. .....lb. .45 - .50
Honduras, bls.....lb. .50 - .55
Mexican, bls. .....lb. .35 - .40
Sassafras bark, ord., bls.....lb. .30 - .31
select, bls. .....lb. .60 - .65
Savory, French, bls.....lb. .20 - .20½
Spanish, bls. .....lb. .14 - .14½
Saw palmetto berries, bgs.....lb. .24 - .25
Scammony resin, lump, cns. .....lb. 2.10 - 2.25
powd., cns. .....lb. 2.20 - 2.30
Root, bgs. .....lb. .13 - .14
Schaeffer's salt, bgs.....lb. .60 - .62
Seidlitz mixture, bbls., 5,000 lbs...lb. .27¾- —
smaller lots.....lb. .28¼- —
kegs, 5,000 lbs. .....lb. .28¼- —
smaller lots .....lb. .28¾- —
Selenium, powd., cns., 10-lb. lots...lb. 2.10 - —
cs., 1,000-lb lots.....lb. 2.00 - —
Seneca root, bls.....lb 2.00 - 2.25
Senna leaf, Alex., half-leaf, bls....lb. .26 - .27
siftings, bgs. .....lb. .23 - .24
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls.....lb. .20 - .24
No. 2, bls.....lb. .18 - .20
No. 3, bls.....lb. .14 - .15
Pods, bls. .....lb .14 - .15
Serpentaria root, bls.....lb. 2.90 - 3.00
Shellac, bleached, bonedry, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots..lb. .64½- —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots.....lb. .65 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots.....lb. .67 - —
refined, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots...lb. .74½- —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots.....lb. .75 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots.....lb. .77 - —

bonedry shellac sales of less than 1,500 lbs., 1c. per lb. higher for all packages.

Lemon, No. 1, bgs.....lb. .69 - .70
No. 2, bgs.....lb. .67 - .68
Superfine, bgs., 10 bgs.....lb. .64 - .65
TN, bgs., 10 bgs.....lb. .61 - .62
Shellac in 1 to 9 bgs., 1c. more.
Silica, amorph., dry-grd. 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., Ill., works..ton.24.00 -40.00
l.c.l., works.....ton.29.00 - —
wet grd., 320 mesh, bgs., c.l. works..ton.24.00 -40.00
l.c.l., works.....ton.29.00 - —
hard-quartz, 99½% 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton.20.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.25.00 - —
140 mesh, bgs., c.l., works....ton.15.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.20.00 - —
Tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l. works..lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .16½- .27
Silver bullion, ingots, cs. .....oz. 74⅝- —
Cyanide, fib. dms., 2,500-oz lots..oz. 62¼- —
1,000-oz. lots .....oz. 62½- —
500-oz. lots .....oz. 62⅝- —
250-oz lots .....oz. 63 - —
Nitrate, CP, cryst., bots., 2,500-oz. lots..oz. .48 - —
1,000-oz. lots.....oz 49¼- —
500-oz. lots.....oz .49½- —
250-oz. lots.....oz .49⅝- —

USP granular silver nitrate, 2c. per oz. higher.

Silver proteinate, mild, USP, bots., dms., 1,050-oz. lots..oz. .45 - —
strong, bots. dms. 1,000-oz. lots. oz. .40 - —
Simarubra bark, bls .....lb. .85 - .86
Skullcap herb, Eastern, bls. .....lb. .85 Nom.
Western, bls .....lb. .30 - .35
Skunk cabbage root, bls.....lb. .44 - .50
Slate flour, bgs., c.l., works.....ton.11.00 -12.00
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton.20.00 -00.00
Sloe berries, bgs. .....lb. .33 - .40
Smalt, black, ctns. .....lb. .11 - —
Blue, ctns .....lb. .16 - —
Snakeroot, Canada, bls. .....lb. .63 - .65
Soapbark, bls.....lb. .19 - .20
crushed, bls.....lb. .26 - .27
cut, foreign, bbls.....lb. .31 - .32
powd., bbls.....lb .29 - .30
Soda ash, dense, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.89 - —
l.c.l., stock points, zone 1..... 100 lbs. 2.78 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.88 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 3.28 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 3.83 - —



Soda Ash. Dense—Sodium Sulphide

Soda ash, dense, 58%, bbls., c.l., works.
100 lbs. 1.78 - —
l.c.l., stock points, zone 1.....
100 lbs. 3.18 - —
2 .....100 lbs 3.28 - —
3 .....100 lbs 3.63 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 4.23 - —
bulk, c.l., works.....100 lbs 1 18 - —
light, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works.
100 lbs. 1.30 - —
l.c.l., stock points, zone 1.....
100 lbs. 2.65 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.80 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 3.75 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.70 - —
l.c.l., stock points, zone 1.....
100 lbs. 3.05 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 3.20 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 3.55 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 4.15 - —
bulk, c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.10 - —

Soda ash prices f.o.b. stock points in zones indicated. Minimum quantity 500 lbs. For less than 500 lbs. prices are ex-warehouse. Sales zones are: (1) All States E. of Miss R. and N. of south bound of Ky., 31°, Tex. E of 100°; S. of 31° Fla.; also Me., N. H., and Vt., in which there are special county zones; Davenport, Ia., and St Louis; (2) Ark. E. of 98° Ga.; Iowa (except Davenport), Minn ; Mo. (except St. Louis), Neb., E. of 98°, N. C., S. C., Tenn. and Tex. N. of 31° and E. of 100° (except Wichita Falls); also Ala., La. and Miss. No. of 31°; (3) Ark. W. of 96°, Kan., Neb., W of 98°, N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., W of 100° (including Wichita Falls excluding El Paso); (4) Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Utah, Wyo., and El Paso, Tex

Soda caustic, flake, powd., 76%, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.25 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. zone 1....100 lbs. 4.00 - —
zone 2 .....100 lbs. 4.75 - —
zone 3 .....100 lbs. 5.10 - —
zone 4 .....100 lbs 5.70 - —
liquid, 50%, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis..100 lbs. 2.15 - 2.25
70%, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis. 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
50%, rayon type, tanks, works, dry basis..100 lbs 2.25 - —
solid, 76%, dms., c.l., works.100 lbs. 2.85 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. zone 1.....100 lbs. 4.20 - —
zone 2 .....100 lbs 4.35 - —
zone 3 .....100 lbs. 4.70 - —
zone 4 .....100 lbs. 5.30 - —

Prices f.o.b. stock points in zones indicated, minimum quantity 500 lbs.; for less than 500 lbs., prices are ex-warehouse. Soda caustic zones are same as soda ash

Sal, bgs., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.30 - —
Sodium acetate, anhyd., dms., works.
lb. .09½- .11
NF, cryst., bbls., works..... lb. 07½- 08½
Alginate, refined, water soluble, bbls., works lb. 79 - —
semi refined, bbls. works ..... lb. 42 - —
white, powd., dms, works..... lb. 1 50 - 1.60
Alkylbenzene sulphate, dms., works.
lb. 13 - —
Aluminate, for water treat., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 7.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 8.40 - —
other uses, bgs., c.l., works.100 lbs. 7.00 - —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs 7.50 - 8.00

Sodium antimoniate, bbls., c.l., dlvd.lb. .29 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .30 - —
Arsenate, dealers, dms., c.l., works, lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .12½- .13¾
Arsenite, gray, dealers, dms., c.l., works..lb. .11¾- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .12½- .13½
Benzoate, tech., bbls., 2 tons....lb. .39 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .40 - .41
USP, o.ns., 2 tons.....lb. .46 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .47 - .52
Bicarbonate, USP, gran., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.35 - —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 3.00 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., works...100 lbs. 1.95 - —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 2.60 - —
Bichromate, bgs., c.l., works.....lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .09⅝- .09½
Sodium bichromate, in bbls., ¼c. higher.
Bifluoride, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .11½- .12¼
l.c.l., same basis.....lb .11¾- .12½
Bisulphate, bulk, c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.50 - —
dms., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.25 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.65 - —
Bisulphite, powd., bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 4.00 - —
solut, 35°, bbls., c.l., works.100 lbs. 1.10 - —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 1.50 - —
Borate (see Borax).
Bromide, USP, bbls., kgs., works, lb. .33 - .34
Cacodylate, bots., dms. .....lb. 9.00 -12.00
Carbonate (see Soda ash, Soda sal, Sodium monohydrate).
Chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works. lb. 07¼- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. 07½- 08
powd., kgs., works.....lb. 08¾- —
Chloride (see Salt)

Sodium chlorite, tech., dms., works.lb. .75 - —
Chromate, bbls., dms., c.l., works..lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .11¼- .11½
Citrate, USP VIII, bbls.....lb. .20 - —
dms. .....lb. .21 - .26
USP XIII, gran., bbls.....lb. .26 - —
dms. .....lb. .27 - .31
Sodium citrate, USP XIII, powd., prices ½c. higher.
Cyanide, 96-98%, dms.....lb. 14½- .15
bbls., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.70 - —
Diacetate, 38-39% acidity, bbls., works..lb. .10½- .11½
anhydrous dms., works.....lb. .11½- .13
Fluoride, white, 90%, bbls., c.l., works..lb. 09¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .10 - —
95%, bbls., c.l., works.....lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. 10¼- —
Formate, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 7.10 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 8.15 - —
Glutamate, monobasic, kgs.....lb 1 55 - 1 60
Glycerophosphate, NF, flake, bbls. lb 1 65 - 1 80
powder, bbls. .....lb. 1 70 - 1.85
solution, 75%, cbys.....lb 1.00 - 1 10
50%, cbys. .....lb .82 - —
Hydrosulphide (see Sodium sulphydrate).
Hydrosulphite, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .18½- .19
l.c.l., frt. alld..... lb .19 - .20
Hydroxide, tech (see Soda, caustic).
USP, sticks, dms.....lb .24 - .29
Hypophosphite, NF, cns.....lb. .e - .10
Hyposulphite, tech., cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald.100 lbs 2.75 - —
l.c.l., same basis .....100 lbs 3 15 - —
pea cryst. bgs., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 4.30 - 5 25
Soda, hyposulphite, crystals, in bbls., 40c higher; pea crystals, dms., 50c. higher.
USP (see Sodium thiosulphate)
Iodide, USP, dms., jars.....lb. 2.72 - 2.83
Mandelate, dms. .....lb 3 25 - 3 35
Metaborate, gran., bgs., c.l., works, ton.90.50 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.108.00 -113.00
Sodium metaborate in bbls., $20 per ton higher
Metanilate, bgs .....lb 48 - —
Metasilicate, anhyd., bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs 4.00 - —
gran., bgs., c.l., works.....100 lbs 3 25 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs 4 35 - 4 60
bbls., c.l., works.....100 lbs 3 65 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs 4 75 - 5.00
Molybdate, anhyd., works.....lb. 50 - —
Monohydrate, bgs., c.l., works. 200 lbs 2.00 - —
l.c.l. works .....100 lbs 2 45 - —
Naphthionate, bbls.....lb. 60 - —
Nitrate, crude, dms., bgs., c.l., works. ton.40.50 - —
bulk, c.l., works .....ton.37 00 - —
imp., 100-lb bgs, c.l. Atl Gulf, Pac. whse..ton.48.00 - —
bulk, c.l. same basis .... ton 41 50 - —
Nitrite, 90%, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .06¾- —
West coast ports 100 lbs 8.00 - 8.05
l.c.l., dlvd..... 100 lbs 8 90 -11 00
Orthosilicate, anhyd., dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 5.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....100 lbs 5 55 - 7.1
hydrated, flake, bbls.,c.l. works. 100 lbs. 4 25 - —
l.c.l. works .....100 lbs. 5 70 - 5.75
Oxalate, neut., bgs., works.. .. lb. 09 - .10
Pentachlorophenate, briquets, bgs., works, frt. equald. lb .17 - .19
powd., bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .16 - .16¾
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .17 - —
kgs., l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .19 - —
Perborate, USP, tech., bbls., c.l., works..lb. .17¾- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .18¼- —
Peroxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E of Miss. lb. .14 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .17 - —
Phosphate, dibasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 6.50 - 7.80
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 7.25 - 8.20
cryst., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.50 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.75 - 3.90
NF, dried, powd., dms., works.lb. .16 - 16¼
monobasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 7.50 - 8.25
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 8.00 - 9.00
tribasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 9.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....100 lbs. 9.40 - —
cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 3.45 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....100 lbs. 3.95 - —
kgs., c.l., same basis..... 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....100 lbs. 4.45 - —
Sodium phosphates in bbls., 40c. higher than bgs.
USP (see Sodium phosphate, dibasic)
Phosphoaluminate, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 7.50 - 8.00
Prussiate, yellow, bgs.....lb. 12 - —
bbls. .....lb. 12¼- —
Pyrophosphate, acid, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs.11.25 -13.00
l.c.l., same basis.....100 lbs.11.75 -13.50
ferric, dms., 10,000 lbs. works. lb. 22 - —
smaller lots works. .. lb 22½- —
tetrabasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 6.50 - 6.65
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 7.00 - 7.15
Ricinoleate, tech., bbls.....lb. No stocks
Salicylate dms.....lb. 57 - 60
Sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., works... 100 lbs. 1 85 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.25 - —
l.c.l., dlvd zone 1.....100 lbs. 3.05 - —
zone 2.....100 lbs 3.50 - —
zone 3 .....100 lbs. 3.75 - —
zone 4 .....100 lbs. 4.15 - —
Sodium sesquicarbonate l.c.l. price zones are same as those for soda ash
Sesquisilicate, bbls., c.l., works..... 100 lbs 4.15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. .....100 lbs 5 40 - 5.65
Silicate, 40°, turbid., dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1 00 - —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 1 25 - 1 35
tanks, works..... ton.15 00 - —
52°, turbid, dms., c.l., works..... 100 lbs. 1 65 - —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 1 80 - 2 00
tanks, works .....ton.29 00 - —
Silicofluoride, bbls., c.l., works.....lb. 65 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06¾- .06
Stannate dms., works, frt. alld. E...lb. .58 - —
Stearate, bbls. works..... lb 19 - 24
Sulphate, NF VIII, dried, powd., bbls. lb. .16 - 16½
tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2 10 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs 2 35 - 2 60
cryst (see Glauber's salt)
USP, cryst., gran., bbls..... lb. 15 - 15½
Sulphanilate, bols., works.....lb. .21¼- —
Sulphite, cryst., bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.75 - —
l.c.l., dlvd..... 100 lbs. 4.15 - —
flake, bbls., c.l., works....100 lbs. 4 50 - 5.50
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 5 00 - 5.75
lump, bbls., c.l., works...100 lbs 4 60 - 5.50
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 4.50 - 5 75

Photo courtesy Becton, Dickinson Co.

HF
hydrofluoric acid

Glass factories everywhere use Pennsalt hydrofluoric acid . . . and have found that it fulfills exacting requirements . . . from etching precision glass medical instruments to frosting, polishing and etching fine decorative glassware.

Pennsalt HF acid is furnished in strengths of 30%, 52%, 60%, 70% and 80% for domestic users. Strengths above 60% shipped in steel containers. Lower strengths in rubber drums. Write for full details. Heavy Chemicals Division, Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company, Philadelphia 7, Pa.

Photo courtesy Cambridge Glass Co.

Photo courtesy Cambridge Glass Co.

OTHER
PENN SALT
PRODUCTS
for the glass industry

Ammonium Bifluoride
Aluminum Hydrate Ferric Chloride
Kryolith (Natural Greenland Cryolite)
Muriatic, Nitric, Sulfuric Acids
Salt Cake

Sodium sulphite, anhyd., tech., powd., bbls., c.l., frt. equald..100 lbs. 2.50 - 2.75
l.c.l., same basis.....100 lbs. 3.25 - 3.45
crystals, bgs., c.l., works...100 lbs. 2.60 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs 3.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.40 - —
powd., bbls., c.l., works....100 lbs 5.25 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs 5.50 - 6.00
Sulphocarbolate, USP IX, gran., bbls., dms..lb. .33 - .34
powd., bbls.....lb. .36 - .37
Sulphocyanide, CP, dms.....lb. .55 - .65
tech., dms works .....lb .30 -
Sulphoricinoleate, bbls.....lb. 12 - —
Sulphydrate, flake, 70-72%, dms., c.l., lb. .05 - —
liquid, 45%, tanks, works.....lb .04½- —
Thiocyanate (see Sodium sulphocyanide)
Titanate, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .10 - —
5 tons, works.....lb. .10½- —
2,000 lbs. and less, works.....lb .10½- .13½
Tripolyphosphate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .07½- —
l.c.l. .....lb .07¾- —
Thiosulphate, tech (see Sodium hyposulphite).
USP, cryst., bbls .....lb .10 - .12
Tungstate, tech., bgs.....lb 1.40 - 1.45
Sodium-ammonium phosphate, bbls., works, frt. equald..lb .23 - —
Sodium-carboxymethylcellulose, high vis., ctns., 2,000 lbs., works frt. alld..lb. .66 - —
smaller quantities, same basis lb .70 - —
Sodium-carboxymethyl cellulose, low and med. vis., ctns., 2,000 lbs. same basis..lb .62 - —
smaller quantities, same basis lb .66 - —
Sodium-cinchophen, bots., dms works lb 5.00 - 5.10
Sodium-formaldehyde sulfoxylate, dlvd., dms. lb. .22 - .26
Sodium-sulpha drugs (see Sulpha name)
Solvent naphtha, coaltar, dms., works, gal. .27 - .30
high-flash, dms., works.....gal. .27 - .30
Petroleum, 100° F. flash, tanks, Baytown, Tex..gal. .27 - —
150°F flash tanks, same basis, gal. .27 - —
Sorbitol, com'l, dms., c.l., works. lb .25½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb .26 - —
crystalline, dms., works.....lb. .50 - —
solution, aqueous, dms., c.l., works.. lb. .1855- —
ton lots, works.....lb. .190 - —
Soybean protein, chemically isolated, 40,000 lbs., works..lb. .26½- —
20,000 lbs., works.....lb .26¾- —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .27 - .30½
mechanically refined, bgs., 40,000 lbs., works..lb. .061 - —
20,000 lbs., works.....lb. .063 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .065 - —
Spearmint leaves, bls .....lb. .48 - .49
Spikenard root, bls.....lb. .45 - .46
Spruce extract, liq., reg., tanks, works, lb .01¾- —
powd., super, bgs., c.l., works. lb .05¼- —
Squaw vine, leaves, bls.....lb. .45 - .50
Squill, red, fortified, powd., bbls., boxs lb 1.60 - —
White, bls. .....lb .08 - .10
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb .14 - .18
St. Ignatius beans, bgs.....lb. No stocks.
St. John's bread, edible, bls.....lb. .12 - .18
Starch, corn, pearl, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 7.01 - —
Chicago .....100 lbs. 6.42 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 7.16 - —
powd., paper bgs., c.l.....100 lbs. 7.12 - —
Chicago .....100 lbs. 6.53 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 7.27 - —
Prices for corn starch in cotton bags, 17c. higher
Potato, dom., bgs., c.l.....lb. .08½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .09½- .09¾
imported, bgs., c.l.....lb. .09 - —
Rice, bgs., c.l.....lb. No stocks.
Sweetpotato, bgs., c.l.....lb. No stocks.
Wheat, bgs.....lb. .0705- .0750
Stavesacre seed, bgs.....lb .60 - .61
Stearin, oleo (see Oleostearin)
Stillingia root, bls.....lb. .32 - .35
Stoneroot, bls.....lb. .07½- .08
Storax, USP, cs.....lb. 1.50 - 1.60
Stramonium leaves, bgs.....lb .19 - .20
Seed, bgs.....lb. .20 - .21
Streptomycin, hospitals.....gram. 2.20 - —
wholesalers .....gram 1.76 - —
Strontium bromide, NF, cns., dms. cs. .62 - —
Carbonate, 90%, bbls.....lb. .14 - .16
98%, bbls.....lb. .23 - .25
Chloride, tech., bbls.....lb. .22 - .24
Chromate, bgs., frt. equald.....lb. .43½- .44
Iodide, jars, 25 lbs.....lb. 3.20 - 3.26
Lactate, dms.....lb .1.50 - 1.85
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works.....lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .08¼- .08¾
Oxalate, bbls., works.....lb. .38 - .40
Salicylate, NF, dms.....lb 1.25 - 1.32
Sulphate, air-floated, 90% 325 mesh, bbls., works..ton.58.00 - —
Strontium-calcium sulphide, phosphorescent dms., works..lb. 2.50 - 2.85
Strophanthin, bots. .....oz.30.00 -50.00
Strophanthus seed, Kombe, bgs....lb 2.50 Nom.
Strychnine, NF, powd., cns., 100 ozs. oz 1.25 - —
Sulphate, USP, powd., cns., 100 ozs. oz. 1.00 - —
Styrene, monomer, tanks, works.....lb. .15 - —
Styroly acetate, bots.....lb 2.50 - 3.10
Sucrose octa-acetate, denat., bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .55 - —
tech., bbls., l.c.l., works.....lb. .50 - —
Sugar coloring (see Caramel coloring).
Sugar of milk (see Milk sugar)
Sulphabenzamide, dms., works.....lb. 4.00 - —
Sulphadiazin, USP, dms., works...lb. 9.00 - —
Sulphadiazin - sodium, USP, dms., works..lb.10.50 - —
Sulphaguanidin, USP, dms., works, lb 4.50 - 4.60
Sulphamerazin, USP, dms., works, lb 9.00 - —
Sulphamazerin - sodium, USP, dms., works..lb.10.50 - —
Sulphanilamide, USP, powd., bots., works..lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Sulphanilamide, 30-60 mesh, 10c. higher.
Sulphapyridin, NF, powd., bots., tins, works..lb. 7.00 - 7.80
Sulphapyridin - sodium, powd., bots., dms., works..lb. 7.50 - 7.80
Sulphathiazole, USP, powd., dms., works..lb. 3.00 - 3.15
Sulphathiazole - sodium, USP, dms., works..lb. 3.00 - 3.15
Sulphonethylmethane, NF, kgs.....lb. 6.75 - 6.85
Sulphonmethane, NF, kgs.....lb 5.25 - 5.35
Sulphur, crude, c.l., bulk, mines, contract..long ton.18.00 - —
vessel, f.o.b. Gulf ports, export... long ton.22.00 - —
flour, comm'l, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.90 - —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 2.50 - 2.85
precipitated, USP, bbls., kgs. lb .18 - .30
refined, flour, light refined, USP, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.70 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 4.05 - 6.10
heavy, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.50 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.85 - 5.90

Sulphur, refined, flowers, USP, bgs., c.l..100 lbs. 3.95 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 4.30 - 6.35
Refined sulphur flowers in bbls., 75c. higher.
rock, bgs., c.l., works.....100 lbs 2.15 - 2.75
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.75 - 3.50
roll, bgs., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.40 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs 3.75 - 5.80
rubbermakers' bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 1.50 - 2.00
Chloride, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works..lb. .03½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .04¼- —
10 gal. dms., c.l., works.....lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .08¼- —
Dioxide, liquid, com'l, cyls., works, lb. .09 - —
multi-unit cars, works.....lb. .0635- —
tanks, works .....lb. .045 - .0535
refrigeration, cyls., l.c.l. works, lb. .16 - —
Iodide, bots., jars.....lb. 3.90 - 4.11
Sumac bark, 28%, grd., bgs., ex dock ton.85.00 - —
Extract, No. 1, bbls.....lb. .10½- —
No. 2, bbls.....lb. .09 - —
crystals, bbls.....lb. .40 - —
stainless, bbls. .....lb .14½- —
Leaves, 30%, bgs., ex dock.....ton.88.00 - —
Superphosphate run-of pile, under 22% a.p.a. pulv., bulk, Balto unit-ton .75 - —
Florida .....unit-ton. .56 - .59
other points .....unit-ton. .57 - .59
Delivery points, Ariz., Calif., Colo., Ida., Kans., Nev., N. M., Ore., Utah, Wash. 88½c per unit-ton plus frt. charges from Anaconda, Mont., in excess of $18.03 per ton; guaranteed 18, 19 or 20% a.p.a. ½c per unit-ton higher

Superphosphate, triple, 48% or more, a.p.a. pulv., bulk, Balto.unit-ton. .76½- .78
South Carolina .....unit-ton .75 -
Tennessee .....unit-ton .80 -
Prices on 48% triple superphosphate in other states and D.C., 75c per unit-ton plus frt. charges from E. Tampa, Fla. Superphosphate, gran., 2c. per unit ton higher than pulverized.
Sweet basil, bls.....lb 1.10 - 1.25

T

Talc, dom., ordinary, grd., bgs., c.l., New York works ton.21.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.22.50 -24.50
Calif., bgs., c.l., works .....ton.22.00 -30.00
Vermont, bgs., c.l. works ton.14.00 - —
l.c.l., works .....ton.17.50 - —
fibrous, New York, off-color, ground, bgs., c.l., works.....ton.24.00 - —
c.l. .....ton.26.50 -28.00
88.95-99.95%, grd., bgs., c.l. works ton.21.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.24.50 - —
98-99.5%, grd., bgs., c.l., works ton.28.00 -28.00
l.c.l., works .....ton.27.00 -32.00
Imp. Canada grd., bgs., c.l. ton.35.00 45.00
Tallow, inedible, extra, loose.....lb. .16¾- —
fancy, loose .....lb. .17 - —
special, loose .....lb. .16½- —
sulphonated, 25%, dms.....lb. .08½- .09
50%, dms .....lb. .12½- .13
Tamarinds, bbls.....lb. 10 - .12
Tankage, animal, feeding, 9-11% ammon., bulk..unit-ton. 6.60 - —
Chicago .....unit-ton. 6.60 - —

Sodium Sulphite—Terpinglycol Ether

Tankage, animal, fertilizer, 9% ammon., 10% b.p.l., Chicago..... unit-ton. No stocks
10-11% ammon., 15% b.p.l., bulk bulk unit-ton. No stocks.
Tansy leaves, bls .....lb. .15 - .16
Tapioca flour, high grade, bgs.....lb. 10¼- 10¾
medium grades, bgs.....lb. .09¼- 09½
lava, bgs. .....lb No stocks.
Tar acid oil, 15-18%, ret. dms., c.l., works, gal. .53 - —
l.c.l., works .....gal. .56 - —
tanks, works .....gal. .47 - —
25-28%, dms., c.l., works.....gal. .66 - —
l.c.l., works .....gal. .69 - —
tanks, works .....gal. .60 - —
Tar, coal (see Coaltar)
Pine (see Pinetar)
Tara pods, bgs., c.l. ex dock U. S. ports..long ton. No prices
powd., bgs., c.l. same basis long ton 225.00 Nom.
Tarragon herb, bgs.....lb. .40 - .45
Leaves, bgs. .....lb. 1.00 - 1.05
Tartar emetic tech, gran., or powd., bbls., kgs..lb. .44 - —
dms. .....lb. .44½- .47
USP, powd., bbls., dms., kgs....lb. .49 - .52
Terpin hydrate, com'l, bbls., c.l....lb. .24½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .25 - .25¼
USP, cryst., bbls., dms.....lb .95 - .97
powd., bbls., dms.....lb 1.00 - 1.02
Terpineol, Alpha (see A)
com'l, dms., c.l., South.....lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., South.....lb .14 - —
tanks, South.....lb .13 - —
prime, dms .....lb .67 - .82
extra, dms .....lb. .77 - .97
Terpinglycol ether, dms., c.l., works, lb. .19½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .20 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .19 - —

Acetylsalicylic Acid

WAREHOUSE STOCKS ARE MAINTAINED BY DOW AT ALL TIMES...

Available now for prompt shipment are eight different types of Acetylsalicylic acid manufactured by Dow—Crystals #20 and #40, powder, Acetylsalicylic acid granulations with starch: 10%, 16% and 20% white, 10% green and 10% pink. These are characterized by Dow's traditional standards of purity and uniformity. Extensive production facilities bring you these and other fine pharmaceutical chemicals with all the promptness highest quality will permit.

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St. Louis • Houston • San Francisco • Los Angeles • Seattle
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DOW
CHEMICALS INDISPENSABLE TO INDUSTRY AND AGRICULTURE

Terpinyl Acetate—V.M.P. Naphtha

Terpinyl acetate, extra, cns., dms. lb. .65 - 1.10
prime, cns., dms. lb. .61 - 1.00
Terra alba (see Gypsum).
Tetrachloroethane, dms., works lb. .08 - 08½
Tetrachloroethylene, USP, 55 gal. dms., works lb. .20 - 21½
smaller dms., works lb. .23½- 25
tech (see Perchloroethylene).
Tetraethyl orthosilicate, dms., works. lb. .65 - —
Tetraethylenepentamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .51½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .52 - —
tanks lb. .50 - —
Tetraethyl pyrophosphate, dms., c.l., works lb. .80 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .90 - 1.25
Tetrapotassium phosphate (see Potassium phosphate)
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see Sodium pyrophosphate)
Thallium sulphate, 99%, bots., dlvd. lb 15.00 -17.50
Theobromine, bots., kgs. lb. 6.00 - 6.25
Thiamine hydrochloride, dms., 100 grams kilo 100.00 - —
Thiocarbanilide, dms lb. .24 - —
Thiodiphenylamine (see Phenothiazine).
Thiouracil, dms., works lb. 5.50 - 5.60
Thiourea, tech., dms., works lb .40 - —
Thorium nitrate, cs., works lb 3.50 - —
Thyme, French, bgs. lb. .25 - .32
futures, bgs. lb. .19 - .20
Spanish, bls. lb. .11 - .11½
Thymol, USP, kgs. lb 3.65 - 3.75
Iodide, NF, dms. lb 3.55 - 4.25
Timbo root (see Cube root)

Tin chloride (stannic), anhyd., dms. lb. .97 - .98
Crystals, bgs., bbls., works lb. .71½- —
Metal, Bolivian lb. 1.03 - —
Straits lb. 1.03 - —
Oxide, bbls. lb. 1.01 - 1.02
Tetrachloride, anhyd., dms. wo lb. .60 - .62
Titanium dioxide, anatase, chalk-resistant, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. 18 - .18½
plain, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. 18 - .18½
rutile, natural, granular, bgs., c.l., works lb. 06¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. 06½- —
milled, bgs., c.l., works lb. 06½- —
l.c.l., works lb. 06¾- —
Sonchalking, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E lb. 19½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. 20 - 20½
Hydride, cns. works lb. 7.00 - 8.00
Pigment, barium base, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. 07½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. 08 - —
Calcium base, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. 06¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. 07¼- —
Calcium-rutile base, bgs. c.l., dlvd. lb. 06¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. 07¼- —
Magnesium base, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. No prices
l.c.l., dlvd lb No prices
Titanium dioxide and pigment in bbls., ¼c higher; Pac. coast, c.l., dlvd., l.c.l., ex whse. ½c higher

Tin tetrachloride, CP, 55-gal. dms. lb. .54½- .55
smaller, pkgs., works lb. .65 - 1.22
technical, 55-gal. dms., works lb. .32 - —
smaller pkgs., works lb. .40 - 1.00
Tolu balsam, cns. lb. 3.25 - 3.50
Toluene (see Toluol).
Tolidin base (see Orthotolidin)
Toluol (toluene), coaltar, 2° indust., ret. dms., works gal. 35 - .37
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. gal. 28 - 30
W. of Minnequa, Colo., works gal. 28 - 30
1° nitration, ret. dms., works gal. 35 - .37
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. gal. 28 - 30
W. of Minnequa, Colo., works gal. 28 - 30

Prices on 2° toluol from petroleum, tanks, delivered (maximum freight allowances in parentheses) are:—Ark., 30c. (3½c.); Chicago, 30c. (2¾c.); Del.-Md.-D. C., 30c. (2¾c.); Detroit, 30c. (1 8/10c.); La., 30c. (3¼c.); N. C. & E. Tenn., (3½c.); W. Tenn., 30c. (3¾c.), and W. Va. 30c. 30c. (3c.); N. E., 30c. (2¼c.); N. J., 30c.; N. Y., 30c.; Pa., 30c. (2¾c.); S. C., 30c. (6c.); Va., 30c. (2¾c.).

Tonga, 50% bark and vine, bls. lb. .85 - .95
Tonka beans, Angostura, cks. lb 1.75 - 1.80
Brazilian, cs. lb. .85 - .90
Surinam, cs. lb. .85 - .90
Totaquine, USP, 100-oz. lots oz. .52 - —
Triacetin, dms., works lb. .40½- —
Tributyl citrate, dms. lb. .41 - .50
smaller pkgs. lb. .52 - .56
Phosphate, dms., l.c.l., frt. alld., E. of Rockies lb. .66 - —
smaller pkgs. lb. .71 - —
Tributylamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .78 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .81 - —
tanks, same basis lb. 07½- 09¼

Trichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. or equald. lb. 08½- .11
l.c.l., same basis lb. 09½- .12
Trichloroethane, dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
tanks, works lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .13 - —
Trichloroethylene, tanks, c.l., frt. alld., zone 1 lb. .09½- .10
Zone 2 lb. 10 - —
Zone 3 lb. 10½- —
Zone 4 lb. 10½- —

Trichloroethylene dms., c.l. prices ½c. higher, l.c.l. ½c. higher. Zones are—(1) Conn., Del., Ill., Ind., Ia., Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. J., N. H., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Pa., R. I., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis., Omaha, K. C., Kan.; (2) Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Kan., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C., S. D.; (3) Col., Mont., (E), N. M., Tex., Wyo.; (4) Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Mont. (W), Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash

Tricresyl phosphate, coaltar, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. 37½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. 38 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. 36½- —
petroleum, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. 38½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. 39 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb 37½- —
Triethanolamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld E. lb 21½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb 22½- —
smaller containers lb 23½- —
tanks, same basis lb 20 - —
Triethyl citrate, dms. lb .34 - .42
smaller pkgs. lb .45 - —
Phosphate, dms., works, c.l. lb. .38 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb .39 - —
tanks, same basis lb .37 - —
Triethylamine, dms. c.l. works, basis 100% lb .31 - —
l.c.l. works, basis 100% lb. .36 - —
tanks, works, basis 100% lb. .33 - —
Triethyleneglycol, dms. c.l. frt. alld. E. lb. .20½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .19 - —
Triethylenetetramine, dms., c.l., works lb .51½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .52 - —
tanks lb. .50 - —
Trimethylamine, anhydrous, cyl., works, basis 100% lb 29½- 39¼
25%-40% dms. c.l. works, basis 100% lb 29 - —
l.c.l., works, basis 100% lb 29½- —
tanks, works, basis 100% lb 25 - —
Triphenyl phosphate, obls., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .29 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .30 - —
Triphenylguanidine, bbls., works lb .75 - —
Tripoli, air-floated, bgs., c.l., works lb. 0175- —
double-grd., c.l., works lb. 016 - —
single-grd., bgs., c.l., works lb 015 - —
Trisodium phosphate (see Sodium phosphate, tribasic)
Tuba root (see Cube root)
Tungsten metal, powd., 99.9%, dms. works lb 4.75 - —
Oxide, kgs., works lb 2.85 - —
Turmeric root, Alleppey, bls., Apr.-May lb. .27 - 27½
Haitian, futures, bls. lb. 12 - 12¾
Jamaica, futures bls. lb 15½- 16
Madras, bgs., May lb. .22 - 22½
Turpentine, gum (see Naval Stores, Protective Coatings market)
Sulphate, ret. dms., East gal. 65 - —
tanks, East gal. 40 - —
Wood, dest.-dist., dms. incl., c.l., works, South gal. 40 - 53
l.c.l. same basis gal. 41 - 55
N. Y. whse. gal. 55 - —
steam-dist., dms. incl., c.l., works. gal. 58 - —
l.c.l., ex whse, NYC gal. 63 - 75
tanks, works gal. 35 - 50

U

Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root)
True (see Aletris root).
Uranium oxide, black, bgs. lb 2.55 - —
yellow, kgs lb. 1.65 - —
Urea, dom., 46% N, bgs., c.l., works, ton 75.00 - —
l.c.l. works ton 78.50 - —
fertilizer compound, 42% N, bulk, c.l., 30 tons, frt. alld. Kan., Neb., N. Dak., Okla., S. Dak., Tex., and east. ton 81.00 - —
40 tons, frt. alld. Colo., Mont., Wyo., and west. ton 90.00 - —
paper bgs., c.l., 30 tons, frt. alld. Kan., Neb., N. Dak., Okla., S. Dakota, Tex., and east ton 85.00 - —
40 tons, frt. alld. Colo., Mont., Wyo. and west. ton 94.00 - —
Urea-ammonia liquor, A and E, N basis, Belle, W. Va. ton 100.00 - —
C and D, same basis ton 98.50 - —
Uva ursi leaves, bls. lb. 12 - 13

V

Valerian root, Belgian, NF, bls. lb. 35 - 37
Indian, bls. lb. 30 - 32
Valonia beards, bgs., ex dock ton 81.00 -85.00
Cups, bgs., ex dock ton 57.00 -58.00
Extract, powd., bgs., ex dock, duty extra lb. .11 - .11½
Vanadium pentoxide, CP bgs., cns., works lb. 7.00 - —
tech., dms., works lb. 1.20 - —
Vanilla beans, Bourbon, tins lb. 7.50 - 8.00
Mexican, cuts, tins lb. 5.50 - 6.50
whole, tins lb. 6.25 - 7.25
Tahiti, tins lb. 4.00 - 4.25
Vanillin, ex eugenol, tins, 25 lbs. lb. 4.50 - —
smaller lots lb 4.55 - 4.65
ex guaicol, tins, 25 lbs. lb 3.00 - —
smaller lots lb. 3.05 - 3.15
ex lignin, tins, 25-lb. lots lb 3.00 - —
smaller lots, tins lb 3.05 - 3.15
Vinyl acetate, 55-gal. dms., works. lb .16½- .17½
5-gal cns., works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .15 - —
Trichloride (see Trichloroethane)
Vinylpyridin, ret. dms., works lb 1.50 - —
Viosterol, bots., 100 billion USP units mill units .04 - —
1 billion USP units mill units .05 - —
100 million USP units mill units .07 - —
Vitamin A (see Oils, codliver, fishliver).
A concentrate, dms., works mill. units .36 - .40
B_1 (see Thiamine hydrochloride).
B_2 (see Riboflavin).
B complex, natural (see Rice bran and Yeast).
B_6 (see Pyridoxin).
C (see Acid, ascorbic)
D (see Oils, codliver and fishliver, Calciferol, and Viosterol).
D_2 (See Calciferol).
E (see Alphatocopherol and Oil, wheatgerm).
G (see Riboflavin).
P-P (see Acid, nicotin, and Nicotinamide).
H (see Biotin).
Violet, methyl, toner (see M).
V.M.P. naphtha (see Petroleum naphtha).

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ZINC PEROXIDE 55%

ZnO_2

Because of its non-irritating, deodorizing properties; because of the increasing interest in personal hygiene, BECCO ZINC PEROXIDE 55% is being demanded more and more by the pharmaceutical industry. It is now available in commercial quantities.

PROPERTIES

Active Oxygen:	by wt. min. 9.0%
Assay:	ZnO_2 by wt. min. 55%
Stability:	No loss of active oxygen at room temperature. Decomposes above 150°C
Solubility:	Insoluble in water, soluble in acid media

OTHER USES

Cosmetics:	Dusting Powders Deodorants
Rubber Industry:	Vulcanizing Agent
General:	High temperature oxidations

OTHER BECCO PRODUCTS

Hydrogen Peroxide	27.5% by weight	Sodium Carbonate Peroxide	$2Na_2CO_3.3H_2O_2$
Hydrogen Peroxide	35% by weight	Aceytyl Peroxide in Dimethyl Phthalate	$(CH_3CO)_2O_2$
Hydrogen Peroxide	50% by weight	Peracetic Acid 40%	CH_3COOOH
Hydrogen Peroxide	90% by weight		

BECCO SALES CORPORATION

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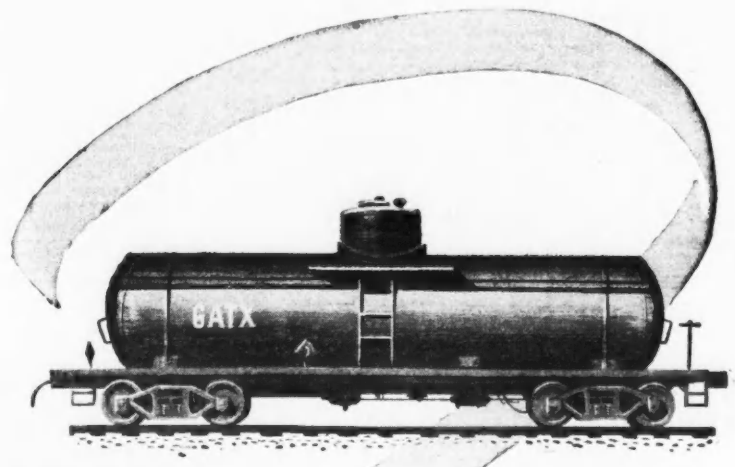
New York Boston Philadelphia Chicago Charlotte



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W

Wahoo root bark, bls. lb 2.20 - 2.30
Tree bark, bls. lb .55 - .75
Wattle bark, fair average, or E. Afr., bgs., ex dock ton $83.00 -85.00
merchantable, bgs., ex dock ton 80.00 -81.00
Wattle bark extract, liquid, 55% tannin, bbls., works lb .08½- —
tanks, works lo 08 - —
solid, E. Afr., 61% tannin, ex dock, duty extra lb 09¾- —
S. Afr., 62% tannin, ex dock, duty extra lb 09½- —
Wax, amorphous (see Wax, micro crystalline).
Bayberry, bgs. lb .52 - .55
Bees, bleached, USP, white, bricks, cs. lb .70 - .73
slabs, bgs. lb .69 - .71
crude, African, bgs. lb .58 - .59
Western hemisphere, bgs. lb .58 - .59
refined, yellow, bricks, cs. lb .61 - .63
slabs, bgs. lb .60 - .62
Candelilla, crude, bgs. lb .62 - .63
refined, bgs. lb .65 - .66
Powdered candelilla, 20 mesh, 5c. per lb. extra, 80 mesh, 5½c; 100-200 mesh, 6c.
Carnauba, chalky, No. 3, bgs., ton lots lb .63 - .65
North Country, No. 2, ton lots lb .71 - .72
No. 3, bgs., ton lots lb .66 - .68
refined, bgs., ton lots lb .71 - .72
Yellow, No. 1, bgs., ton lots lb 1.05 - 1.07
No. 2 lb 1.03 - 1.05
Powdered carnauba price differentials same as powdered candelilla
Wax, ceresin, dom., 132°-136° m.p., bgs. lb .16 - .16½
138°-140° m.p., bgs. lb .18 - 18½
158°-162° m.p., bgs. lb .22 - 23
Japan, bgs. lb No stocks.
Microcrystalline, 170°-175° m.p., ASTM, amber, ctns. 50 tons yearly contract, group 3 works lb .16 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb .16 - .17½
170°-175° m.p., ASTM, black ctns., 30 tons, same basis lb 14½- —
smaller lots, same basis lb .14½- .15½
white, ctns., 30 tons, same basis lb .27 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb .27 - 29
190°-195° m.p., ASTM amber, ctns., 30 tons, same basis lb .21 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb .21 - 22
190°-195° m.p., ASTM, black, ctns., 50 tons, same basis lb 19½- —
smaller ctns., same basis lb .19½- 20½
white, ctns., 30 tons, same basis lb .34 - —
smaller lots same basis lb .34 - 35
Montan, crude, bgs. lb .45 - .47
Ouricury, crude, bgs., ton lots lb .66 - .67
refined, bgs., ton lots lb .70 - .71
Ozokerite, fabricated, black, 180-190 m.p., bgs. lb .36 - .38
182-183 m.p., bgs. lb .31 - .33
171-172 m.p., bgs. lb .27 - .29
white, 178-183 m.p., bgs. lb .33½- 34½
170-172 m.p., bgs. lb .28½- 29½
yellow, 180-190 m.p., bgs. lb .48 - .50
182-183 m.p., bgs. lb .43 - .45
178-183 m.p., bgs. lb .29½- 27½
170-172 m.p., bgs. lb .23¾- .39
Spermaceti, blocks, cs. lb .43 - .45
cake, cs. lb .44 - .46
White lead (see Lead, white).
White precipitate, powd., dms., 50 lbs. lb 2.00 - —
White pine bark, rossed, bls. lb .16 - .20
Whiting, limestone, dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., 40 tons, St. Louis, works ton 10.00 - —
40 tons, N. Y. whse. ton 18.00 - —
smaller lots, St. Louis, works ton 12.50 - —
wet-grd., air-floated, 99% 325 mesh, bgs., c.l. ton 14.50 -27.50
99% 200 mesh, bgs., c.l. ton. No prices
90% 200 mesh, bgs., c.l. ton. No prices
water-floated, extra gilders, bgs., c.l. ton 14.50 - —
gilders, bgs., c.l. ton. No prices
putty grade, bgs., c.l. ton 13.00 - —
surface treated, bgs., c.l. Ohio works ton 30.00 - —
Paris white, bgs., c.l. ton 25.00 -31.00
l.c.l. ton 25.00 -29.00
Precipitated, bgs., c.l. ton 18.00 -20.00
l.c.l. ton 22.00 -25.00
Wild cherry bark, thick, bls. lb .06 - .07
thin, natural, bgs. lb .17 - .18
rossed green, bls. lb .24 - .26
Wild indigo root, bls. lb .30 - .31
Witch hazel leaves, bls. lb .14 - .15
Witherite (see Barium carbonate, natural).
Woodflour, 40 mesh, bulk, c.l., works, East ton 32.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis ton 40.00 - —
60 mesh, bulk, c.l., same basis ton 37.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis ton 45.00 - —
80-100 mesh, bulk, c.l., same basis ton 40.00 -45.00
l.c.l., same basis ton 50.00 -55.00
Woodflour in bgs. extra, returnable.
Woolfat (see Lanolin).
Wormseed, American, bgs. lb .16 - .17
Levant, bgs. lb 4.20 - 4.25
Wormwood, bls. lb .40 - .45

X

Xanthorrhiza root, bls. lb .28 - .30
Xylene (see Xylol).
Xylenol, 5°-7° ret. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb 21¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb 22¼- —
tanks, same basis lb .21 - —
45°, dms., l.c.l., frt. equald. lb .24 - —
fractions, ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal 1.66 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal 1.69 - —
tanks, same basis gal 1.60 - —
Xylidins, mixed, dms. lb .42¼- —
Xylol (xylene), coaltar, indust., ret. dms., works gal .37 - .39
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. gal .28 - .30
W. of Minnequa, Colo., works gal .28 - .30
10°, ret. dms., works gal .36 - .38
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. gal .31 - .33
6°, ret. dms., works gal .41 - .43
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. gal .38 - .40
4°, ret. dms., works gal .45 - .47
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. gal .40 - .42

Prices on 3 to 10 degree xylol from petroleum, tanks, delivered (maximum freight allowances in parentheses) are:—Ark., 30c. (3¾c.); Chicago, 50c. (2¾c.); Del.-Md.-D. C., 30c. (2¾c.); Detroit, 50c. (1 3/10c.); La., 30c. (3¾c.); N. C. & E. Tenn., 30c. (5c.); N. E., 30c. (2¼c.); N. J., 30c.; N. Y., 30c.; Pa., 30c. (2¾c.); S. C., 30c. (6c.); Va., 30c. (3½c.); W. Tenn., 30c. (3¾c.), and W. Va., 30c. (2¾c.)

Y

Yara yara, cryst., bots., cns. lb 2.25 - —
Yeast, brewer's, dry, 50 B units, per gram, dms. lb .35 - —
90 B units, per gram, dms. lb .45 - —
200 B units, per gram, dms. lb .50 - —
300 B units, per gram, dms. lb .60 - —
Yellow, barium chromate, CP, bgs., l.c.l., divd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul. lb .32 - —
Barium chromate yellow price differentials in other States and city zones are those for chrome yellow below
Benzidin bbls., divd. lb 1.60 - —
Cadmium, CP, all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb 2.40 - —
Lithopone, all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb .85 - —
Cadmium yellows, Los Angeles and San Francisco, ex whse. 1c. per lb. higher.
Chrome, CP, bbls., divd. N. Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul, contracts lb .20½- —
Divd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La., (Shreveport), 1½c. higher; Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Dallas, Tex., 1½c. higher; Ft. Worth, Tex., 1½c higher; El Paso, Tex., 2c. higher; Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher divd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago
Hansa, bbls., same basis as chrome. lb 1.60 - —
Primrose, bbls., same basis lb 1.90 - —
Iron oxide, natural, bgs., c.l., works. lb .01¾- .02¾
l.c.l., works lb .01¾- .03¾
French type, bgs., c.l. lb .01½- —
l.c.l. lb .01¾- —
Peruvian type, bgs., c.l. lb .0185- .0210
synth., bgs., c.l., works lb .09 - —
l.c.l., works lb .09¼- —
Mercury oxide, bbls., 1,000 lbs. lb 1.93 - —
smaller lots lb 1.95 - —
Ocher, American, golden, bgs., works. lb .01¼- 02¾
Zinc, bbls., same basis as chrome. lb .21 - —
Yellow dock root, bls. lb .25 - .27
Yellow xanthorrhiza (see Xanthorrhiza).
Yerba santa leaves, bls. lb .40 - .45
Yohimbine hydrochloride, vls. oz. 3.25 - 4.00

Z

Zein, bgs., 1,000 lbs., works lb .25 - —
smaller lots works lb .30 - —
Zinc acetate, tech., bbls., dms. lb .20 - —
XF, dms. lb .39 - .40
Arsenite, bgs., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb No stocks
l.c.l., same basis lb No stocks
Carbonate, tech., rubber makers', bbls., works lb .10¾- .11¾
USP, precip., powd., bots. lb .35 - —
dms. lb .40 - —
kgs. lb .37 - —
Chloride, tech., fused, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 6.25 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.65 - —
gran., bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.40 - —
solution, 50%, dms., c.l., works lb .0365- —
l.c.l., works lb .0425- —
tanks, works lb .0300- —
USP, gran., dms. lb .30 - .31
jars lb .35 - .36
Chromate (see Yellow, zinc).
Cyanide, kgs., works lb .35 - .36
Diethyldithiocarbamate, dms., works. lb 1.15 - —
Dust, bbls., c.l., divd. lb .1250- .1260
l.c.l., divd. lb .1275- .1300
Fluoride, bbls., works lb .18 - .19
Hydrosulphite, dms., works lb .16 - —
Iodide, NF, jars lb 4.05 - —
Laurate, bbls. lb .45 - .46
Linoleate, solid, 9½%, bbls. lb .51¾- —
Metal slabs, E. St. Louis lb .12 - —
Naphthenate, liquid, 8% Zn, dms., divd. lb .21¼- —
Oleate, bbls. lb .42¼- —
Oxide, pigment, dom., acicular, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld. lb .11 - —
l.c.l., works lb .11¼- —
American process, com'l lead-free, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld. lb .11 - —
l.c.l., works lb .11¼- —
leaded, 5%, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld. lb .11 - —
l.c.l., works lb .11¼- —
35%, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld. lb .12¾- —
l.c.l., works lb .12¾- —
50%, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld. lb .13¾- —
l.c.l., works lb .13¾- —
French process, com'l, lead-free, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld. lb .13¼- —
l.c.l., works lb .13¾- —
green, seal, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld. lb .12¾- —
l.c.l., works lb .13 - —

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Polybutenes play an important part today in the field of electrical insulation. They are highly adaptable in manufacture of flexible insulated coatings and impregnated paper insulation.

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Soluble in raw and boiled linseed oil. Outstanding pigment carrying and non-drying characteristics.

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Imparts greater adhesion and flexibility, reduces cracking and chipping.

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Improves thread strength, water resistance, helps spinning.

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Formulation of paste inks and cartridge inks. Excellent pigment carrying properties, compatible with fatty acids, oils and metallic soaps.

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For moisture resistant formulations. For compositions that require high resistance to weathering.

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Used in paste formulations. Is an excellent carrier of inert filler, imparts moisture resistance, helps retain surface tack.

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Formulation of waterproofing coatings. Non-separating, high coating power, better adhesion and flexibility.

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30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK 20, NEW YORK
600 S. MICHIGAN AVENUE, CHICAGO 5, ILLINOIS

Zinc oxide, pigment, French process, red seal, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld.	lb.	12¼-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	12½-	—
white seal, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld	lb.	13¼-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	13½-	—
USP, etns., c.l., ship't point, frt alld.	lb.	14¼-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	14½-	—
Zinc oxide Pac. coast prices ¼c higher, bbls., prices ¼c higher than bgs			
Resinate, fused, 9% Zn, powd., solution, 50% dms., c.l., works	lb.	0365-	—
Silicofluoride, bbls., works	lb.	11 -	—
Stearate, etns., 2,000 lbs.	lb.	48 -	—
smaller lots	lb.	49 -	—
Sulphate, cryst., 22% Zn, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld., 100 lbs.		4.15 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	4.90	
flake, 25½% Zn, bgs., c.l., same			
l.c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	5.55	-
powd., 36% Zn, bgs., c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	6.75 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	cwt.		—
Zinc sulphate, 4 mols, bbls., c.l., higher			
Sulphide, pure, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	11½-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	11¾-	—
Barium pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	08 -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	08¼-	—
Calcium pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	08 -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	08¼-	—
Luminescent pigment, frt. alld.	lb.	1 00	3 00
Magnesium pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	08 -	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	08¼-	—
Zinc sulphide and pigment, Pac. coast prices ½c higher, bbl. prices ¼c higher than bgs			
Sulphide-silicate, NF grade, bbls. dms.	lb.	28	29
powd., bbls.	lb.	31	32
Yellow (see Yellow, zinc)			
Zinc-cadmium sulphide, fluorescent, cns., frt alld	lb.	2 60	2 80
Zinc-formaldehyde sulfoxylate, basic, dms., works, frt alld	lb.	17 -	—
normal, dms., works, frt alld	lb.	35 -	—
Zinc-iron oxide pigment, bgs., c.l. dlvd.	lb.	08½-	—
Pac. coast	lb.	08¾-	—
l.c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	lb.	09 -	—
Pac. coast	lb.	09¼-	—
Zircon (see Zirconium silicate)			
Zirconium acetate, solution, bbls. works	lb.	25½-	—
basic carbonate, solution, bbls., works	lb.	30½-	—
Hydride, cns., works	lb.	7 00	-
Oxide, 88%, 92% grd., bbls or bgs., any quantity, works	lb.	25 -	—
98%-99% white, grd., bbls or bgs., works	lb.	1 50 -	—
lump, electric-fused, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	44 -	—
5 tons, works	lb.	44½-	—
2,000 lbs and less, works	lb.	45	48
milled, electric-fused, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	59 -	—
5 tons, works	lb.	59½-	—
2,000 lbs and less, works	lb.	60	63
Oxychloride, cryst., etns., 5 tons, works	lb.	29½-	—
Silicate, granular, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	03¾-	—
5 tons, works	lb.	04 -	—
2,000 lbs and less, works	lb.	04¼-	04¾
milled, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	04¾-	—
5 tons, works	lb.	05¼-	—
2,000 lbs., works	lb.	05¾-	06¾
refined, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	11 -	—
5 tons, works	lb.	11½-	—
2,000 lbs. and less, works	lb.	12 -	16
Sulphate, basic, cake, etns., c.l., works	lb.	37½	—
5 tons, works	lb.	38 -	—
2,000 lbs. and less, works	lb.	38½-	39

Synthetic Resins

The customary monthly listing of prices for synthetic resins and other branded paint materials was printed in the May 3 issue of OPD.

Trade Briefs

Austrian Nitrogen Works is now producing sufficient nitrates for the manufacture of 16,600 metric tons of fertilizer monthly.

Iron pyrites exported from Portugal during 1947 amounted to 304,000 metric tons, valued at approximateiy $1,913,000.

Sinclair Refining Company has started operation of its new pipeline from Houston to Arlington, Tex., with spurs to Fort Worth and Dallas.

Socony-Vacuum Oil Company has erected a stone monument with the names of employees who served in World War II at its Two-Mile Run refinery at Franklin, Pa.

Ammonium sulphate and sulphuric acid plant is being planned for construction near Mexico City. The plant will have a daily capacity of 200 short tons of ammonium sulphate and 150 tons of sulphuric acid.

Fertilizer imports into Korea for application on 1948 crops are expected to equal about 30 percent of approved nitrogen requirements, but only about 50 percent of superphosphate and 15 percent of potash requirements.

Phosphate rock imported into Spain from French Morocco slumped to token amounts in 1947, according to a recent report. Imports from other sources covered only a fraction of the Moroccan loss, causing a sharp drop in output of Spanish superphosphate.

Superphosphate amounting to 80,000 metric tons will be delivered to the Russian zone of Germany during the 1948-49 fertilizer year by the Netherlands, in exchange for a similar amount of potassium salts, according to the terms of an agreement recently reached by the two governments.

U.S. Commerce Chamber Urges Labor Law Change

The joint congressional committee on labor-management relations has been urged by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States to outlaw industry-wide bargaining by making unions subject to the antitrust law. In a letter to Senator Joseph H. Ball, chairman of the joint committee, the chamber called attention to a newly adopted policy declaration which, it said, "had the effect of 'firming up' our position on industry-wide bargaining.

"In addition to any other appropriate legislation, provisions of the antitrust laws should be made applicable to labor unions to the extent necessary to effect a ban on monopolistic practices." Pointing out that employers who have been engaged in alleged monopolistic practices have been subject to restraint by law for almost sixty years, the chamber letter went on:

"The reasons which caused Congress to exempt labor organizations from the operation of such statutes have no application to the great labor combinations that have a stranglehold on many industries today. Industry-wide bargaining, made possible through exemption of labor organizations from the antitrust law, has done much to develop these powerful labor monopolies."

California Standard Oil To Build Five New Tankers

Standard Oil Company of California is planning the expenditure of approximately $30,000,000 to build five of the world's largest tankers. The ships will have a deadweight capacity of 23,000 tons and a volume capacity of 240,000 barrels. Present plans call for their delivery in 1950 and 1951.

Philadelphia Quartz Issues Cooperage Lining Bulletin

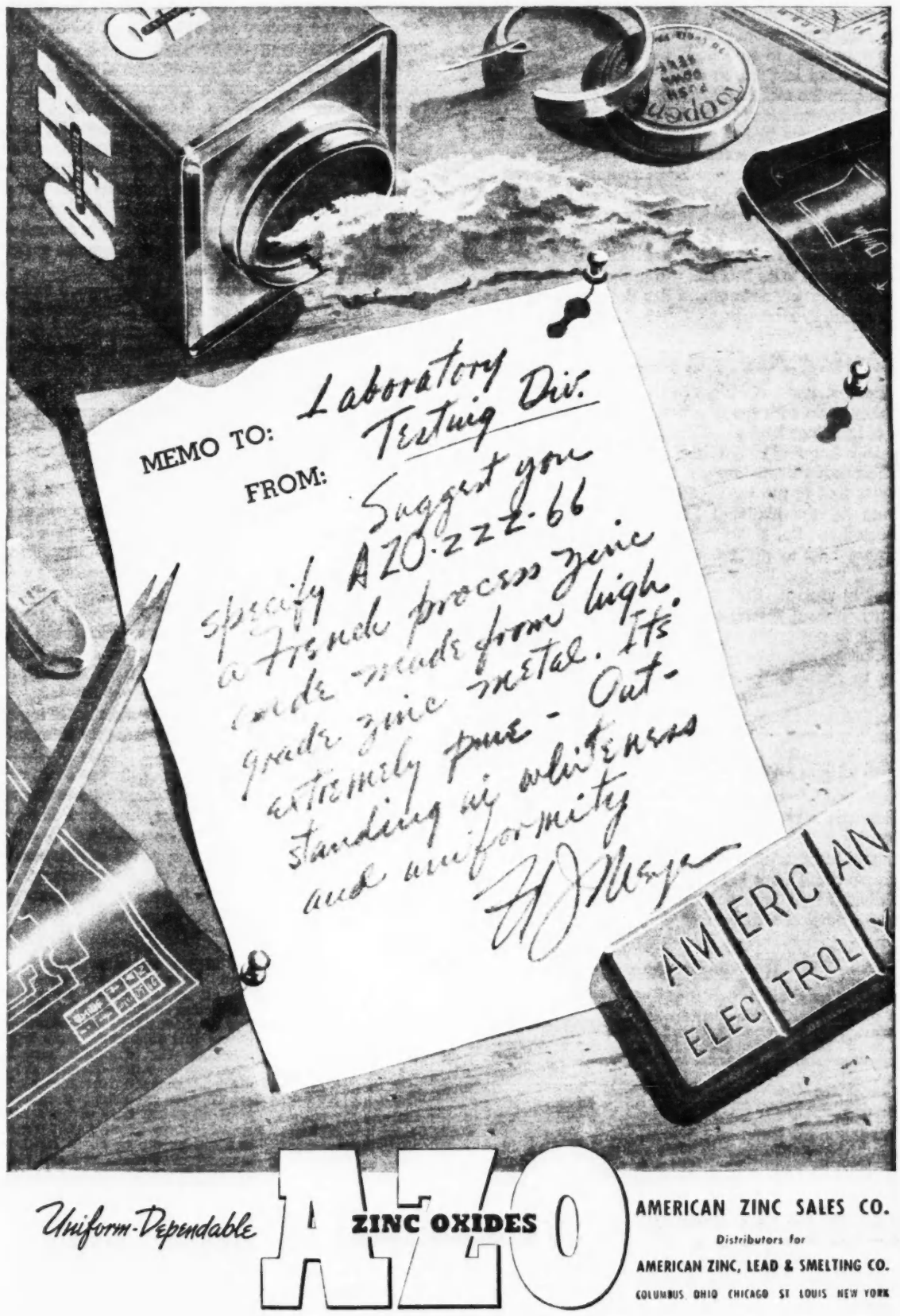
Philadelphia Quartz Company, manufacturer of silicates of soda, Philadelphia, Pa., has published a bulletin entitled "Testing and Lining Cooperage." The publication contains directions for testing cooperage and for lining it, and gives details of when to use silicate for lining, the equipment required for the process and other information. Copies may be obtained from the Philadelphia office of the company.

Shale Oil Experiments Being Conducted in Ill.

A railroad tankcar of more than 6,000 gallons of crude shale oil, the first bulk shipment of oil from the Bureau of Mines' new oil shale demonstration plant near Rifle, Colo., is undergoing preliminary tests in the laboratories of Universal Oil Products Company at Riverside, Ill. The oil will be fractionated at the laboratories, after which the Union Oil Company will conduct cracking and other refining studies in its California laboratories.

Meyer Elected President Of Flood Control Group

Morton Meyer, vice-president of the Thompson-Hayward Chemical Company, St. Louis, Mo., was elected president of the St. Louis Flood Control Association at a recent meeting. Other officers named were:—Vice-presidents, Harry D. Gaines, Gaines Hardwood Lumber Company, Huriesco Austill, Terminal Railroad Association, and E. D. Darley, F. B. Chamberlain Company; secretary, William W. Crowdus, lawyer, and treasurer, Dewey K. Lange, fertilizer manufacturer.



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These Blind Alleys

One of today's big questions is whether the authority of the Federal government and the welfare of the people of the United States will again be overridden by a coal strike in July. Another is whether the somewhat novel idea of tying a wage scale to the cost of living will, of itself, add to that cost and, through inflationary potentiality defeat its own purpose. A third is presented by the refusal of three workers ousted from union membership and consequently from employment because of their opposition to so-called "Communism" on the part of their local leaders, to assist the legal authorities to investigate the matter.

All three questions focus on one point:—What is the controlling force in the governing of the people of the United States? If the answer to that question is not soon found and all the concomitants thereof resolved, the consequences are likely to be disastrous in divers ways.

It is not possible to foresee from the ordering of broader and immediate bargaining in the negotiating of a new coal contract any evidence that organized labor is going to be brought within the law. The trouble at which that order is aimed lies deeper than the relevant statutory strata.

Painting Badly Needed

"The flowers that bloom in the Spring, tra! la! have nothing to do with the case"—of the uncountable number of buildings badly and sadly in need of paint, which one sees in going about the land.

There have been four printings of Paint Power—and How to Sell It, the book with a punch, first issued last Spring by the National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association. So, there can be no lack of interest in learning how to paint the nation. Certainly it cannot be said that the thousands who have bought the book have not read it. Surely those who have read it have been benefited thereby in respect of their knowledge of how to put paint on their communities. Sales training classes, based on Paint Power, have been put under way in more than sixty places in twenty-two States. More than one thousand certificates of merit have been awarded for completion of the courses. Production of paint has not slumped. Prices of paint have not been raised as much as the average increase in such costs. Can it be that all the painting to be expected from that stimulation has been interior decoration?

Now is the season of prettying up communities. The role of painting in that undertaking has always been big and important. The need for painting has never been so great as it is this year. Tens of thousands of residential buildings need painting. Ninety percent of those who dwell therein greatly desire to have their homes look better. The majority of those who own paint-needing houses occupied by others would like to see their properties looking better. Why then are so many houses not being painted? The answer is easy—the cost of getting paint applied is very much above the reach of those who need and desire painting. The paint industry could sell twice as much paint as it can make if it could contrive some means of cutting the cost of painting.

The Lack of Risk Capital

Business executives and economists of all sorts are becoming increasingly articulate with reference to their perturbation over the lack of risk capital for the maintenance and expansion of production at a rate regarded as essential to profitable progress. The conventions and other conferences of both groups are heavily characterized by dissertations on this failing of the support of the commercial economy. Pronouncements of ten, twelve, fifteen, or twenty "points" issue from their gatherings continuously. For the most part, these are of the tenor of a recent declaration by the National Association of Manufacturers that, because there is not now a ploughing back of one-fifth of the national wealth into the machine tools needed to create more prosperity and more jobs, the present tax system must be overhauled to stop the drying up of the sources of investment.

Federal taxation is blamed for almost all the lagging of business behind what a great many of its leaders believe it should be doing. It is not wholly clear how the availability of more risk capital alone would increase production of raw, intermediate, or finished materials, when there are no more men to be employed and the manhour productivity of labor continues to decrease. Something more than additional capital is needed. Moreover, there is still some recollection in the minds of ordinary people of the results of an adequate supply of risk capital about twenty years ago.

Careful thought is deserved by the recent statement of the New York State Chamber of Commerce that "an adequate reward, whether it be wages, salary, or return on investment, is the most effective incentive to continued economic progress." It is time that business management got the full significance of that incentive plan in relation to its fundamental job of making a well-matched, fully collaborative team out of capital and labor. The proper defining of "adequate" in that respect is a matter of the utmost importance.

It is time that those who trace all business ills to taxes find out how much of the taxation is for the aid of business or for the attempting to do what business itself should be doing. The Department of Agriculture has marked up its prices on wool. It is preparing to buy away from the less affluent of the people another expected excess of potato production. Price support for eggs is on its way through Congress—also a bill authorizing the issuance of a 3-cent postage stamp honoring the poultry industry and a billion hens. The National Advisory Council of the Department of the Interior has made a favorable report for the subsidizing of high-cost metal-mining, which is not expected to add substantially to the national supply.

Agriculture is business, in wool, in potatoes, and in eggs. Mining is business. If government is expected to supply the risk capital for them, how can the consequently price-pinched public be expected to ante for other groups? It is not the tax system that hampers business. It is the whole burden of unsatisfactory, unenlightened, unprogressive relations of business as a whole and government in its proper role.

Washington Talks It Over

—*Continued from page 5*

tem and standardized equipment for the services. Two new agencies have been set up by Thomas J. Hargrave, Munitions Board chairman, to start work on the program.

One is the Cataloging Agency, which will coordinate the efforts of the army, the navy, and the air force in the construction of a uniform catalog of all items used by the Military Establishment in peace and in war. Each item will be provided a single name, description, and identifying number and will be classified in but one supply commodity class.

The other is the Standards Agency, which is given the function of developing a unified agreement on National Military Establishment specifications and engineering standards, and developing agreements among the army, the navy, and the air force on standard designs of equipment and component parts.

The desirability of an interchange of supplies and equipment among the three services was one of the big selling points in the merger propaganda. There are an estimated 5,000,000 items listed in the catalogs of the three agencies, and the project will eliminate about 50 percent of them. That's good news not only to taxpayers but to suppliers as well.

Farmers Gain by Decontrol Act

Here's what the new provisions in the bill extending the Second Decontrol Act until June 30, 1949, mean to farmers as respect fertilizer supplies for the 1948-49 season, according to information supplied the Congressmen by the government:—

First, by requiring that 50 percent of the 1948-49 export program be supplied from Army ordnance production, the amount to be supplied from commercial production in this country will be cut in half or about 30,500 tons of nitrogen. This means that this much more will remain available for domestic use—including American farming—than if the act had not been changed to require a 50 percent contribution from Army production. The total of 30,500 tons of pure nitrogen is equivalent to about 95,000 tons of ammonium nitrate or about 150,000 tons of ammonium sulphate, or about 190,000 tons of sodium nitrate, or about 750,000 tons of a 4-percent nitrogen mixed fertilizer.

Second, by clarifying the authority to issue priorities for anhydrous ammonia needed to make fertilizer for export, the government will be able to do two things of interest to American farmers, first, the government will be able to tap sources of anhydrous ammonia which now are making no contribution to fertilizer production or an inadequate contribution. Second, the government will be able to increase the production of solid materials, the bulk of which goes to fertilizer usages. As a result, this should tend to increase the total supply of fertilizer and to increase the proportion of solid materials. The latter increase would, among other things, correct localized shortages.

British Drug Makers Hit

Proprietary drug manufacturers are taking it on the chin over in England, according to word being received here. All indications are pointing to an effort by the government to literally tax the industry out of existence in favor of its socialized medicine program. If the going gets much tougher the industry may have to fold up.

The latest blow to the industry is to place heavy taxes on all branded products in the home medicine chest. For example, aspirin tablets sold as such and under a brand name are subject to a tax of 33 percent. The only way they can escape the tax is by being labeled simply as acetylsalicylic acid without indications for use.

Probably not one out of a hundred persons would know that this was aspirin and even a fewer number could pronounce it. It is not hard to visualize what is going to happen to the home medicine chest if all home remedies are going to have to be labeled by their chemical names without any reference to their brand or common names or the ailments they are supposed to treat.

More Anti-Monopoly Measures

The Eightieth Congress is passing out of existence on much the same line of oratory that it came into being on January 3, 1947. A great hue and cry is going up again against monopolies—not with the thought or expectation that anything will be done to clarify the air legislatively this year but to lay the groundwork for possible legislation next season.

On the whole, the Federal Trade Commission and the Antitrust Division of the Department of Justice did very well in convincing Congress that they needed more funds to combat monopolies and restraints of trade, but on the broader question of getting new legislation that would spell out the rules of the game, their efforts were exactly nil.

But that's not the end of the story. At least two investigations will be made of monopolies this fall by Congressional committees. One will be by the small business investigating committee of the house which is planning one or two-day stands in about twenty-five cities gathering the ideas of little business on what should be done to curb their big competitive brothers. The other is by the senate judiciary committee, which has an ambitious program somewhat along the lines of the old TNEC, but only $15,000 to spend on it.

GI Bill Rules Tightened

The flush of Congressional generosity towards the veterans of World War II is starting to subside. The legislators are beginning to look more closely into what is being returned for the money spent for veterans' training and education and have begun writing curbs into the appropriations of the Veterans Administration.

The first such example came in the supplemental supply bill now before Congress. Up to now there has been practically no restraint on the type of educational or training courses that could be financed for the veterans. Millions of dollars have been wasted on subjects taken by the veterans purely from a hobby or leisure-time standpoint, such as for example flight training, dancing, photography, playing musical instruments and similar subjects when there was reason to believe that the veterans would never qualify for the vocations related to them.

Investigations have shown that the schools have seen a golden opportunity to "cash in" on the government and make no bones about "getting it while the getting is good." Many of them have completely shifted emphasis from vocational opportunities to promises of fun and enjoyment for recreational, social, and leisure-time pursuits. One advertisement cited is for a course in ballroom dancing which asks "Are you tapped by the best dancers?" and offers "in a few magic hours" to make veterans "the darling of the stagline." The advertisement indicates that the veteran can enroll under the GI bill.

All this will be ended after July 1, however. Under the new bill the VA administrator will have the power to determine what courses are avocational or recreational in character and deny funds for payment of tuition fees and other charges.

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Heavy Chemicals

An advance in sodium bicarbonate caused a slight increase in the chemical index number to 208.1, against a former figure of 208.0. There were also price advances in sodium stannate, tin chloride, tin oxide and anhydrous tin tetrachloride. All of these tin based chemicals were revised as a result of the late advance in the metal. Chromic acid also advanced.

Higher prices for basic materials, labor, fuel and incoming freight rates are potent factors in shaping the future price trend of industrial chemicals. Producers state it is imperative to revise prices upward in many lines and July 1 is the date when several chemicals will be established at higher levels. These include formic acid, oxalic acid, chlorine, soda ash, caustic soda, trisodium phosphate crystals, disodium phosphate anhydrous, tetrasodium phosphate, phosphorus oxychloride, phosphorus trichloride and sodium silicate.

Soda ash demand has been affected by a general relaxation of activity in the glass industry, particularly at plants making glass jars. This tapering off of demand for soda ash combined with increased production coming in has loosened the supply stringency and it is believed to have paved the way for the development of a normal situation in the not far distant future. Settlement of labor difficulties at a large producing plant in West Virginia has favorably affected the supply situation in caustic soda. This market has remained tight and prospects are not as favorable for nearby easement in stocks as in soda ash. Production, however, is increasing and there are producers who can see appreciable improvement in buying conditions in the last quarter of this year.

Chlorine is in better shape than a month ago with possibilities at present considered favorable for the prompt leveling off of Summer requirements. Glacial acetic has continued firm and in short supply with no indication of easement in available stocks. The chlorates have remained active, with sodium chlorate experiencing one of the heaviest buying periods on record. The relatively small output of potassium perchlorate has been practically sold until November.

Paper production based on a percentage of six-day capacity was 95.2 percent for the week ending June 5, according to the American Pulp and Paper Association. This compares with 98.9 in the preceding week and 106.7 for the corresponding week in 1947.

Ammoniac Sal—Production of white granular has been sufficient to meet requirements on a fairly prompt basis. The maintenance of heavy demand for dry battery use has prevented any excess stocks but the market appears to be shaping for a normal condition.

Ammonium Bicarbonate—Demand is keeping about flush with output at the present time and there is an absence of excess stocks. Current shipments are said to be channeled mostly to the cracker bakeries. Prices were unchanged.

Chlorine—Easement in the supply situation can be noted and the market is working into a more normal condition. The strike in a West Virginia plant was settled last Tuesday and shipments will be started shortly. This with increased production coming through at other points has improved buying conditions and relieved much of the stringency lately prevailing in Northern areas. There has also been more tankcars available.

Defluorinated Phosphate Rock—Buying interest has not been unusually active for this material during the second quarter. Stocks have been fully adequate to meet feed requirements with some material left over. Producer prices have remained unchanged.

Epsom Salt—Stocks of the technical grade are not free at present although shipments from works have been running close to contract schedules. Industrial demand is steady and measures well up to the seasonal average.

Fluorspar—Bureau of Mines states that consumption of fluorspar was 376,138 short tons in 1947, compared with 303,190 tons in 1946. The steel industry continued to be the predominant user of flourspar; it accounted for 55 percent of the total consumed in 1947, compared with 53 percent in 1946. Reversing a downward trend that had persisted for four consecutive years, the average consumption of fluorspar per ton of basic open-hearth steel produced turned upward to 5.54 pounds in 1947, compared with 5.39 pounds in 1946. The hydrofluoric-acid industry, the second largest utilizer of fluorspar, although using 20 percent more than in 1946, accounted for 27 percent of the total, compared with 28 percent in 1946. Usage of fluorspar by the glass and enamel trades established all-time highs in 1947. Shipments of fluorspar from mines were 329,484 short tons in 1947, compared with 277,940 tons in 1946. Illinois maintained its rank as the premier producer of fluorspar in 1947 by supplying 51 percent of the total domestic shipments. Shipments from Illinois and Kentucky were 18 percent greater in 1947 than in 1946, compared with a gain of 20 percent from other producing States. Shipments of fluorspar by river or river-rail were 60,630 tons in 1947, compared with 51,428 tons in 1946.

Nickel Sulphate—Buying interest has remained active for plating uses and in some producing quarters it was stated that shipments have fallen slightly behind contract schedules. The metal is not in free supply at present and difficulty has been experienced in securing sufficient quantities to meet current wants.

Phosphorus Oxychloride — Prices for this chemical will be advanced by a producer July 1. The upward revision will equal ½c. per pound which will establish the selling price at 10½c. per pound in tanks and at 12c. for drums in carlots on contract. Smaller quantities will be priced at 14c. per pound. All prices are f.o.b. the works.

Phosphorus Trichloride — Contract prices will be advanced 1c. per pound by a producer on July 1. This will place the selling schedule at the same level as that noted above for oxychloride. Higher producing costs are responsible for the upward revisions.

Potash, Caustic—Liquid was available for prompt shipment but production of solid, flakes and other dry forms was barely sufficent to meet regular contract requirements. The market appears to be gradually working into a more normal state.

Potassium Carbonate — Market conditions are almost identical with those noted in caustic potash. The liquid is available but dry forms are still tight but in better supply than noted a month ago.

Potassium Chlorate—Somewhat tighter with June output practically under contract. Regular consumers can purchase stocks for July but producers are not inclined to consider much new business for prompt shipment at the present time.

Potassium Perchlorate — Supply situation has continued tight. Production of this chemical is relatively small and any prolonged buying movement is promptly reflected in supply conditions. Manufacturers of fireworks, flares, signals and the fusee industry in general have been steady buyers throughout the second quarter and it is stated that production has been sold ahead as far as November.

Soda Ash—An appreciable relaxation in consuming demand, principally from the glass industry, has improved the supply situation. It is stated that several of the glass factories have been closed for a "vacation period" but it is believed some of the plants making glass jars have heavy inventories and may remain closed until the major part of their stocks are liquidated. Meanwhile, a better production is coming in from the Southwest. A large producer of soda ash is still strikebound in Ohio but the loss of tonnage from this point has been neutralized to some extent by a tapering off of industrial demand.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Chromic acid, 1¾c. per lb.
Sodium bicarbonate, 10c. per 100 lbs.
stannate, 5.3c. per lb.
Tin chloride, anhydrous, 8c. per lb.
crystals, 4¾c. per lb.
oxide, 9c. per lb.
tetrachloride, anhydrous, 5½c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

General Chemicals

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
208.1	**208.0**	**208.0**	**199.3**

Acids

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
119.9	**119.9**	**119.9**	**119.3**

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Most producers are nearly on even beam with contract deliveries.

Soda, Caustic—Present supply short with prospects for easement showing some improvement with possibilities of a more normal market situation during the Fall months. Activity was resumed at a strike-bound plant in West Virginia last week but at this writing an Ohio plant was still out. With increased production from the Southwest coming into the market, it is stated that prospects for leveling off requirements are becoming more favorable and the outlook for a definite improvement in the supply situation during the last quarter is considered possible by some of the large producers.

Sodium Bicarbonate—Priced higher for spot shipment at $2.35 per 100 pounds for granular in carlots and at $3 per 100 pounds for less. Powdered is held at $1.95 per 100 pounds in carlots and at $2.60 per 100 pounds for less. All material is packed in paper bags and is f.o.b. the works. Contract prices will be named at the above levels beginning July 1. The market has attained a normal position.

Sodium Chlorate—Sales have continued at record volume under an unusually heavy demand for agricultural and industrial wants. It is stated that August production is now under contract and that contracts are being written for September-October.

Sodium Formate—Commanding interest from the leather tanneries and some attention from textile mills. The market is quoted at 7.10c. per pound delivered for carlots and at 8.15c. per pound ex-warehouse for smaller quantities.

Sodium Nitrite—Buying interest has continued active enough to keep the market in relatively tight supply. Demand for meat curing salts and for dyestuffs has kept flush with current production.

Sodium Oxalate—Prices cover a range from 9c. to 10c. per pound, depending upon point of shipment. Sales to the fireworks trade have maintained a satisfactory seasonal average.

Sodium Phosphate—Increased producing costs will be reflected in this market after July 1. In one producing quarter trisodium phosphate will be priced at $3.50 per 100 pounds for crystals in carlots, disodium phosphate, anhydrous, $6.65 per 100 pounds in carlots and tetrasodium phosphate $6.65 per 100 pounds in carlots, all f.o.b. the works. Less than carlots will be 40c. per 100 pounds higher. Material is packed in multiwall paper bags.

Sodium Stannate — Higher prices are named for this chemical. The recent advance in tin metal is responsible for an increase of .053c. establishing the market at 58c. per pound for 10,000 pound lots, freight allowed East.

Tin Chloride—Higher tin prices have brought about an advance in chloride. Producers name 97c. to 98c. per pound for anhydrous in drums, freight allowed East. Tin crystals were higher at 71½c. per pound in barrels, f.o.b. the works.

Tin Oxide—Priced higher at $1.01 per pound for 400 pound drums and at $1.02 for 100 pound drums, f.o.b. the works. Metal advance has appreciably increased producing costs.

Tin Tetrachloride, Anhydrous—Recent advance in the metal to $1.03 per pound is reflected in higher prices for tetrachloride. The market is now quoted at 62c. per pound for 100 pound drums and at 60c. per pound for 980 pound drums, f.o.b. the works.

Acids

Acetic — Market position for glacial has remained exceedingly firm and in definitely tight supply. Considerable tonnage has been taken out of the market for the manufacture of monochlor acetic acid and for 2-4, d. Aside from this, demand from the rayon mills has been heavy and the market has felt the impact of steady buying for textile finishing and application and also for uses in photography. At present there is no indication of any easement in stocks and some suppliers look for a tight supply position to prevail over the last half of the year.

Chromic—Market supply condition tight with stocks considerably short of demand. It was stated that present producing facilities are not sufficient to meet expanding requirements and this more than a shortage of basic materials is responsible for the present scarcity. Carlots were higher at 23½c. and l.c.l. 24c. to 25c., works.

Formic—Higher prices will be named for this material on July 1. In one producing quarter it was announced that the price of the 85 percent grade will be 13½c. per pound and the 90 percent grade 14c. per pound for carboys in carlot shipments from works with the usual advance for smaller quantities.

Oxalic—Stocks of this acid have not in-

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creased as the year advances. Producers are behind contract schedules and are not in a position to consider new business although they admit there is a heavy miscellaneous consuming inquiry in the market. One producer has announced an advance of ½c. per pound beginning July 1.

Phosphoric — Some producers have adopted a works' selling basis instead of a delivered price. The market is not in free supply owing to the maintenance of a steady consuming demand that is said to be taxing production.

Sulphuric—Tankcars of 66° acid have continued available at $15 per ton for immediate or prompt shipments. The market position remained firm with the call for additional quantities not as active as noted earlier in the year. Current demand appeared to be directed more to small lots than sizable quantities and it was stated that large consumers are receiving supplies mostly through contract channels.

Non-Ferrous Metals

Chromite—United States supply of all grades of chromite exceeded consumption during the first quarter of 1948, according to the Bureau of Mines. Production was resumed in January at the Oregon chrome mine, near Grants Pass, Ore., and a total of 1,886 short tons was shipped from this mine during the first quarter; no other domestic production was reported. The total supply of chromite (production plus imports) totaled 339,322 short tons compared with 303,612 tons during the previous quarter. Consumption of chromite decreased 8 percent from the final period of 1947 and totaled 215,014 tons. Of this quantity 93,920 tons or 44 percent were used for metallurgical purposes, mainly in the manufacture of ferrochromium; 76,195 tons, or 35 percent, were used in the manufacture of 91,446 tons of chromium refractories, and 8,958 tons (4 percent) were used for miscellaneous purposes, mainly in repairing basic-furnace linings —thus 39 percent of total consumption was used for refractory purposes; and 35,491 tons or 17 percent was used in the production of chemicals. Industrial consumers of chromium alloys reported using 29,482 short tons of ferrochromium, and 2,392 tons of the exothermic chromite additive. Chrom-X, in addition to small quantities of chromium metal and briquets during the first quarter of 1948. In 1947 the consumption of ferrochromium totaled 113,491 short tons, an average of 28,373 tons per quarter.

Copper—So far the July vacation period at fabricating plants has not been reflected in any appreciable easement in consuming demand. Requirements are far enough ahead of production to hold the market supply condition exceedingly tight. The market's price structure is firm without revealing any price change. Export sales are reported on the basis of 21½c. per pound f.a.s. New York.

Lead—Average daily rate of domestic lead consumption increased 3 percent in February, although the net total consumed was slightly below the January figure, according to the Bureau of Mines. Of the 89,805 tons of lead consumed in February, 79 percent was used for the manufacture of metal products, 11 percent for pigments, 8 percent for chemicals such as tetraethyl lead and insecticides, and 2 percent in miscellaneous and unclassified uses. About 61 percent of the lead consumed was refined soft lead, which includes some secondary as well as primary refined lead. Antimonial lead accounted for 26 percent of the total used and unrefined scrap lead and lead in alloys, 13 percent. On February 29 stocks of lead at consumers' plants were 3 percent above the inventories at the beginning of the month, and were less than one month's supply at the current rate of consumption. Total stocks of refined soft lead increased 6 percent during the month, whereas anti-

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monial lead stocks remained virtually unchanged. Stocks at plants were 82,997 tons. Total imports of lead in February increased 24 percent over the January figure. Of the 26,686 short tons of lead imported, 60 percent was in the form of pigs and bars virtually all of which came from Mexico, Canada, Peru, and Australia. About 46 percent of the 9,139 tons of ores and concentrates imported originated in Bolivia, and the remainder largely in Australia, Peru, and Union of South Africa. A total of 12 tons of pig lead was exported in February.

Quicksilver—The market on this item so far as spot New York material was concerned showed price quotations and trading at $76 to $78 per flask, with supplies adequate to meet current needs.

Silver—Market situation steady without new developments. The official closing price for silver bullion in the New York market was 74⅝c. per ounce.

Silver Bullion Price Range

	Per ounce—	
	New York	London
High	Jan. 2, 1948—74⅝c.	Jan. 2, 1948—45d.
Low	Jan. 2, 1948—74⅜c.	Jan. 2, 1948—45d.

Tin—Combined Tin Committee has announced final allocations of tin metal for the first half of 1948. With the addition of 4,715 long tons, the total allocations of tin metal for the period totals 39,488 tons. Breakdown of the allocations will be found elsewhere in this issue.

Zinc—Total production of smelter zinc in May amounted to 72,742 tons, compared with 70,330 tons in the preceding month, according to the American Zinc Institute Inc. Domestic shipments were 66,161 tons, export and drawback 5,468 tons and government account 89 tons, making a combined total of 71,718 tons, against 72,649 tons in April. Stocks on May 31 were 43,934 tons, compared with 42,910 tons on April 30. Unfilled orders at the end of May totaled 71,018 tons, against 71,691 tons at the close of the preceding month. Daily average production in May was 2,347 tons, compared with 2,344 tons in April and a daily average in 1947 of 2,323 tons.

Chemicals Exports, Imports Show Increase During March

United States exports and imports of chemicals and related products during March of this year, as compared with February and with March, 1947, has been reported by the Department of Commerce as follows:—

	1948 March	1948 February	1947 March
Exports			
Chemicals and related products	$72,495,000	$66,275,000	$70,511,000
Petroleum and products	49,441,000	44,161,000	50,383,000
Imports			
Chemicals and related products	10,123,000	10,127,000	10,171,000
Nonferrous ores and metals	49,646,000	47,138,000	25,479,000
Petroleum products	37,277,000	30,371,000	21,020,000
Vegetable oils and oilseeds	24,055,000	25,581,000	24,543,000

Cyprus Sets Quotas For 1948 Imports

The government of Cyprus has considerably relaxed import licensing restrictions on goods coming from the sterling area, but is still controlling severely the issuance of licenses for importation of goods from hard currency areas. For purposes of purchases in hard currency, the United States, Canada and South America are grouped under the classification "Western Hemisphere," and Cyprus has fixed an allocation of £732,000 for purchases from these countries during 1948. Breakdown of the allocation includes the following products:—

	Jan.-June	July-Dec.
Chemicals	£8,000	£8,000
Drugs and medicines	10,000	10,000
Essential oils	2,000	2,000
Lubricating oils	26,000	26,000
Sulphur and acids	20,000	20,000

Chemical Output Increased In Czechoslovakia for 1947

Recent reports from Czechoslovakia indicate that that country's chemical production was substantially increased in 1947 and reached 95 percent of the target figure. Output of heavy chemicals, chiefly fertilizers and sulphuric acid, totaled 776,000 metric tons, compared with 295,000 tons in the previous year.

Production schedules for 1948 have been set at the same levels as in 1947, despite the handicap of dependence on imported raw materials. Export possibilities have been developed for citric acid, dyes, zinc oxide, lithopone, coaltar, carbon disulphide and other products, and the output of acids, inorganic salts, pigments, alkalies, coaltar dyes, solvents, paints, plastics and pharmaceuticals will be expanded.

Copper Naphthenate Data Issued by Standards Bureau

A recommended commercial standard for copper naphthenate wood preservative (spray, brush, dip application) is being circulated by the commodity standards division of the National Bureau of Standards among manufacturers, distributors, users, and testing laboratories for acceptance.

The purpose of this commercial standard is to provide a nationally recognized specification for copper naphthenate wood preservative for the guidance of producers, distributors and users; to promote fair competition and consumer confidence in products conforming to this standard, and to provide a basis for labeling and guaranteeing the quality of the product.

The standard covers physical and chemical characteristics of copper naphthenate products supplied in either concentrated form or ready-for-use form, and the treatment of wood with preservatives conforming to this specification. Copies of the standard, TS-4578, may be obtained from the commodity standards division of the bureau, Washington 25, D. C.

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Trenton ACS Section Elects Virgin Chairman

Carl W. Virgin, chief research chemist of the Vulcanized Rubber & Plastics Company, Morrisville, Pa., has been elected chairman of the Trenton, N. J., section of the American Chemical Society. He succeeds N. Richard Yorke, of the Panelyte division of the St. Regis Paper Company, Trenton, first chairman of the group, which became a section of the Society last year.

Newell A. Perry, of the Termoid Company, Trenton, was named vice-chairman, and Francis G. Mendrey, of H. N. Richards Company, and John J. De Munnik, of the American Tile & Rubber Company, both Trenton, were re-elected secretary and treasurer, respectively.

Elected to the national council of the society was Albert E. Laurence, of the Thiokol Corporation, Trenton. Gerald P. Roeser, of the Frick Laboratories, Princeton, was named alternate councilor. Dorothy T. Wilson, of the U. S. Pipe & Foundry Company, Burlington, N. J., was named editor of "The Alembic," section publication.

Gets Rumford Post

Dr. Norman O. Stein has been appointed chief technical assistant to the president of the Rumford Chemical Works, Rumford, R. I. Dr. Stein was formerly superintendent of the carbon dioxide plants of the Air Reduction Sales Company, and during the war was manager of the chemical section of the War Assets Corporation of Canada.

Tin Metal Allocations For Jan.-June Reported

The Combined Tin Committee has announced final allocations of tin metal for the first half of 1948. With the addition of 4,715 long tons, the total allocations of tin metal for the period totals 39,488 tons. Breakdown of the allocations by consuming country, in long tons, is as follows:—

	Previous allocation	Current allocation	Total
Austria	500	35	535
Brazil	1,000	75	1,075
Canada	1,905	270	2,175
Ceylon	39	10	49
Chile	32	...	32
Czechoslovakia	586	40	626
Denmark	280	40	320
Egypt	164	20	184
Finland	105	15	120
France	4,760	680	5,440
Germany (U.S./U.K. Zone)	564	80	644
Germany (French Zone)	120	...	120
Greece	70	...	70
Hongkong	175	25	200
India	2,450	350	2,800
Ireland	20	10	30
Mexico	80	...	80
New Zealand	256	35	291
Norway	140	20	160
Pakistan	395	35	430
Palestine	55	...	55
Poland	870	130	1,000
Romania	80	20	100
South Africa	340	10	350
Sweden	700	100	800
Switzerland	335	50	385
Turkey	445	35	480
United States	17,850	2,550	20,400
Uruguay	35	10	45
Yugoslavia	230	40	270
Others*	190	30	220
Total	34,771	4,715	39,488

* Latin America, other than Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Uruguay and Mexico, and Middle East, other than Egypt, Palestine, Syria, and Iran. These countries are normally provided for by individual allocations.

Vermiculite Industry In Brazil Expanding

The Brazilian firm of Cepema, Importadora e Exportadora, Ltda., Twenty-six Rua Nilo Pecanha, Rio de Janeiro, is the largest miner and exporter of vermiculite in that country, according to a recent issue of the "Brazilian Bulletin." The firm is currently shipping about 900 tons per month of the mineral to this country, and is expanding its mining operations.

The bulletin states that large deposits of vermiculite have been discovered at Ponte Nova, in the state of Minas Gerais, and that numerous other deposits are known to exist. Samples of the Brazilian material may be examined at the Brazilian Government Trade Bureau, 551 Fifth avenue, New York.

Trade Briefs

National Industrial Conference Board survey shows that 7 percent of 3,500 companies contacted conduct "open house" programs.

Brighton Copper Works, Inc., Cincinnati, Ohio, has designed a new "Fume Scrubber" to eliminate dangerous and obnoxious odors from industrial plants.

METAL	PETROLEUM	PHARMACEUTICALS	SOAP-DETERGENTS	CHEMICALS
RUST PREVENTION Phosphoric Acid — To form a permanent rust proof coating on iron and steel products.	**OIL ADDITIVES** Alkyl Phosphates — To improve the properties of lubricating oils and greases.	**ASTRINGENTS** Aluminum Phosphates — For preparation of anti-perspirants and deodorants.	**CLEANING COMPOUNDS** Trisodium Phosphate — Effective detergent in both commercial and household cleaners.	**PLANT FOODS** Take-Hold — Provides nitrogen, phosphorus, and potash in transplanting.
CLEANING Trisodium Phosphate — To remove oil and grease from metal parts and equipment.	**MUD CONDITIONERS** Sodium Phosphates — To control the viscosity of oil drilling fluids.	**REAGENTS** Phosphoric Acid — In the manufacture of penicillin.	**BAR SOAPS** Sodium Tripolyphosphate — Superior soap builder which improves washing effectiveness.	**INSECTICIDES** Tetraethyl Pyrophosphate — For sprays and dusts to control aphids, mites and other insects.
ALLOYS Phosphorus — Manufacture of phosphor-bronze.	**REFINING KEROSENE** Phosphoric Acid — Removal of gum forming constituents.	**POLISHING AGENTS** Calcium Phosphates — Non-scratching dentifrice polishing agent.	**SOAP POWDERS** Tetrasodium Pyrophosphate — To prevent soap curd formation and increase sudsing power.	**LEATHER TANNING** Sodium Formate — Increases tannage speed in chrome tanning.
FINISHING Phosphoric Acid — Forms a permanent bond with metal and a base for primer coat.	**PURIFYING GASOLINE** Tripotassium Phosphate — Removes sulphur compounds.	**MINERALS** Dicalcium Phosphate — Provides calcium for therapeutic purposes.	**LIQUID SOAPS** Tetrapotassium Pyrophosphate — Produces a clear liquid soap with high sudsing power.	**PAINT-VARNISH** Oxalic Acid — For bleaching floors and wood.
SHEET STEEL Ferrophosphorus — Prevents steel sheets from sticking when rolled in bundles.	**MUD WEIGHTING** Ferrophosphorus — To increase the specific gravity of oil drilling fluids.	**ANTACID** Tricalcium Phosphate — Medicinal preparations to control excess acidity.	**SCOURING COMPOUNDS** Trisodium Phosphate — Supplements abrasive component in cutting grease.	**PLASTICS** Phosphoric Anhydride — In the manufacture of hard, transparent resins.
POLISHING Phosphoric Acid — Electropolishing of stainless steel.	**CATALYSTS** Phosphoric Acid — Preparation of catalysts for production of high octane gasoline.	**CHLORINATING** Phosphorus Oxychloride — In the manufacture of sulfa drugs and atabrin.	**WASHING COMPOUNDS** Sodium Phosphates — Softens water and improves washing effectiveness of soap.	**PULP-PAPER** Ammonium Phosphates — Provides the most effective method of flame proofing.

*TRADE MARK

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Hooker Electrochemical Offering New Material

Hooker Electrochemical Company, Niagara Falls, N. Y., is producing pilot plant quantities of o-chlorobenzotrifluoride, which it is suggesting for use as an intermediate in the preparation of various chemicals and dyestuffs, as well as for possible use as a special solvent and dielectric fluid.

The company has published Technical Data Sheet Number 363 describing its new product, and will furnish copies and samples of the material to those requesting them on a business letterhead.

Biggs Views Oxidation Of Plastics and Rubber

Oxygen, essential to human health and well being, is the most potent single threat to the long life and strength of plastics, rubber, textiles and finishes, Dr. Burnard S. Biggs of the Bell Telephone Laboratories, Murray Hill, N. J., declared June 9 at a meeting of the Trenton section of the American Chemical Society.

Unless preventive, or "stabilizing," chemical measures are taken, the oxygen will cause oxidation, a sort of chain reaction initiated by heat, light and liberation of a potent form of oxygen, which results in brittleness, weakened resistance to strain, less toughness, loss of plastic quality and, in some cases, of electrical insulating properties, said the speaker, who surveyed current knowledge of protection of plastics and rubber against deterioration.

Chemical Workers Weekly Earnings Increased in Mar.

Weekly earnings of factory workers in chemical and related fields showed a light increase in March, as compared with February. A breakdown of the weekly earnings for the chemical and allied industries follows:—

	Weekly		
	Mar., 1948	Feb., 1948	Jan., 1948
Chemical and allied products	$54.22	$54.17	$54.31
Ammunition	52.59	52.22	52.29
Chemicals	60.84	60.82	60.80
Cottonseed oil	37.93	36.54	38.45
Drugs, medicines, insecticides	48.44	48.42	48.31
Explosives, safety fuses	58.24	59.20	58.85
Fertilizers	36.36	35.06	37.23
Paints and varnishes	55.71	55.73	55.24
Petroleum refining	67.48	67.23	67.54
Rayon, allied products	50.68	50.33	50.36
Soaps	62.83	64.54	64.69

U. S. Stoneware Names Fancher to Sales Force

The United States Stoneware Company, Akron, Ohio, has appointed Russell C. Fancher sales representative in the Detroit, Mich., area. He will make his headquarters at the company's new office at 6432 Cass avenue.

Mr. Fancher was formerly associated in a sales capacity with the Eaton Chemical & Dyestuff Company, Detroit, where he specialized in sales and service of metal-finishing processes and chemicals. Prior to enlisting in the Army in 1943 he was associated with several manufacturing organizations in the chemical and metal-finishing fields in Detroit.

Tin Group to Meet June 21

The working committee of the Tin and Rubber Conference will meet in The Hague, Netherlands, on June 21 to draft a commodity agreement under the Havana charter. The agreement will be aimed toward obtaining closer relations between the major tin-producing countries.

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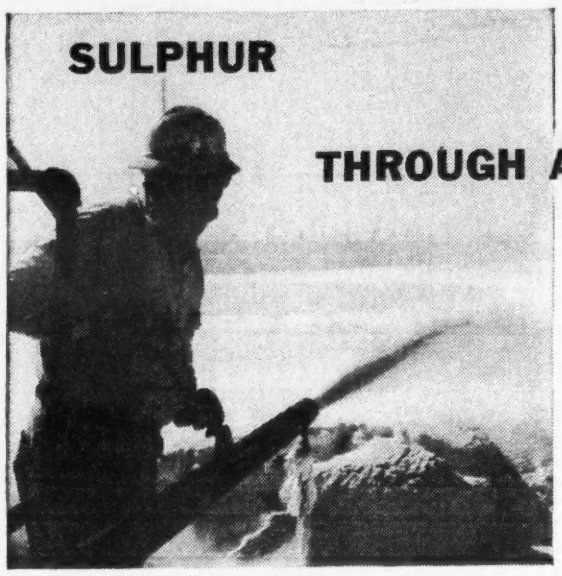

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Fertilizer Imports Of Canada Reported

Consumption of fertilizers in Canada during 1947 totaled 659,605 tons, compared with 632,943 tons in 1946, according to a recent report. Imports of fertilizers into that country during last year amounted to 330,609 tons, valued at $6,584,828, consisting mostly of superphosphate, nitrate of potash and basic slag. Breakdown of the imports for 1947 is as follows:—

	Tons	Value
Ammonium sulphate	124	$12,371
Basic slag	49,968	64,386
Kainite	7,998	88,018
Muriate of potash, crude	96,730	3,051,716
Sulphate of potash, crude	2,908	85,875
Sodium nitrate	16,770	583,421
Superphosphate	141,975	2,158,511
Fertilizers, compounded, n.o.p.	6,459	154,606
Fertilizers, unmanufactured, n.o.p.	7,677	385,924

Bemis Names Wehrenbrecht As Reuben Brown Retires

Bemis Bro. Bag Company, St. Louis, Mo., has appointed H. J. Wehrenbrecht manager of its New Orleans, La., plant, to succeed Reuben H. Brown, who will retire on July 1. Mr. Brown, who has been with the organization since 1900, will continue with the company as a special representative. He has been manager of the New Orleans plant since 1931.

Mr. Wehrenbrecht joined the company at its St. Louis headquarters in 1918. He was subsequently transferred to its plant in Houston, Tex., as a salesman and was named sales manager at that plant in 1928. In 1943 he was transferred to New Orleans as assistant manager.

Argentina Suspends Imports Of Impure Barium Chloride

The Department of Industries and Commerce of Argentina has announced that it will issue no more licenses for the importation of impure barium chloride during 1948. The department said that this action is being taken to avoid saturating the domestic market which, it said, already has supplies sufficient for the remainder of the year.

Sweden 1947 Imports Of Chemical Products Up

Imports of fertilizers, chemical and pharmaceutical products, paints, dyes, and soap into Sweden during 1947 were valued at 335,272,000 crowns, according to official customs statistics. That country's imports of these products during the previous year were valued at 275,946,000 crowns.

Exports of calcined pyrites from Sweden during 1947 totaled 53,863 tons, compared with 61,289 tons in 1946, while exports of iron and magnetic pyrites registered 111,750 tons, compared with 126,585 tons in the previous year. Poland and Czechoslovakia each received 50 percent of the calcined pyrites during 1947, and most of the iron and magnetic pyrites went to France and Czechoslovakia.

Nitrogenous Fertilizer Import Situation in Spain Improving

Recent reports from Spain indicate that the import situation for nitrogenous fertilizers in that country showed some improvement during 1947. In the first half of the year, 9,600 metric tons of ammonium sulphate were received in Spain, with almost all of it coming from Belgium, whereas in the previous year none was imported.

Continued improvement in the import prospects is expected during this year, but overall requirements for nitrogenous materials are expected to be greatly in excess of supplies. Little, if any, increase in the low level of domestic production was noted during 1947.

Trade Briefs

Minneapolis-Honeywell Regulator Company's Brown division has developed a wholly automatic dry cleaning tumbler system to control temperature during drying and deodorizing by type and weight of fabric.

Pesticides and fertilizers valued at $4,500,000 are being imported into Austria from the United States as part of a program to assist Austrian agriculture in regaining its prewar position.

Phosphate rock from the Santa Elena deposits and guano from the island of El Pelado will be used as raw materials in a new fertilizer plant scheduled to begin operations this month at La Libertad, Ecuador.

AIFA Names Flower Editor

The Agricultural Insecticide and Fungicide Association, New York, has appointed Stanley A. Flower editor of its monthly "A.I.F. News." Mr. Flower was formerly associated with the Department of Agriculture, doing publications and radio work in its New England office in Boston and its northern regional office in New York.

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Agricultural Chemicals

Higher prices have been named for contract shipments of normal superphosphate. The upward revision ranged from ½c. to 2c. per unit of a-p-a and resulted in an advance in our price trend index from 74.5 to 75.1. The higher prices were occasioned by the recent upward movement in phosphate rock, labor and transportation. It is expected that fertilizer factories will be forced to use more phosphoric acid and less nitrogen in their mixing operations during the coming year. Dried blood advanced 15c. per unit of ammonia in the local market with the same increase at Chicago. Tankage was up 15c. per unit in the West and likewise here. Both markets were sensitive and fluctuated easily under slight pressure in either direction. A large producer of nitrogenous process tankage has reduced the price 5c. per unit to $3.70 for June shipment. Cokeoven ammonium sulphate is experiencing higher producing costs, chiefly through the increase in prices for coal and labor. A showdown in the coal situation is expected at the close of the month and producers of sulphate are not eager to name contract prices until basic conditions are clarified.

Canadian allocation of nitrogen is awaited with interest by consumers of cyanamide and Canadian ammonium nitrate. The allocation is made in metric tons of nitrogen. The policy of buying insecticide materials from hand to mouth has not changed much with the advance of the season. It is stated that producers of several of the chemical insecticides have relatively small inventories at present. No actual price changes were announced although producers who were naming 13½c. per pound for paradichlorobenzene have come down to 12½c. for carlot shipments, the inside figure formerly named by two suppliers.

Demand for superphosphate, potash and nitrogen showed a steady increase from the Midwest this season. It is stated that the increase in this area was the result of larger applications per acre by farmers who have been regular users of fertilizer and by consumers who never used it before. It was admitted, however, that only a relatively small percentage of farmers in the north central region use fertilizers. This is accounted for by the fact that this section has naturally productive soils.

Nitrogenates

Ammonium Sulphate — Shipments of coke-oven sulphate have continued behind schedule and the market supply situation has remained definitely tight. It was stated that the coal schedule was advanced $1.75 per ton on June 1 and this with increased labor and transportation will meet with consideration in naming future contract prices. Producers expect a showdown on the coal situation by the end of the month and there is no disposition to name prices for future shipments until all conditions are clarified.

Dried Blood—After selling down to $6.25 per unit of ammonia early in the week, the market rallied to $6.65 where sales were made here and at Chicago. An increased demand from the feed trade was the propelling influence behind the advance.

Sodium Nitrate — Stocks exceedingly short as the season nears its close with demand active. It is expected the allocation for Chilean nitrate imports will be announced shortly for 1948-49.

Tankage—Priced slightly higher here and in the West under improved buying for feed requirements. Sales were made at $6.60 per unit of ammonia in both areas. Importations last week included 3,116 bags of liver tankage from South America.

Phosphates

Phosphate Rock—Market position at present is tight so far as stocks are concerned. It is stated that a large new plant in Florida is now operating in a satisfactory manner and is producing phosphate rock at the tonnage anticipated. According to trade opinions, it looks as though domestic requirements for the coming year should be covered successfully. Regarding the export outlook, it is stated that the situation is still unsettled but it is hoped that as soon as the ERP is in normal operation this condition will be remedied.

Superphosphate—Priced higher at Baltimore. The normal 18 percent a-p-a grade ranges from 76½c. to 78c. per unit. The upward revision is the result of higher producing costs occasioned by an advance in phosphate rock, labor and transportation rates. Demand is active and it is stated that the shortage of nitrogen has made it essential for mixers to adjust their processes to include less nitrogen and more phosphoric acid. It is expected this method will become general throughout the coming year and that an increase in the use of superphosphate will necessarily develop.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Dried blood, 15c. per unit of ammonia.
Superphosphate, normal, 18 percent, ½c. to 2c. per unit of a-p-a.
Tankage, 10c. per unit of ammonia.

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(1909=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
75.1	74.5	74.5	71.5

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Potashes

Producers of potash have about completed their contract renewals for the season of 1948-1949. According to trade reports, regular consumers will receive about the same tonnage as in the preceding year regardless of an urgent desire to increase commitments. It is expected that output will show a moderate gain for the new season unless some unforeseen developments materialize. Temporary repair shutdowns are contemplated but it is said the loss of tonnage will increase when alterations are completed.

Los Angeles Fertilizer Market

Los Angeles. — Fish meal prices were increased $10 per ton here. All other chemicals were steady. Good demand and tight supplies were reported. Ruling prices are:—Ammonium nitrate, $72.04 per ton f.o.b. this city. Ammonium phosphate, $65 per ton for 16/20 grade f.o.b. Los Angeles, and $89.50 per ton for 11/48 grade f.o.b. this city. Ammonium sulphate, $46 in bulk, $48.50 in bags. Blood meal, $6 per unit of ammonia at source. Bone meal, $60 to $62 per ton for steamed 1 x 30 meal. Fish meal, $136.50 per ton f.o.b. Los Angeles for 65 percent California sardine meal. Sodium nitrate, $49.50 per ton in 100-pound bags, $5 off for bulk. Potassium muriate, 45½c. per unit f.o.b. Trona basis. Bags additional. Potassium sulphate, 95 to 98 percent K_2SO_4 in bulk 79c. per unit, f.o.b. Trona. Superphosphate, $20.20 f.o.b. this city, bulk. Tankage, dry rendered, ground 50 percent protein, $5.50 per unit of ammonia at production plant, plus 10c. per unit of b.p.l.

Pesticides

Second week of June has occasioned no important change in the buying attitude of dealers or distributors. The volume of spot sales is considered satisfactory but the amount of July-September contracts held by producers is said to be comparatively small. There is an unusually heavy demand for the powdered grades of copper sulphate at present. Stocks of DDT have been reduced to some extent. Producers are not carrying big inventories of calcium arsenate or lead arsenate and there appears to be enough benzenehexachloride to meet current requirements. The supply position of paradichlorobenzene has improved and no complaints have been heard regarding stocks of pyrethrum or rotenone.

Paradichlorobenzene—Large producers who formerly named 13½c. per pound for drums in car lots have reduced the price to 12½c. per pound, works. The lower figure was named by at least two producers since December 2, 1946. The less than car lot price is 14c. per pound. It was stated that cold weather prevented the Spring demand from reaching expectations and that in most instances the market has appreciably improved its supply position. At present there is still one producer who is short shipped.

Sulphur and Pyrites

Sulphur requirements are being satisfied promptly under a favorable supply condition. Industrial demand is steady and the market position has continued firm with an absence of new or important developments. Spanish pyrites is moving against contracts with arrivals irregular and available stocks not liberal. The market is quoted at $8 per long ton, c.i.f. Atlantic ports.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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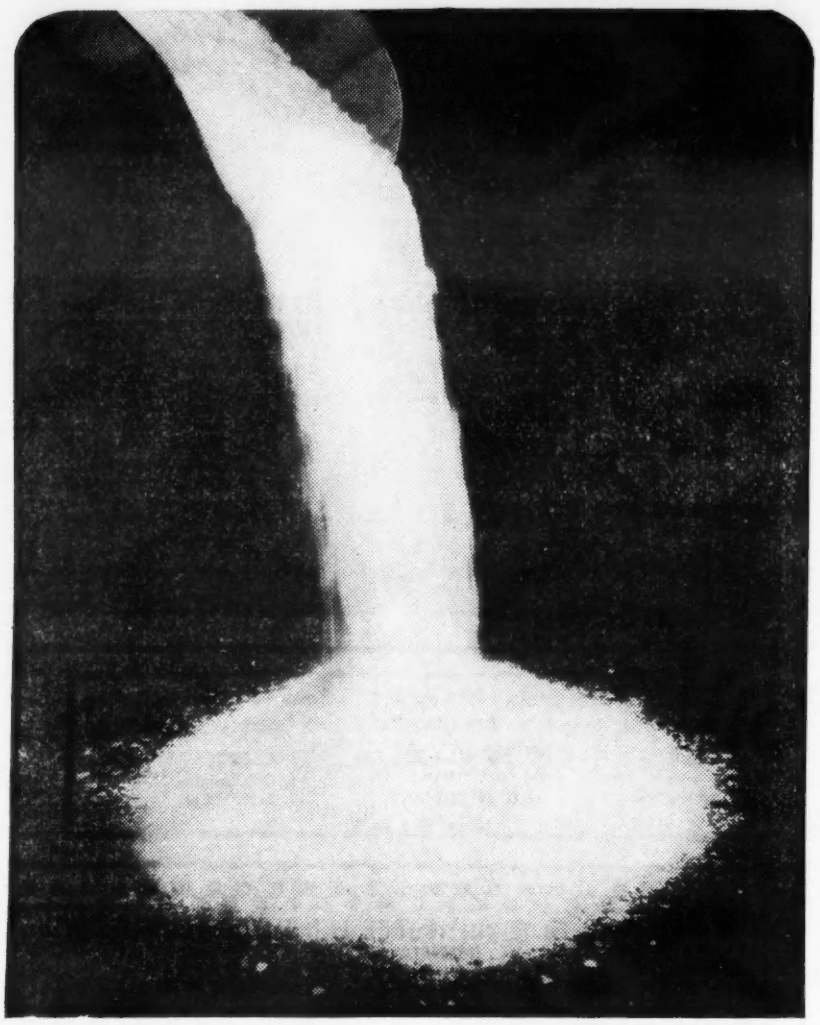

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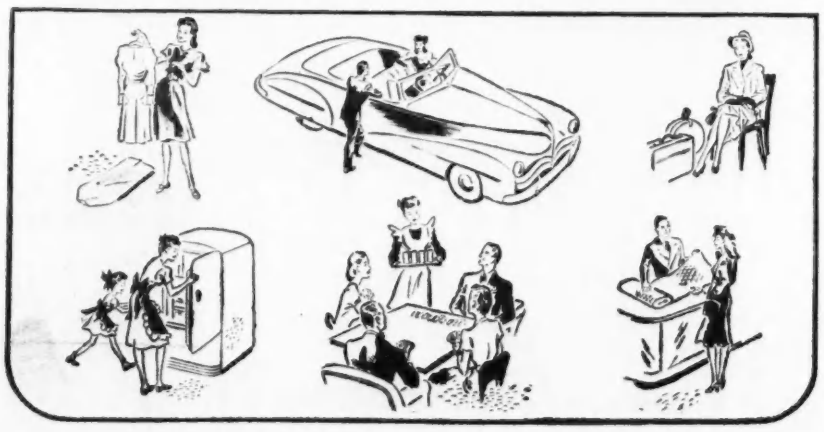


Coaltar Chemicals

The weekly price index in the coaltar market rose 1.7 points during the period under review as three basic products and five intermediates advanced in price.

In the basics group, cresylic acid, cresol and naphthalene went up in price and some producers felt that naphthalene might even undergo further advances within a short time. The intermediates that showed increases were:—acetoacetanilid, acetoacetorthetoluide, cyclohexane, isophorone and orthocresol.

In general, it could be said that most items in both groups were still in tight supply and there did not seem to be any easing in the immediate offing. Demand was good in nearly all cases, and on some products producers were forced to establish a quota basis in an effort to give each of their customers as fair a share as possible. Some falling off in demand had been noted from the plastics and synthetic resins industries in recent weeks, and it was reported that some of the smaller manufacturers of paints and varnishes were taking less material than they had in the more recent past, but these decreases in orders were not sufficient to improve the supply position of most products to any appreciable extent.

Creosote was one item that was in more than ample supply. Domestic production of the material continued at high levels and there was a good deal of it being imported from England. The major problem that many suppliers of the item had was in finding sufficient storage space for their overstocks. Prices still held at former quotations but there was a greater inclination among sellers to meet the spot market.

There were no particular changes in the situation for phthalic anhydride during the past week, yet it was one item that was coming in for a good deal of attention from the industry. It was still very tight as far as supply went, and some suppliers felt that it might be due for a price rise shortly. They were of the opinion that if the material did advance, it would probably do so rather suddenly.

The unseasonable weather for this time of year was having its effect on the market for both naphthalene and paradichlorobenzene. Because of the continuing cold weather, housewives were neglecting to mothproof woolen goods, with the result that sales of repellents did not come up to expectations for the year. It was said that this market, once lost, was one that would not be regained.

Steel production in the United States was scheduled at 96.1 percent of capacity during the last week. This compared to 96.0 percent for the previous period. Last week's operating rate was equivalent to 1,732,200 tons of steel ingots and castings. This figure compared to 1,730,400 tons during the previous week, 1,695,700 tons one year ago and 1,281,210 tons for the average week in 1940, which was the highest pre-war year. These figures were made available by the American Iron and Steel Institute.

Basic Products

Benzol—This item was reported to be somewhat easier as to supply during the past week. The late Spring had caused a considerable falling off in sales of paradichlorobenzene as a moth repellent, with the result that there were fewer calls being made for the benzol that would ordinarily have gone into the manufacture of that product. Supply was reasonably close to the demand, although the decreased demand from the moth repellent manufacturers had not eased the situation completely. Price schedules remained firm and producers gave no indications that they were planning any immediate changes.

Coaltar—Prices for this product held to their previous levels during the past week, and there were no indications of immediate changes in prospect. Supplies continued to be tight and demand was more than producers of the material could comfortably fill. There was some easing of the supply situation since the termination of the coal strike, but that was still only a minor help to the hard-pressed producers.

Creosote—There were no material changes reported in the market for this material during the past week. Prices held firm at 19½c. to 21½c. per gallon, but with the abundance of supply, it was said that more sellers were willing to dispose of their stocks at prices nearer the low figure. The domestic production of this material was good, and added to that were the heavy shipments being brought in from abroad. Material from domestic and English production had reached such high levels that one of the problems of the industry in the past few weeks had been to find sufficient storage space for the item. There had been reports current that expansion in the wood preserving industry might drain some of the overstocks off the market, but other sources pointed out that even if this industry did take sizable orders, there would still be enough of the material available to outweigh the demand. Production of the material, in gallons, during the first three months of the year was as follows: tar distillers, January, 9,503,262; February, 8,809,830; March, 9,476,047; coke oven operators, January, 3,332,032; February, 3,115,502; March, 3,548,942.

Cresol—Both the technical, resin grade, and the USP advanced in price last week. The technical, in carloads, advanced from a range of 17¼c. to 19c. to a new range of 19c. to 19¾c. a pound. In less than carloads it advanced from a range of 17¾c. to 19½c. to a new range of 19¼c. to 19½c., and in tanks it went up from an old range of 17c. to 18¼c. to a new range of 18¼c. to 18½c. per pound. The USP, in carloads, which had been quoted at 17¼c. to 19¼c. advanced to a new range of 18¾c. to 19¼c. a pound. In less than carloads it went up from a range of 17¾c. to 19¾c. to a new range of 19¼c. to 19¾c., and in tanks the old range of 17c. to 18½c. gave way to a new range of 18c. to 18½c.

Cresylic Acid—One set of quotations for this material, which had established the low side of the range for some time, was advanced by the producer last week to bring them into line with the prices on the outside of the range. This meant an increase of 13c. per gallon. It established quotations as follows:—carloads, $1.61; less carloads, $1.64 and tanks, $1.55. The material was reported continuing tight as to supply, and demand for it remained strong. One hundred eighty five drums of the material reached New York last week from London.

Naphthalene—The refined, industrial material, was increased ¾c. a pound last week by one producer to bring his figures into line with those of others. The material was still in tight supply and the demand for it continued to be strong. There were rumors in the industry, but spokesmen were careful to state that they were still rumors, that the material might be due for a price increase on short notice. As one producer put it, "The situation may pop quickly, but as yet we can't tell."

Phenol—There were no changes reported in the price structure of this material during the past week. Supplies were still tight and demand continued to be strong. There had, in recent weeks, been a somewhat lessened demand for the mate-

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Acetoacetanilide, 2c. per lb.
Acetoacetortholuidide, 2c. per lb.
Acid, cresylic, 13c. per gal.
Cresol, resin grade, 1¼c. per lb.
USP, 1c. per lb.
Cyclohexane, tech., 2c. per lb.
Isophorone, 2c. per lb.
Naphthalene, refined, industrial grade, ¾c. per lb.
Orthocresol, 30°, 2c. per lb.
29°-30°, 2c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Comparative Price Indexes

(Base: August 1, 1914)

Last week*	Prev. week	Last month	Last year
154.5	152.8	152.8	133.8

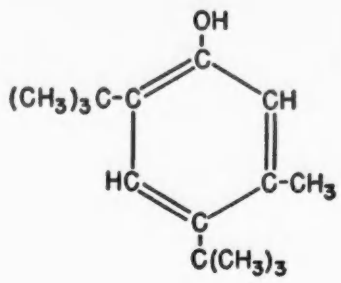
(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Coke By-Products

Estimates of by-product cokeoven operations in the week ended June 5 indicate the following output of by-products from that source:—

Ammonia liquid NH_3	lbs.	1,185,020
Ammonia sulphate	lbs.	30,700,800
Benzol	gals.	3,868,800
Coaltar	gals.	14,352,000
Creosote oil	gals.	798,720
Naphthalene, crude	lbs.	1,896,960
Phenol	lbs.	224,640
Toluol	gals.	773,760
Xylol	gals.	174,720

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4



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FORM:	White to light yellow crystals
ODOR:	Mildly phenolic
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MOLECULAR WEIGHT:	220.15
SPECIFIC GRAVITY (Liquid, 80/4°C):	0.912
MELTING POINT:	62.1°C
BOILING POINTS:	282°C at 760 mm 211°C at 100 mm 167°C at 20 mm
SOLUBILITY:	Soluble in ethanol, benzene, carbon tetrachloride, ethyl ether. Essentially insoluble in water and in 10% aqueous NaOH

APPLICATION

Di-tert-Butyl-meta-Cresol is suggested as an intermediate for the production of rubber chemicals, modified phenolic resins and synthetic musks of the ambrette type. It is also suggested for use as a tackifier and softener for GR-N type synthetic rubbers and in the production of ebonites based on GR-N polymers.

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rial from the plastics industry, but that falling off in ordering was not sufficient to have any appreciable effect on the overall supply picture of the material. The United States was forced to rely almost solely on its own production of this material, since England, which was reportedly producing it in good quantity, needed all it could make for its own industrial use and could not afford to ship any out of the country, despite England's great need for dollars.

Pyridine—There were no changes reported in the price structure for either the denaturing grades or the refined material during the past week. The denaturing grades were reported to be freely available but the refined material was said to be still in short supply.

Solvent Naphtha—There were no price changes reported for this material during the period under review, and producers gave no indications that any were planned for the immediate future. In recent weeks it had been noted that some of the smaller manufacturers of paints and varnishes were taking less of the material than they had heretofore, but the falling off in demand was not great enough to have any material effect on the general supply position. The product was still tight as to availability and demand for it was running at high levels.

Toluol—Prices remained firm and unchanged for this item during the period under review. Supplies were reported to be tight, but they were not in a critical condition. Demand continued strong, in general. There had in recent weeks been some falling off in demand from the manufacturers of protective coatings. This had helped the supply situation somewhat, although not to any considerable extent. Expanded aircraft production, expected to get under way shortly, was expected to counterbalance this condition and increase the call for the material.

Xylol—The shortage of this item still prevailed last week, and although in general it could be said that consumers were able to find just about enough of the material to satisfy their immediate demands, they were not able to go much beyond that. Demand for the item continued to be strong. There had in recent weeks been some slight falling off in demand for the item in less than carload quantities, but that was only minor when examined against the whole picture and did not have any appreciable effect on the supply situation in general. Despite the tightness of supply the item continued to be quoted at the old schedule and producers gave no indications that there were any price changes slated for the immediate future.

Intermediates

Acetoacetanilide — This item, in fiber drums, advanced in price from 61c. to 63c. a pound last week, but the barrels price remained firm and unchanged at 67½c. The material was reported to be in reasonably easy supply and the demand for it was said to be about normal.

Acetoacetorthochloroanilid — Demand for this material was reported to be reasonably strong but supplies of it were limited during the past week. Prices, however, held firm with the material still available in barrels at $1.02 and in fiber drums at $1.15.

Acetoacetorthotoluidide — Both the barrels and the fiber drums prices of this material underwent advances, according to suppliers, during the past week. The barrels price increased from 75c. to 90c. and the drums price was up from 67c. to 69c. Supplies were at reasonably good levels, although some producers did not have the item in regular production. Demand for it ran from about fair to good.

Cyclohexane—A 2c. increase was noted for this product during the period under review. The price in carloads advanced to 12½c., in less than carload quantities it went up to 13c. and in tanks it increased to 11½c. Supplies were reported to be only at about fair levels, although the demand for it continued to be good.

Isophorone—There were increases reported for this material in all shipment quantities last week. The carload price advanced from 21c. to 23½c., the less than carload price went up from 22c. to 24c. and the tanks figure advanced from 20c. to 22c. Supplies of the material continued to be tight, but the demand for it was still good.

Orthocresol—Both the 30° and the 29°-30° materials went up in price during the past week. The first advanced from a range of 33c. to 35c. to a straight 35c. in carloads and from a range of 33½c. to 35½c. to one price of 35½c. in less than carload quantities. The second advanced, in carload quantities, from a range of 32c. to 34c. to a straight price of 34c. and in less than carload quantities the price went up from a range of 32½c. to 34½c. to a new single price of 34½c. The material

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was reported still to be in tight supply but demand for it was strong.

Orthotoluidin—There were no reported price changes for this material during the period under review and the supply and demand picture remained largely what it had been in recent weeks. The material was still going for 18c. to 20c. in drums.

Para-anisidin—This material continued to be in a tight supply position during the past week. Demand for it was reported to be about normal. There were no changes reported in the price of 75c.

Parachloroanilin — The price of this material in drums remained unchanged at 70c. during the period under review. It was reported to be in reasonably good supply and demand of it, according to producers, continued at about a normal rate.

Parachlorophenol — In carload quantities this material was being quoted at 27c. a pound, and in less than carloads it was going for 28c. to 33c. a pound. These quotations represented no changes from the past week. The material was available in reasonably good quantity and demand for it was reported to be fairly strong.

Paradichlorobenzene—The late Spring this year was responsible to a large extent for the decreased consumer sales of this material. Demand for it for use as a moth repellent was not up to expectations. Supplies of it were reported to be at good levels. The price range was narrowed to 12½c. from 12½c. to 13½c.

Paranitrochlorobenzene — Some producers of this material last week reported that they were being forced to limit shipments of the goods to a quota basis because of the tightness of supply. The demand for it was reported to be normal. The material was unchanged as to price, still being listed at 18c. in kegs.

Paranitrophenol—The price of 40c. a pound still held for this material last week although some producers announced that because of the shortness of supply they had been obliged to put their customers on a quota basis. Demand for it was said to be about normal.

Phenyldiethanolamine—The market for this material was reported to be without particular feature during the past week. It was still being quoted at 34½c. in carloads and 35c. in less than carloads. The supply and demand situation remained largely what it had been for some time past.

Phenylethanolamine—In carload quantities this material was still being sold for 64½c. a pound and in less than carloads at 65c. The situation regarding supply and demand showed no particular change from that of past weeks.

Phthalic Anhydride—There were no price changes announced for this material during the past week, but the industry heard a number of rumors that the item might be due for a rise shortly. It was emphasized that these were only rumors, but those close to the market said they felt that if prices were to rise they might rise suddenly. The supply position of the material continued to be very tight, and demand for it was still running at high levels.

Canadian Exports: April

Exports of various products from Canada in April, 1948, as compared with the corresponding month in 1947, have been reported as follows:—

	April	
	1948	1947
Abrasives, artificial, crude	$1,075,000	$1,203,000
Acids	502,000	209,000
Artificial silk and products	821,000	637,000
Asbestos and products	3,293,000	3,027,000
Calcium compounds	227,000	125,000
Chemical products	1,502,000	1,857,000
Copper and products	4,267,000	3,240,000
Fertilizers	3,967,000	2,945,000
Lead and products	2,311,000	2,403,000
Medicinal preparations	239,000	240,000
Nickel	6,193,000	4,059,000
Paints and varnishes	405,000	471,000
Petroleum and products	454,000	207,000
Soda and sodium compounds	379,000	665,000
Vegetable fats and oils	922,000	607,000
Zinc and products	3,394,000	1,415,000

Chemical Production Rises In U.K. During January

The monthly production index for the chemical industry in the United Kingdom rose to 107 in January of this year, compared with a monthly average of 102 for the last quarter of 1947, according to the London and Cambridge Economic Service.

Exports of chemicals, drugs, dyes and colors from the United Kingdom totaled £5,709,000, compared with £6,761,000 in January. Monthly exports of these products for the fourth quarter of 1947 averaged £5,833,000, compared to an average of £6,313,000 in the third quarter.

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Petroleum Derivatives

With prices continuing steady, attention in the petroleum derivatives market was focused on the worsening supply situation last week.

Inventories of aliphatic producers were low. Furthermore, there was little reason to believe that the situation would improve during the Summer months ahead. As of last week, cleaners' naphtha, mineral spirits and stoddard solvents were the products most vitally affected by the pinch. Meanwhile, gasoline production was on the upgrade.

Aromatic solvents, at the same time, were equally short. Here too producers expected further tightening. During the week, shipments of petroleum toluol and xylol were made to regular customers in sufficient quantity, but makers were not sure that they would be able to keep pace with civilian demand after July 1. As a result, blends and higher boiling range aromatics were believed due for a narrowing of stocks. During the past week, most aliphatic-aromatic materials were limited, while higher boiling range aromatics continued uniformly scarce. Price-wise, the market was unchanged.

Lighter fractions were in good availability at firm prices during the week. Microcrystalline waxes were still short, with buying inquiry, both domestic and foreign, continuing heavy. Fuel oil was in reasonably good supply. There were some reports that the gasoline situation would become critical by late summer, despite stepped-up production.

Solvents and Diluents

Cleaners' Naphtha—Expanded gasoline production last week continued to have a restricting influence over aliphatic stocks. As a result, cleaners' naphtha was tight, with shipments in lesser quantities going out to regular customers. Occasional buyers, at the same time, were said to be finding it difficult to corner supplies. Prices were stable at 14c. per gallon, tanks, on the East Coast and 10⅝c. to 12c. in group 3.

Protective Coatings Solvents—There was no significant change in the supply position of aromatic solvents last week. Both toluol and xylol were short, with indications that stocks would narrow even further within the next few weeks. Meanwhile, deliveries were being made on time and in sufficient quantity during the week. Price-wise, there was no fluctuation in the structure. Producers continued to quote 28c. to 30c. per gallon, tanks.

Both blends and higher boiling range aromatics retained former supply levels. Although a few aliphatic-aromatic materials remained in good supply during the period under review, the majority of these products were available only in very limited quantities. Higher boiling range aromatics were uniformly scarce. At the same time, producers were of the opinion that the supply situation would worsen because of the expected tightening of pure aromatics. Last week saw no changes in the price structure of these materials.

Cleaners' naphtha, mineral spirits and stoddard solvent were reported to be taking the brunt of the pinch on aliphatic production. Other materials in this category were similarly short, but consumers were reporting their most serious difficulties with the above-named products. Meanwhile, gasoline production continued to zoom, and expectations were that there would be no let-up during the summer months.

Lacquer diluent, which was uniformly quoted at 16c. per gallon, tanks, on the East Coast and remained listed at a range of 12¼c. to 13c. in group 3, was none too plentiful. Despite the fact that consuming interest was not heavy, inventories were low.

Although regular customers were still being supplied with minimum quantities of mineral spirits during the week, the situation was said by some producers to be approaching critical proportions. To occasional buyers, this view hardly came as news, since they have been facing a difficult supply situation for some weeks now. Listings were without variance in all areas, quoted on the East Coast at 14c., tanks, and in groups 3 at a range of 10¼c., to 11½c. per gallon.

Restricted stocks of stoddard solvent produced comparably severe conditions in this section during the period under review. Demand was normal, but inventories, sacrificed for more gasoline, were insufficient to cope with all requirements. Price-wise, the market was firm. East Coast producers continued listings at 14c., tanks, while group 3 makers ranged from 11c. to 11¾c. per gallon, tanks.

Manufacturers of industrial finishes, who continued to show only sporadic interest in V. M. & P. naphtha during the past week, were believed to be largely responsible for the waning demand. However, despite the decreased interest, supplies were none too plentiful. Prices were maintaind at 15c. per gallon, tanks, on the East Coast and 11¼c. to 12c. in group 3.

Rubber Solvents—The price structure was stable at 15c. per gallon, tanks, on the East Coast and 11c. to 11¾c. in group 3 last week. Buying interest was substantially unchanged. Stocks were narrow.

Markets at Other Centers

Los Angeles.—Petroleum specialties were in excellent demand, but supplies were short. Prices were steady. Stoddard solvent and petroleum spirits, 50 to 199 gallons, 19.2c.

Lighter Fractions

There were no shiftings of supply levels during the week. Liquefied petroleum gases remained in good availability, as did heptane, hexane and pentane. Demand was steady. Butane and propane continued at 6.7c. per gallon, tanks, group 3. Heptane was listed at 12½c. to 13½c. per gallon, while hexane commanded 13½c. to 14½c. Pentane remained at its former range of 10½c. to 11½c. per gallon.

Los Angeles.—Excellent demand continued for liquefied petroleum gases. Supplies were limited. Propane was quoted at 6.8c., f.o.b. Ventura, Cal., and butane was named at 7.3c., ex-tax, that city.

Waxes

Microcrystalline—The supply situation, which has been short for some time, continued substantially unchanged during the week. Demand was heavy from both domestic and foreign sources. However, export business was being discouraged because of the inability of producers to keep pace with domestic demand. Prices were firm.

Paraffin—No change in this section was noted during the period under review. On the producer level, supplies were tight. Resellers, however, maintained that stocks were ample. Prices were firm. Demand, according to producers, was steady, but spot dealers reported that buying interest was practically non-existent.

Los Angeles.—Market tight because of short supplies. Demand was good. Prices were unchanged. High melting point, 140-147 ASTM, carload, loose slabs, f.o.b. shipper's refinery, San Francisco Bay area, 10.15c. per pound. High melting point, 157-162 ASTM, carload, loose slabs, 14½c., f.o.b. refinery.

Miscellaneous

Crude Oil—The American Petroleum Institute reported that domestic crude oil production averaged 5,475,800 barrels daily for the week ended June 5. This was 24,150 barrels above the daily average of 5,451,650 barrels during the previous week and compares with 5,064,200 barrels in the week ended June 7, 1947. Crude oil runs to stills averaged 5,736,000 barrels a day, opposed to 5,715,000 barrels during the preceding week. Arrivals last week aggregated 691,091 barrels of crude petroleum from Puerto La Cruz, Cartagena and Ras Tamura.

Fuel Oil—The supply-and-demand picture was without particular change during the period under review. Stocks were said to be somewhat on the upgrade. Demand, at the same time, was reported steady. Some offers of premiums have been noted, but, by and large, producers were believed to be meeting current requirements. Importations during the period under review were registered at 134,674 barrels of fuel oil from Curacao and Aruba.

Gasoline—With gasoline production being stepped up for the Summer motoring season, producers reported ability to keep pace with the brisk demand. There were some opinions in the market that gasoline shortages might develop late in the Summer, with perhaps some rationing in certain areas.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

None

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

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Textile and Leather Chemicals

Higher prices for bichromates were announced by a producer, effective immediately for spot supplies and July 1 on contracts for third quarter delivery, sodium bichromate and chromate were raised ½ cent per pound and potassium bichromate 1¾ cents per pound. The advance it was stated was due to the higher costs of raw materials and labor.

Trading in sizing materials last week was restricted to moderate quantities for prompt requirements, as consumers were reluctant to build inventories. Quotations were without change, except sago flour which was increased fractionally on the spot with the higher primary market. Heavy purchases for shipment to Japan advanced prices for replacements which were reflected in the local situation. The slow demand for potato starch created an easier tone in this market and some anxious sellers in Maine were asking bids for carlots. While demand for tapioca flour for shipment was quiet, offers from Brazil were not liberal and prices were maintained for prompt and nearby positions. Corn dextrin continued in tight supply, with deliveries still several weeks behind schedules, while corn starch was in liberal supply, but quotations were unchanged and steady owing to the firmness of the grain. Export inquiry for all starches was active, though trading was still spasmodic.

Egg albumen market remained firm under a good demand for prompt delivery and reduction of supplies. Stocks of the edible flake were adequate to cover the current demand, while the technical grade was scarcer and prices tended higher. Egg yolk was quiet and somewhat easier.

Conditions in tanning materials lacked improvement and only light trading was reported last week. Interest was restricted to replacements of wattle extract and mangrove bark. Offerings of these materials for shipment from primary centers continued scarce. Inquiry for other materials was conspicuous by its absence. Tanners inventories were said to be quite heavy, with some carrying supplies for requirements during the next six months. Myrobalans were offered quite freely at current levels. Valonia was well held for shipment with asking several dollars per ton higher than buyers views. Quebracho extract continued featureless. Offers for shipment were freer, with inquiry for replacement scanty.

Commodity Credit Corporation announced an increase in the selling price of wool acquired by price support operations. The boost was made to bring CCC selling prices in line with recently increased market prices and is designed to increase commercial purchases of the 1948 clip direct from producers.

The new schedule, effective June 4 provided for the following increases in this year's staple territory and Texas graded wools: Fine, up 18 cents a clean pound from $1.32; one-half blood, up 14 cents from $1.28; three-eighths blood, up 10 cents from $1.02, and one-quarter blood, up 8 cents from 96 cents. Somewhat smaller increases have been in the selling prices of CCC-held wool from the 1946 and 1947 clips but no changes have occurred in holdings of 1943 through 1945 clips.

Chemicals

Acetic Anhydride—Consuming demand continued to take the output against former contracts. Prices were unchanged and steady.

Aluminum, Acetate—Market remained firm and reflected the tight supply condition, due to the scarcity and firmness of basic materials. Quotations were maintained at former levels.

Bichromates—As a result of increased costs for basic materials and labor, prices of sodium bichromate and chromate were advanced ½c. per pound, and potassium bichromate 1¾c. per pound, effective immediately and July 1 on contracts for third quarter delivery. Sodium bichromate was quoted at 9½c. per pound, bags, carlots, works; sodium chromate, 11⅛c., and potassium bichromate, 12¾c. per pound, same basis.

Soda, Acetate—Shortage of basic materials kept this market firm. Supplies were light and maintained at former quotations. Consuming inquiry was active.

Sulphonated Oils—Higher cost of tallow has created a firmer tone in sulphonated grades though replacements were without change. Sulphonated castor and fish oils were unchanged and quiet. Demand was moderate, chiefly for prompt requirements.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Potassium, bichromate, 1¾c. per lb.
Sago flour, ¼c. per lb.
Sodium, bichromate, ½c. per lb.
chromate, ½c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
377.6	375.5	375.5	314.6

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Sizing Materials

Albumen, Egg—Limited supplies and good demand for domestic and export delivery gave this market a firm tone. Stocks of technical were scarce and prices were nominal, ranging from $1.55 to $1.65 per pound, according to seller and quantity. In some quarters the higher figure was maintained. Edible flake was steady at $2.53 per pound, carlots up to $2.75 for smaller quantities, under a good request for prompt delivery. Export inquiry was liberal, though trading was restricted owing to the difficulty of getting export licenses. Department of Agriculture July 7 set the July egg support rate at the prevailing midwest level of 35c. per dozen, thereby dissipating trade rumors that the July price for dried eggs would be higher. The department also announced that it will receive offers of dried eggs for July rather than June delivery, beginning June 15.

Albumin, Blood—Supplies of blood albumin and dried soluble blood were scarce and the market entirely nominal. Production was recently desumed, following the settlement of labor troubles. Producers have a backlog of orders, which will take two months to cover.

Corn Sugar—Small lots were in demand for actual requirements. Tanners chipped was quotably unchanged.

Dextrin, Corn—Supply condition was still tight. Production was sold up and in active demand. Deliveries were reported from 3 to 4 weeks behind schedules.

Egg, Yolk—Demand was slow and the market was easy. Supplies were liberal, with trading confined to small lots. Prices were unchanged ranging from 95c. to $1 per pound, according to quantity.

Sago Flour—The spot market was firmer, reflecting the heavy demand at primary centers for Japan and other foreign destinations, which strengthened the primary market. Prices for spot material were firmer and were raised to 8½c. to 8¾c. per pound, as to quantity.

Starch, Corn—Trading in this material was reported limited to actual requirements, though a good volume was going forward against former contracts. Available supplies were quite liberal. Prices were maintained at former levels, due to the high cost of corn. Visible corn supply was increased 25,000 bushels to 4,566,000 bushels for the week ended June 5, compared with 12,965,000 bushels a year ago, it was reported by the Chicago Board of Trade.

Starch, Potato—With trading slow, this market developed an easy tone and firm bids it was intimated could have shaded carlots which were quoted at 8½c. per pound, New York basis. Lesser quantities on the spot were held at 9¼c. to 9½c. per pound, depending upon quantity.

Tapioca Flour—This market was quiet, but steady. Offerings of new crop flour for shipment from Brazil were light and closely held at former levels. Inquiry for the better grades was fairly active, while medium grades were commanding less attention. High grades on spot ranged from 10¼c. to 10½c. per pound and mediums at 9¼c. to 9½c. as to quantity.

Tanning Materials

Chestnut Extract—Outside of a fair call for immediate needs, this market was dull and without feature. Quotations were without change.

Divi Divi—Business was reported inactive. Market remained steady as offerings for shipment were light and well held at former levels. Buying interest was spotty.

Mangrove Bark—Although consuming inquiry was fairly active, lack of offers for

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

shipment continued to affect business. Prices were without change and more or less nominal. Arrivals of mangrove extract totaled 1,340 bags at New York last week for delivery on prior orders.

Myrobalans — Lack of interest in replacements made for a dull market. Recent liberal imports replenished tanners inventories, with the result that consuming inquiry was practically nil. Offers for shipment were maintained at current quotations. Imports were reported at 2,100 bags at New York last week against former contracts.

Quebracho Extract — Tanners were reported working off sizable inventories and showed little interest in replacements from the Argentine or Brazil. Shipments were quotably unchanged and well held at prevailing levels. Light arrivals totaling 3,641 bags were noted at New York and 800 bags at Baltimore from the Argentine last week and were delivered on previous contracts.

Valonia — Demand from tanners continued slow. While business was inactive offers of beards and cups were reported firmly held for shipment from Turkey. Powdered extract also was firm at the recent advance and available supplies for shipment were maintained on the basis of 11c. to 11½c. per pound, duty extra, ex dock. Arrivals of valonia cups totaled 23,360 bags at New York last week for delivery on former contracts.

Wattle—Inquiry for wattle extract, continued to be the most active in the tanning materials list. Business was restricted by the scarcity of offers for shipment from African producing centers. Demand for bark was fair and was available at unchanged quotations.

Chemicals Exports Were $71,200,000 in April

United States exports of chemicals and related products in April were valued at $71,200,000, compared with $72,900,000 in March, according to the Bureau of Census. The value of imports in April was $10,400,000, against $10,200,000 the preceding month.

Bowen Develops New Dryer

Bowen Engineering, Garwood, N. J., announces development of a new spray dryer for the production of five to ten tons of finished product per day. Originally conceived as a pilot plant unit, the equipment is said to meet a popular production rate both in the chemical and pharmaceutical fields.

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N.Y. Textile Chemists Annual Outing on June 25

The New York section of the American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists will hold its annual outing and golf tournament at the North Jersey Country Club, Wayne Township, N. J., on June 25. The program calls for a horseshoe pitching tournament and other outdoor activities in the afternoon and a dinner in the evening, as well as the usual golf match.

Tanners Council Decries

—Continued from page 7

Mr. Hess told the group, "for both manufacturers and retailers to operate in a market of the type that has existed since the first of the year." Tanners would "earn the undying gratitude of the retailers of shoes" if they could find some means to stabilize hide and skin markets, the speaker declared. Referring to statements by tanners and shoe manufacturers to the effect that erratic buying by retailers was a major factor in market instability, Mr. Hess said, "the major reason for fits and starts in retail operations is the uncertainty created by the frequent changes in raw material prices. How can a retailer plan and look ahead when he sees your skins and hides moving up 30 percent or dropping 50 percent within a few weeks?

Touching on prices of the finished product, Mr. Hess said, "consumers get more value per shoe dollar than in almost any other commodity, and if consumer expenditures were based on value, shoe sales would not be lagging. But we have been remiss in our public relations, in not telling the consumer about shoes and the extraordinary job done by the leatner and shoe industries in providing exceptional value to the public."

Others who addressed the meeting were B. A. Tompkins, vice-president of the Bankers Trust Co., New York; Col. Chauncey E. Howland, assistant director of the industrial mobilization division, Army Quartermaster Corps, and Irving R. Glass, executive vice-president of the council.

Trade Briefs

Fibre Industries, Inc., has elected Benjamin B. Tunick president.

Metals imported into Jamaica during 1947 were valued at £238,000, compared with £323,000 in the previous year.

Egyptian Salt & Soda Company has increased the production of caustic soda at it factory at Wady Natrun, Egypt.

General Aniline & Film Corporation has awarded first prize in its recent slogan contest to the author of the slogan "From Research to Reality."

Chemical production capacity in the Soviet zone of Austria has been estimated at about 45 percent of that of the western zones. Rubber goods, paint and flat and industrial glass are included in this category.

Quebracho extract and casein will be purchased by the Netherlands from Argentina, in return for chemicals from the Netherlands, under the terms of a five year trade agreement recently signed by the two governments.

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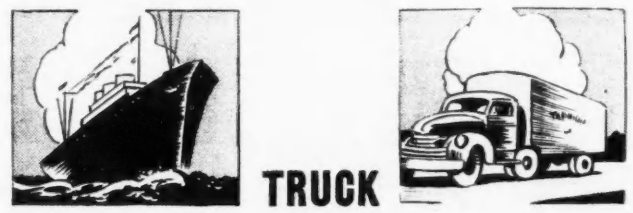

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Drugs and Fine Chemicals

The drug and fine chemical market last week exhibited little price movement, with the exception of the erratic and abnormal position of an advancing menthol market at a time when domestic demand is low and the prime source crop was at its peak. The reason for such unusual behavior, however, lies at the prime market source and is due to a policy of setting prices arbitrarily. The price stability of the pharmaceutical and fine chemical industries during the current week is to be expected at the end of the old quarter, although there is not any great amount of price changes anticipated for the third quarter due to a more generally well balanced supply and demand relationship.

Shortages persisted in salicylic acid, acetophenetidin, the glycols, antipyrine, and the amines such as mono- di- and triethanolamine. Ethylacetate narrowed in the range of prices toward the lower side, while acetanilid was quoted under a 10 cents per pound spread. The alcohols were in a good supply position, with butyl alcohol and butyl acetate in an eased position. Acetone remained tight and in heavy demand still quoted under a ½ cent per pound price spread which was expected to change upward at the first of the month sufficiently to eliminate the range.

Quinidine and cinchona bark held or originating in government stocks was decontrolled effective May 31, according to an announcement from the Department of Commerce. Estimates of the probable United States supply for this year were set at 535,000 ounces. Alkaloids and narcotics held to a stable price structure, and in general were available in ample quantities.

Supplies of the commonly used glycerophosphates such as the calcium, sodium, and potassium products were reported as good and generally holding firm in price. Glycerin remained in fair balance with demand, despite diminished production of the natural product. Synthetic glycerin made from petroleum was reaching the market in increasing quantities. The first of thirty-six new aluminum tankcars for shipment of synthetic glycerin was delivered to the manufacturer. However, synthetic glycerin production was essentially all contracted for by a very limited number of consumers and was not generally available on the market.

Gelatin production during April totaled 4,009,200 pounds, while sales amounted to 4,120,621 pounds leaving stocks at the end of the month of 6,888,711 pounds. Epsom salt was somewhat more free than heretofore, but still somewhat short. Castor beans were holding to quotations on a nominal basis at unchanged prices per long ton at Brazil for June through August shipment. Imported last week were some 21,309 bags of beans.

Acetone C. P.—The market for this material remained strong under pressure of demand as a solvent for cellulose resins and plastic processes and in rayon manufacture. The current price structure held firm to the 8c. to 8½c. price spread in tankcar quantities. Two major producers plan to advance prices from the low to the higher side of the range July 1, which would eliminate the price spread currently quoted. Meanwhile, the greater bulk of material was quoted at 8½c. Supplies were reported as tight and likely to remain so for some time to come.

Acetanilide—While the technical material was unchanged, some producers advanced prices on the USP grade by 10c. per pound as announced in the previous issue. Other major producers were for the present holding firm to the old level of 40c. per pound in 2,000 pound quantities.

Acetophenetidin USP—Supplies of this material continued short in a tight market characterized by strong demand and firm prices. Virtually all major producers were in the same position of short supply, and no advancing prices were anticipated in the immediate future.

Acetylsalicylic Acid — This market, which has been showing a consistent easing position over recent months, was reported as still easy, but some producers felt that within the past two weeks there was some evidence of the aspirin market strengthening. Whether or not this would develop into a trend was still indefinite, but no significant general change was anticipated in the immediate future. Meanwhile, prices remained firm and held to levels prevailing over recent months.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Menthol, 50c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
256.3	254.8	253.0	253.7

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Aconitine—The amorphous material was currently being offered under a price structure of $72.25 per ounce, while the crystalline alkaloid was quoted at $85 per ounce. The market was reported as quiet and steady.

Ammonium Salicylate, NF—The market position of this material remained essentially unchanged, while prices held to their former levels of $1.25 per pound. Salicylates in general were in not too free supply as a result of the shortage in salicylic acid.

Antipyrine USP—A short supply position characterized this market last week as strong demand continued for the product. Prices were reported firm and unchanged from the levels of $2.35 to $2.45 prevailing over recent months.

Benzoic Acid—The supply position of benzoic acid was reported as fair and consumers were able to get all that was necessary to meet their needs. Prices held firm and unchanged at levels prevailing over recent months, with no change in prospect for the immediate future.

Bromoform—This item was said to be in good supply at firm prices in the range of $1.42 in carboys and $1.50 to $1.70 in bottles depending upon the quantity ordered.

Butyl Lactate—This solvent was under reasonably good demand as one of the important ester solvents in lacquers, but demand was off somewhat from the industrial finishing industry compared with the demand of some months ago. Prices were holding to the level of 44c. per pound in tankcars and 45½c. in drum carlots. The less than carlot quotations were 46½c.

Butyl Stearate—Supplies of this material were generally in ample supply to meet demand which comes primarily from the cosmetic industry. Due to the current slump in the cosmetic field which has persisted for several months or more, a lower than normal demand for butyl stearate continued. Carlots were quoted at 49c. per pound.

Caffeine—This market held to its recently steady position under moderate trading with a firm price structure. In 100-pound lots or more the crystalline material ranged from $4.75 to $8 per pound with the anhydrous caffeine quoted at $5 per pound. Citrated caffeine in 100 pound lots was steady at $3 per pound while the hydrobromide was quoted in bottles at $6.50 per pound.

Camphor, Monobromated — This NF item moved last week in its usual very small volume. Accordingly, the market was steady and showed no indications of fluctuating. Prices remained firm at $3.10 to $3.20 per pound.

Castor Oil—The castor oil market was reported to be steady and essentially unchanged. Moderate demands were being maintained. Last week there arrived at New York and San Francisco ports a total of 21,309 bags of castor beans, equivalent to 3,196,350 pounds; compared with 6,193 bags, or 928,950 pounds the previous week. One year ago the imports stood at 22,499 bags, equivalent to 3,474,850 pounds.

Total arrivals so far this year amounted to 606,394 bags, equivalent to 85,959,100 pounds, compared to 793,486 bags or 119,022,900 pounds during the corresponding period of last year. The castor bean market was quoted nominally at $130 to $135 per long ton f.o.b. Brazil for shipment during June through August.

Chloral—This item in drum lots was currently quoted at 45c. to 50c. per pound, while the hydrate moved into pharmaceutical channels in jars at 90c. to 95c.

Chloroform—Ample supplies of this material were reported available. The technical material moved into industrial channels as a general solvent for those items where chlorinated solvents are permissable, at 20c. to 23c. per pound. The U.S.P. material meanwhile was quoted at 30c. to 33c., just 10c. higher than the technical grade.

Cream of Tartar—Imported last week were some 100 barrels of cream of tartar

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

arriving at New York. Demand for this material remained steady and unchanged in a firm market.

Diethanolamine—Consumer demand for this item remained strong, creating a tight market with supplies generally short. Prices quoted were holding firm at levels of 24½c. per pound in tankcars. The growing importance of wetting, emulsification and surface active chemicals was likely to keep this item short over a considerable time.

Dimethylamine—A brisk demand for this amine continued to characterize the market, and material was moving in good volume at prices of 33c. per pound in tankcars, on a 100 percent basis for solutions of 25 to 40 percent concentration.

Epsom Salt—Supplies of this material could not be described as free but the supply position over recent weeks was said to be improving. Shipments were going forward with reasonable promptness, and considerably faster than a month or so ago. Prices, meanwhile held firm at $2.50 per 100 pounds for the U.S.P. grade.

Ethyl Acetate—Strong demand for this material as an ester solvent in lacquer and other cellulose materials was still in evidence. Prices were firm, following the elimination of the 2c.-per-pound price spread which existed heretofore, with quotations settling on the low side.

Ethyl Chloride—Ample supplies of this material were reported. The U.S.P. grade was quoted in less than car lots at 20c. to 22c. per pound.

Ethyl Formate—Drum quantities of this solvent were currently going forward on prompt shipment at quotations of 38c. per pound.

Ethyl Lactate—This solvent was moving in fair volume last week under a firm price structure of 41c. per pound in drums. Supplies were reported as ample to meet the consuming demand.

Ethylene Glycol—While the price position of this material held firm, the market situation was one of strong demand and generally short supplies, with the explosives industry continuing to take large quantities.

Gelatin—The total gelatin production in April dropped to 4,009,200 pounds, according to the Bureau of Census, compared with the March production of 4,336,488 pounds. April production was divided among the various types as follows:—2,883,122 pounds of edible, 390,215 pounds of technical, 165,964 pounds of pharmaceutical, and 569,899 pounds of the photographic grade. After sales totaling 4,120,621 pounds, stocks at the end of April stood at 6,888,711 pounds, compared with 7,000,132 pounds at the end of March.

Glycerin—The general supply position of this material was one of reasonable balance with demand, although production had dropped off beginning about the first of April and continued at a lower rate through the second quarter. This decreased output was the result of lowered soap manufacturing operations. Prices were firm and unchanged. Meanwhile, synthetic glycerin made from petroleum was being produced in increasing volume, although the great bulk of the production of synthetic glycerin was contracted for prior to its production. Special tankcars for the shipment of synthetic glycerin were being delivered to the manufacturer against an order for thirty-six such aluminum cars to be used for this purpose, with all of the cars scheduled to be delivered ready for service by the mid-summer. Indications were that some of this synthetic glycerin might find its way into the general market, but for the most part it was a matter of supplying material against large contracts to a limited number of consumers. This, of course, will serve to relieve some of the pressure on the natural product. By virtue of the nature of the business on synthetic glycerin, prices are currently not being generally quoted.

Glycerophosphates—The overall supply picture on the glycerophosphates was one of good supply against which prompt shipment and deliveries were being made. The calcium, sodium, and potassium glycerin phosphates were freely available and moving in largest volume in line with demand. Carboys of 75 percent solution of the potassium material were currently quoted at $2.05 to $2.20 per pound.

Isopropylamine—This material was in strong demand for industrial use and supplies were relatively tight. Prices were quoted in drums at 25c. per pound.

Menthol—Natural Brazilian menthol remained in a highly speculative market with trading limited. Prices for spot material ranged from $9.75 to $10 per pound advancing another 50c. over previous quotations. The consumer demand was seasonally at a low level with the result that orders were light and confined to

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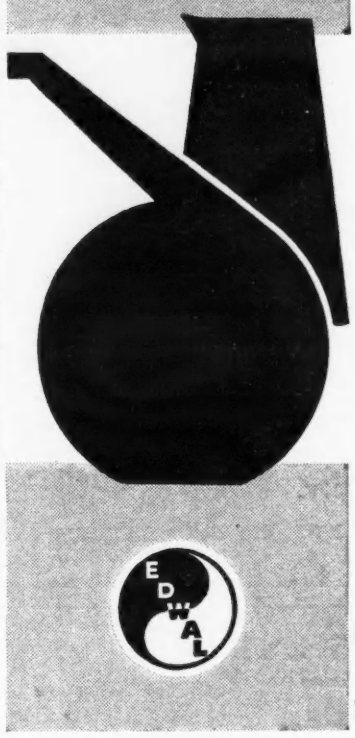

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small quantities. While the natural product so far as supply is concerned is limited to Brazilian material, it was hoped that some relief might be sought from the abnormal situation by developing some markets in China and Japan although their production is apparently quite limited.

Monoethanolamine—This amine was reported to be in short supply by virtue of the large demand for the product under a wide variety of industrial uses. Prices held firm to levels of 25c. per pound in tankcar quantities, 26½c. in drum carlots and 27½c. in less than carlots which have been maintained over recent weeks.

Monomethylamine—Like most amines, the market position of this material was strong, although prices held firm and no immediate change was anticipated. Prices were firm at 32c. per pound in carlots.

Pilocarpine Hydrochloride—This small volume item was currently priced in bottles and vials at $6.50 to $7.50 per ounce, while the price structure on the nitrate was 25c. under the hydrochloride price. Supplies were in general adequate.

Propylene Glycol—This material was in strong demand as a solvent for sulpha drugs, vitamines, and other pharmaceutical and food products. The supply situation was reported as tight, by virtue of the strong demand, while prices remained firm and unchanged from levels prevailing in recent weeks.

Sparteine Sulphate—This material was not too readily available, but not critical. Prices were quoted in 25 ounce lots at $2.95 per ounce.

Sulphanilamide — This important drug item was readily available with respect to supply and was moving steadily. Prices of $1.05 to $1.10 per pound were currently quoted, with no changes in the immediate future expected.

Triethanolamine—Under wide use as an emulsifier, wetting agent, and for various surface active uses, the demand from the process industries was strong for this item. Supplies were short making a tight market at firm prices of 20c. per pound in tankcar quantities.

Trimethylamine—The solutions of from 25 to 40 percent concentration were sold on a 100 percent amine basis at 30c. per pound in tankcars, 32c. in drum carlots and 33½c. in less than drum carlots. Demand was strong in a tight market.

Quinidine N.F.—The Department of Commerce lifted the controls on the distribution and use of quinidine and cinchona bark held or originating in government owned stocks. The order was effective May 31. The estimated 1948 supplies of quinidine in the United States were estimated to probably amount to 535,000 ounces of which it was estimated 450,000 ounces would be imported and the remainder extracted here from cinchona bark.

Yohimbine Hydrochloride—This alkaloid salt was currently priced in quantities of 25 ounces at $3.25 per ounce.

Shell Chemical Receives Synthetic Glycerin Cars

Shell Chemical Corporation, San Francisco, has received the first of its order for thirty-six aluminum tankcars for the transportation of synthetic glycerin, and expects to receive the complete shipment by mid-summer. Of 8,000 gallons capacity, the cars are said to be the first to be built specifically for the transportation of synthetic glycerin.

The tankcars, built by the American Car & Foundry Company at Milton, Pa., are of all-welded construction and have eight lines of two-inch heater coils built in to keep the contents liquid for quick unloading.

Trade Briefs

Medicinals imported into Portugal during 1947 totaled 438 metric tons, valued at 69,665,000 escudos.

Penicillin output in the Netherlands is reported to be currently sufficient to supply about 45 percent of the domestic demand.

Pharmaceutical and organic compounds research work conducted during 1948 by the Polish chemical industry resulted in the starting of seventy-seven new branches of production.

Ames Company, Elkhart, Ind., has appointed L. W. Frohlich & Co., New York, advertising agency for the professional promotion of its pharmaceutical specialties.

Production and Marketing Administration, Department of Agriculture, is discontinuing its routine statistical releases on sugar, because such information is now contained in its publication entitled "Sugar Reports."

Palmer Heads Delegation To Vaccine Congress

The Department of State has appointed Carroll E. Palmer, senior surgeon, field studies office, tubercular section, United States Public Health Service, as chairman of the United States delegation to the First International Congress of B. C. G. Vaccine, to be held in Paris, France, on June 18 to 23.

Delegates chosen by the department to serve with Dr. Palmer are: Col. Otis O. Benson jr., office of the air surgeon, United States Air Force; Lt. Col. Carl Z. Berry, assistant military attache for medicine, American Embassy, London, and Lt. Col. John W. Regan, office of the surgeon general, Department of the Army.

The congress has been organized by the Institut Pasteur for the purpose of commemorating the application of B. C. G. vaccine to mankind and to estimate the scope of its use in different countries. The meeting will also celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of the establishment of the institute.

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Confectioners Ass'n Sets Meeting Program

The National Confectioners Association will hold its sixty-fifth annual meeting at the Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, on June 21 to 24, in conjunction with the twenty-second annual Confectionery Industries Exposition at Grand Central Palace. The first day of the meeting will be occupied with the annual golf tournament and the opening ceremonies of the exposition. The program for the remaining days is as follows:

Tuesday, June 22

The morning session will be devoted to the theme "The Candy Industry—Past, Present and Future," and will feature talks on "The Washington Situation," by Robert H. W. Welch jr., James O. Welch Company; "International Trade," by Herman L. Heide, Henry Heide, Inc.; "The U. S. Chamber of Commerce and the Candy Industry," by Harry R. Chapman, New England Confectionery Company; "The Sugar Situation," by Theodore Stempfel, E. J. Brach & Sons; "The Farm Program—Peanuts," by William Fette jr., Schutter Candy Division, Universal Match Corporation; "How NCA Can Serve You," by Philip P. Gott, president of the association, and "NCA Membership and Finances," by Arthur L. Stang, Shotwell Manufacturing Company.

At the luncheon session Morris Sayre, president of the National Association of Manufacturers, will deliver an address entitled "Where is Industry Headed?"

In the evening there will be a production forum on the second floor of Grand Central Palace, with W. Tresper Clarke, Rockwood & Co., presiding. Moderator will be James A. King, Nulomoline Company, and serving on the panel will be T. H. Sharp, S. F. Whitman & Son; Andrew Tehel, Up To Date Candy Manufacturing Company; P. C. Laureys, Loft Candy Corporation; Thomas Brown, Rockwood & Co.; Charles Carilli, Edgar P. Lewis Company; C. R. Adelson, Delson Candy Company; W. L. Richmond, D. Goldenberg, Inc., and Mario Gianini, Wallace & Co.

Wednesday, June 23

At the morning session there will be talks on "Sales and Distribution Trends," by George F. Dudick, Department of Commerce, and "Stabilizing the Candy Market," by Oscar G. Trudeau, Trudeau Candies, Inc., and a panel session on "Trends in Merchandising." Gordon Lamont, Lamont, Corliss & Co., will be chairman of the panel, and other members will be Dr. Paul H. Nystrom, professor of marketing, Columbia University; Hubert Wolfe, Walgreen Drug Stores; Getty Lebo, Thalhimer Brothers, Inc.; Norman Rabb, Stop & Shop, and M. J. Herrick, Sweetheart Associated Companies.

Congressman Fred A. Hartley jr., of New Jersey, will expound "The Truth About the Taft-Hartley Law" at the luncheon session, and there will be a production forum in the evening at Grand Central Palace. At the evening session there will be talks on "Food Sanitation Standards," by Charles F. Scully, Williamson Candy Company; "Production Techniques" by Wilbur duBois, Quartermaster Food and Container Institute, and "Moisture Retaining Properties of Dry Milk Products," by Dr. H. H. Hall, Department of Agriculture.

Thursday, June 24

There will be a paper on "Industry Growth Through Research," by John Henry, DeWitt P. Henry Company, and discussions of new ingredients by Dr. L. F. Marting and Dr. H. H. Hall, Department of Agriculture. James A. King, Nulomoline Company, will discuss "The 'New Look' On Research."

There will also be a discussion of "Balanced Selling Training" by Sterling W. Mudge, Socony-Vacuum Oil Company; Harry E. Cohen, City College of New York; Victor H. Gies, Mars, Inc., and James F. Mulcahy, merchandising director of the association.

Phila. Drug Exchange Golf Winners Listed

William Cleary, of the Barrett Division, Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, captured low gross prize at the recent golf outing of the Philadelphia Drug Exchange. Low net prize was awarded to Grant Graham, vice-president of Smith, Kline & French Laboratories, and A. Collins, president of the National Drug Company, received the prize for being nearest to the ninth pin.

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Named Vice-Presidents by Prior Chemical

Charles W. Frost (left) and John T. Masterson have been appointed vice-presidents of Prior Chemical Corporation, New York. Both men were formerly division sales managers. Mr. Frost, who has been with the Prior organization since 1930, was formerly associated with the Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation. Mr. Masterson, a member of the Prior sales force since 1938, was previously associated with the General Chemical Company and E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co.

Hungary Lifts Import Duty on Certain Items

The government of Hungary has amended its customs tariff to provide for the free importation of essential raw materials and other goods required for stimulating production, and to discourage imports of finished products similar to those manufactured by domestic industries. Among the products for which customs-free treatment is granted under certain conditions and for specified periods of time are the following:—

Caffeine; cocaine chloride; physostygmine salicylate; pilocarpine chloride; scopolamine chloride; theobromine; atropine sulphate; ephedrine chloride; streptomycin; insulin, penicillin and streptomycin, packed, and ammonium saltpeter for the manufacture of artificial manure and explosives. In addition, an increased import duty is provided for cobalt chloride and cobalt pigments.

Brazilian Imports Rise Sharply in 1947

Pharmaceutical and medicinal products and chemicals imported into Brazil during 1947 were valued at $48,888,000, according to the Brazilian Ministry of Finance, compared with $29,653,000 in the previous year. These products accounted for 4.3 and 4.5 percent, respectively, of total imports in the two years.

Drackett Products Assigns Three to New Sales Posts

Robert D. Wise has been appointed industrial sales manager of the Drackett Products Company, Cincinnati, wholly owned subsidiary of the Drackett Company. He will direct sales of all industrial products including proteins, plastics and protein textile fiber.

The company also has announced the appointment of David G. DeVore, jr., as specialty products sales manager, and John Boehm as sales office manager.

Mr. Wise formerly was manager of industrial market research. Mr. DeVore was assistant sales manager, prior to which he managed the company's Chicago office. Mr. Boehm was previously special sales assistant.

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Obituaries

Zeboim C. Patten jr.

Zeboim C. Patten jr., chairman of the board of directors and a former president of the Chattanooga Medicine Company, Chattanooga, Tenn., died June 7 at his home on Lookout Mountain, Tenn. He was seventy-three years old.

Mr. Patten became associated with the medicine company in 1893, in company of his brother, the late John A. Patten sr.; an uncle, Zeboim C. Patten sr., and the late John T. Lupton. He was first placed in charge of the traffic department, and shortly after was named secretary-treasurer of the company. Upon the death of his brother he became president of the company, but relinquished that position several years ago in favor of a nephew, Lupton Patten.

In addition to his activities with the Chattanooga Medicine Company, Mr. Patten was associated with many other enterprises in Chattanooga. Shortly after his marriage in 1902, he became associated with his father-in-law in the First National Bank, and when that organization was liquidated he aided in the formation of a new bank, the Commercial National, of which he was president until it merged with the American Trust & Banking Company.

Mr. Patten was named a director of the O. B. Andrews Company when it was organized in 1905 and served in that capacity until his death. He also held directorates on the boards of the Dixie Mercerizing Company and the Alabama Great Southern Railway Company.

Dr. John C. Olsen

Dr. John C. Olsen, professor emeritus of chemical engineering at Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute, died recently in Caledonian hospital, Brooklyn. He was seventy-eight years old. He had headed the chemical engineering department at the institute from 1918 until his retirement in 1937.

Dr. Olsen was a consulting chemist in addition to his teaching duties, and was one of the founders of the American Institute of Chemical Engineers. He served as that organization's secretary from its founding in 1908 until 1928; was vice-president from 1928 to 1929, and president from 1930 to 1931. He was the author of five editions of "Quantitative Chemical Analysis," as well as of "Unit Processes and Principles of Chemical Engineering" and of "Pure Foods."

A native of Illinois, Dr. Olsen started at the Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn in 1900 as a professor of analytical chemistry, and retained that post for fourteen years. During that period he also taught analytical chemistry at Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, from 1900 to 1906, and at Adelphi College from 1913 to 1914.

In 1914 he accepted a position as professor of chemistry and head of the chemistry department at Cooper Union, and remained at that institution until 1918, when he returned to Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute as head of the chemical engineering department. After retiring from the latter school, Dr. Olsen had been teaching two or three classes each year until 1944, when his health began to fail.

W.A.Robertson

W. A. Robertson, a vice-president of Hanlon & Goodman Company, brush manufacturer, Belleville, N. J., died last Thursday in Brooklyn, N. Y. He was sixty-nine years old. Mr. Robertson, who has been with the brush firm since he was thirteen years old, was one of the most widely-known men in the paint industry. He was particularly active in the National Paint Salesmen's Association.

John J. Carroll, president of the Sinclair & Carroll Company, printing ink manufacturer, New York, died June 8 at his home in New Rochelle, N. Y., he was seventy-eight years old.

Wesley G. Fiegel, head of the statistical department of the Phelps Dodge Corporation, New York, died June 10 at his home in Oceanside, Long Island, N. Y. He was forty-four years old.

Dr. William D. Funkhouser, entomologist, who was first secretary of the Southeastern Conference and dean of the graduate school of the University of Kentucky, died June 9 in Lexington, Ky. He was sixty-seven years old.

Edwin A. Trowbridge, dean of the College of Agriculture and director of the agricultural experiment station at the University of Missouri, died June 7 in Columbia, Mo. He was sixty-three years old. Dean Trowbridge, who had been associated with the university since 1945, has been inactive since March 29 because of illness.

Cleveland Chemical Salesmen Reelect Kleinhans President

C. A. Kleinhans, of the Solvay Sales Division of Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, was reelected president of the Chemical Salesmen of Cleveland at the annual meeting held last Monday at the Mid-Day Club. Other officers elected were:—Vice-president, R. D. Kane, Innis-Speiden & Co.; secretary, C. Byron, American Cyanamid Company, and treasurer, C. H. Blazier, heavy chemicals division of McKesson & Robbins, Inc.

Heart Disease Research Voted

Senate bill 2215 authorizing the United States Public Health Service to conduct research and training programs in diseases of the heart and H. R. 2725 providing for similar programs in dental diseases were passed unanimously by the House Tuesday. Because of minor amendments to the heart research bill, this measure must go back to the senate for final approval before it is sent to the White House for the President's signature.

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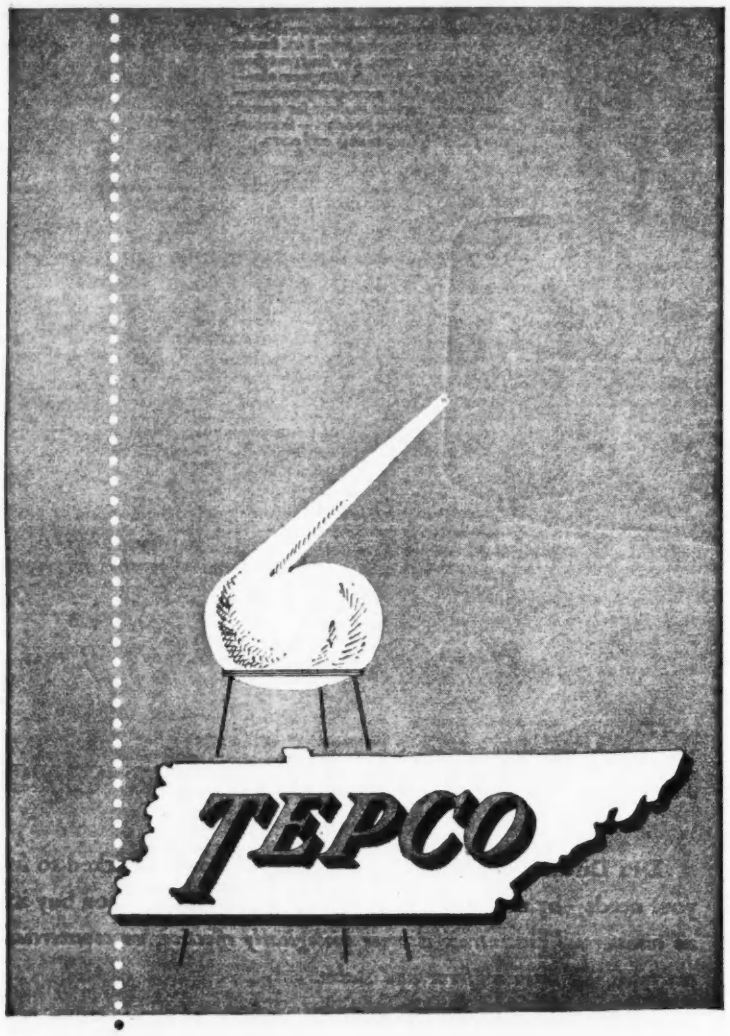

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Codliver Oil Imports In Jan.-Mar. Listed

Arrivals of codliver oil in the United States during the first two months of 1948 totaled 405,007 gallons, valued at $840,163, according to official statistics. Breakdown of the figures for the two months indicates that the materials came from the following countries:—

Canada, 39,141 gallons, valued at $109,035; Newfoundland, 41,710 gallons, valued at $91,849; Iceland, 241,163 gallons, valued at $488,858; Norway, 42,123 gallons, valued at $90,513; United Kingdom, 11,000 gallons, valued at $21,797; Chile, 23,619 gallons, valued at $28,686, and Denmark, 6,251 gallons, valued at $9,425.

During 1947 the United States received a total of 1,520,247 gallons of codliver oil, with a value of $3,195,469. The most important suppliers in 1947 were:—Iceland, 624,713 gallons; Norway, 379,748 gallons; Newfoundland, 256,915 gallons; Canada, 123,296 gallons, and United Kingdom, 74,250 gallons.

Cinchona Area in Java Taken Over by Dutch

Recent reports from the Netherlands Indies indicate that at the end of November, 1947, thirty-two cinchona estates in Java with a total area of 7,040 hectares had been taken over by the Dutch. The aggregate area devoted to cinchona under the control of the Dutch in Java now amounts to 12,000 hectares, with approximately 1,200 hectares controlled by the Republicans.

Sharp & Dohme Conducting Employee Meeting Program

Sharp & Dohme, Inc., pharmaceutical manufacturer, Philadelphia, recently commenced its annual review of company operations for employees with a series of meetings with employees of its Philadelphia, Glenolden and West Point plants. Designed to keep employees informed of the company's progress, the meetings will be held with personnel of all the company's plants and offices.

Drug Exports of Hong Kong To U. S. in First Quarter Told

Declared exports of drugs, herbs, leaves and roots from Hong Kong, China, to the United States during the first quarter of 1948 included the following items: senna, 31,360 pounds, valued at $5,643; ginseng, four pounds, valued at $772; rhubarb, 5,600 pounds, valued at $7,780; sandalwood, forty-two pounds, valued at $82, and galangal root, 41,463 pounds, valued at $1,191.

In addition, declared exports of agar-agar from Hong Kong to the United States in the first three months of this year totaled 16,652 pounds, valued at $24,122, and exports of gum benzoin were 1,000 pounds, valued at $2,428.

American Cholesterol Issues Laboratory Data

American Cholesterol Products, Inc., Milltown, N. J., has published a booklet containing laboratory data on its line of "Amerchol" sterol products for use in pharmaceuticals and cosmetics. The publication describes the technical properties of the products and gives suggested applications and formulae for their use in pharmaceuticals, cosmetics and toilet preparations. Copies may be obtained from the company at Milltown or from its office at 40 Exchange place, New York 5, N. Y.

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Imports at United States Ports

New York Imports

ANILIN DYES—10 dms, Sandoz Chemical Co, Sobieski, Genoa
1 kg, H P Rossiger & Co, Bastogne, Antwerp
ANNATTO SEED—38 bgs, Norwalk Mills Co, City of Doncaster, Vizagapatam
128 bgs, L E Ranson & Co, City of Doncaster, Vizagapatam
128 bgs, Volkart Bros, Inc, City of Doncaster, Vizagapatam
ANTIMONY ORE—1,398 bgs, Marna Tan, Callao
BABASSU KERNELS—3,500 bgs, General Foods Corp, Dominic, Fortaleza
BALSAM OIL—7 dms, Chas E Griffith Co, Cape Cumberland, Cristobal
1 dm, Polka Fruital Works, Cape Cumberland, Cristobal
4 dms, R J Prentiss Co, Cape Cumberland, Cristobal
BAUXITE ORE—2,752 tons, American Cyanamid Co, Romana, Everton
BEESWAX—18 bgs, Geck Trading Co, Marline Bend, Barrios
42 bgs, Strahl & Pitsch Co, Marline Bend, Barrios
26 bgs, Geck Trading Co, Borinquen, Trujillo
9 bgs, Schutte & Focke Co, Borinquen, Trujillo
404 blocks, Wessel, Duval & Co, Talisman, Luanda
134 bgs, City of Doncaster, Djibouti
41 bgs, E A Bromund Co, Canche, Jackmel
232 bgs, African Pilgrim, Luana
17 bgs, Brown Bros-Harriman Co, Agwiking, Havana
22 bgs, General Imports Distributing Co, Agwiking, Havana
BERGAMOT OIL—4 cs, Hellenic Star, Messina
BLUE BALL CLAY—200 tons, United Clay Mines, Ashburton, Avonmouth
100 tons, Ross Tacony Crucible Co, Ashburton, Avonmouth
50 tons, Thomas H Sant & Sons, Ashburton, Avonmouth
BONES, JUNK—221,374 lbs, Geck Trading Co, Seatrain Texas, Havana
CANANGA OIL—1 dm, Geo Lueders & Co, President Fillmore, Singapore
CARAWAY SEED—100 bgs, R J Spitz, Inc, Jasper F Cropsey, Rotterdam
CARDAMOM SEED—134 cs, P H Petry Co, Marline Bend, Barrios
CARNAUBA WAX—63 bgs, Innis, Speiden Co, Dominic, Parnahyba
125 bgs, Wessel, Duval & Co, Dominic, Parnahyba
188 bgs, Wax & Rosin Products, Dominic, Parnahyba
241 bgs, Wessel, Duval & Co, Dominic, Fortaleza
34 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Dominic, Fortaleza
23 bgs, Dominic, Fortaleza
33 bgs, E A Bromund Co, Dominic, Fortaleza
134 bgs, Mormaceport, Bahia
50 bgs, Wessel, Duval & Co, Mormaceport, Bahia
70 bgs, Smith & Nichols Co, Mormaceport, Bahia
134 bgs, Distributing Trading Co, Mormaceport, Bahia
53 bgs, Frank B Ross & Co, Mormaceport, Bahia
CASEIN—1,000 bgs, American Plastic Corp, City of Newport, Melbourne
480 bgs, City of Newport, Melbourne
128 bgs, Wesco Water Paints, Inc, Highland Prince, Dunedin
CASSIA—100 bls, H M Newhall & Co, Andaman, Hongkong
100 bls, William M Allison Co, Andaman, Hongkong
100 bls, Irving Trust Co, Andaman, Hongkong
300 bls, Art G Dunn & Co, Andaman, Hongkong
200 bls, Mincing Trading Co, Andaman, Hongkong
31 cs, F L Kraemer & Co, Andaman, Hongkong
CASTOR BEANS—3,910 bgs, Sherwin Williams Co, Mormaceport, Bahia
1,693 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Mormaceport, Bahia
1,086 bgs, Spencer Kellogg & Co, Dominic, Parnahyba
1,700 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Dominic, Belem Para
10,180 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Loide Canada, Santos
334 bgs, Spencer Kellogg & Co, Canche, Jackmel
1,231 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Canche, Port au Prince
CELERYSEED—83 bgs, H J Heinz & Co, President Fillmore, Marseilles
35 bgs, Levy & Levis Co, President Fillmore, Marseilles
219 bgs, F H Petry & Co, President Fillmore, Marseilles
CHALK—250 bgs, H J Baker & Bros, Ashburton, Avonmouth
CHICLE GUM—802 bls, Chicle Development Co, Marline Bend, Barrios
CHINA CLAY—490 tons, John W Higman Co, Ashburton, Avonmouth
CINNAMON—554 bls, LoCurto & Funk Co, President Fillmore, Genoa
CITRONELLA OIL—10 dms, LoCurto & Funk Co, Marline Bend, Barrios
8 dms, Dodge & Olcott Co, Marline Bend, Barrios
2 dms, R Quibel Co, Marline Bend, Barrios
70 dms, H A Southern Co, Marline Bend, Barrios
5 dms, Ungerer & Co, Marline Bend, Barrios
10 dms, Norda Essentials Oils, Marline Bend, Barrios
11 dms, Fruit Dispatch Co, Marline Bend, Barrios
CLOVER SEED—12 bgs, A Ertag, Inc, Highland Prince, Lyttelton
COBALT METAL—100 cks, African Metals Corp, Bastogne, Antwerp
OXIDE—200 cks, African Metals Corp, Bastogne, Antwerp
COCONUT OIL—363 tons, El Dorado Oil Works, Andaman, Cebu
365 tons, Philippine Refining Corp, Andaman, Manila
COLOMBITE ORE—168 bgs, American Metal Co, Bastogne, Antwerp
COPAL GUM—63 bgs, Gillespie, Rogers & Pyatt Co, Menesthens, Singapore
CREAM OF TARTAR—103 bbls, F H Taussig Co, President Fillmore, Genoa
CRESYLIC ACID—185 dms, Red Jacket, London
CYANAMID PRECIPITATE—7 cs, American Metal Co, Santa Barbara, Puna
DAMMAR GUM—50 cs, O G Innes Corp, President Fillmore, Singapore
DEXTRIN—200 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Inc, Veendam, Rotterdam
EARTH, RED—1,120 bgs, Smith Chemical Co, Ashburton, Avonmouth
ESSENTIAL OIL—93 dms, George Uhe & Co, President Fillmore, Marseilles
10 dms, H A Southern Co, Marline Bend, Barrios
10 cs, Orbis Products Corp, Hellenic Star, Messina
40 cs, Ungerer Co, Hellenic Star, Messina
FISH LIVER OIL—16 dms, National City Bank, Highland Prince, Wellington
FLEASEED HUSKS—230 bgs, Irving R Brody Co, President Fillmore, Bombay
FUEL OIL—64,674 bbls, Asiatic Petroleum Corp, Cristopher L Sholes, Curacao
70,000 bbls, Esso Export Corp, Niobe, Aruba
140,000 bbls, Esso Export Corp, Esso Aruba, Aruba
103,000 bbls, Esso Export Corp, Esso Raleigh, Aruba
GENTIAN ROOT—28 bgs, William G Martin Co, President Fillmore, Marseilles
GHATTI GUM—171 bgs, Paul A Dunkel & Co, President Fillmore, Bombay
342 bgs, Innis, Speiden Co, President Fillmore, Bombay
GYPSUM, CRUDE—4,930 tons, National Gypsum Co, Dingwall, Dingwall
5,128 tons, National Gypsum Co, Lyman Stewart, Dingwall
11,489 tons, United States Gypsum Co, Gypsum Queen, Hantsport
HENNA LEAVES—40 bgs, Superintendence Corp, President Fillmore, Karachi
HYDROXIDE, POTASSIUM—100 cs, The Bergstrom Trading Co, Stockholm, Gothenburg
SODIUM—50 cs, The Bergstrom Trading Co, Stockholm, Gothenburg
KARAYA GUM—135 bgs, Innis, Speiden & Co, President Fillmore, Bombay
318 bgs, William M Allison Co, President Fillmore, Bombay
LEMON OIL—20 cs, Centfleur Mfg Co, President Fillmore, Messina
380 cs, LoCurto & Funk Co, President Fillmore, Messina
100 cs, President Fillmore, Messina
200 cs, S B Penick Co, President Fillmore, Messina
8 cs, Houbigant, Inc, President Fillmore, Messina
100 cs, S B Penick & Co, Hellenic Star, Messina
LEMONGRASS OIL—7 dms, LoCurto & Funk Co, Marline Bend, Barrios
1 dm, Dodge & Olcott, Inc, Cape Cumberland, Cristobal
LIQUIDAMBER—3 dms, Cortez Trading Co, Cape Cumberland, Cristobal
1 dm, Fritzsche Bros, Marline Bend, Cortez
LIVER TANKAGE—1,650 bgs, Highland Prince, Wellington
672 bgs, Tupman Thurlow Co, Highland Prince, Napier
270 bgs, Armour & Co, Mormaceport, Montevideo
524 bgs, International Packers Co, Mormaceport, Montevideo
LOCUST BEAN GUM—275 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, President Fillmore, Genoa
250 bgs, Paul A Dunkel & Co, President Fillmore, Genoa
100 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, President Fillmore, Genoa
MANGROVE EXTRACT—1,340 bgs, Sane Cutch Corp, Menestheus, Singapore
BARK—1,230 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, City of Doncaster, Madras
MASTIC GUM—10 cs, S B Penick & Co, Hellenic Star, Piraeus
MICA—796 cs, Asheville Schoonmaker Mica Co, City of Doncaster, Calcutta
214 cs, Cornelis & Suhr, Inc, City of Doncaster, Calcutta
630 cs, James F Garneau & Co, City of Doncaster, Calcutta
291 cs, United Mineral & Chemical Co, City of Doncaster, Calcutta
720 cs, Gillespie, Rogers & Pyatt Co, City of Doncaster, Calcutta
285 cs, Otto Gerdau & Co, City of Doncaster, Calcutta
230 cs, City of Doncaster, Calcutta
157 cs, Stein, Hall & Co, City of Doncaster, Calcutta
65 cs, Wm Richmann Supply Corp, City of Doncaster, Calcutta
MOLASSES—1,192,569 gals, Instituto Cubano De Estabilitzacio Del Azucar, Elizabeth "H," from Tarafa
1,539,131 gls, Cuba Distilling Co, Albert G Brown, Bufadero
292,596 gls, Cuba Distilling Co, Albert G Brown, Matanzas
MURUMURU OIL—200 dms, E F Drew & Co, Dominic, Para
MYROBALANS—960 bgs, President Fillmore, Bombay
1,084 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, President Fillmore, Bombay
354 bgs, Hammond & Carpenter, City of Doncaster, Vizagapatam
NAPHTHALENE—332 bgs, Chematar, Inc, Jasper F Cropsey, Antwerp
2,387 bgs, Elbert Co, Jasper F Cropsey, Antwerp
NUTMEGS—70 bgs, Holland Colombo Trading Co, President Fillmore, Singapore
70 bgs, Amer East Asiatic Trading Corp, President Fillmore, Singapore
80 bgs, George Leuders Co, Menesthens, Singapore
OITICICA OIL—102 dms, W R Grace & Co, Dominic, Fortaleza
OLIBANUM GUM—133 bgs, R J Prentiss Co, President Fillmore, Bombay
OLIVE OIL—200 cs, Samuel Kirsch, President Fillmore, Leghorn
75 cs, G Cresci, President Fillmore, Leghorn
100 cs, Blanco Import Oil Co, President Fillmore, Leghorn
250 cs, De Rosa, Inc, President Fillmore, Genoa
110 cs, Bertolio Bendin Co, President Fillmore, Genoa
50 cs, Frank Alfano, President Fillmore, Genoa
200 cs, President Fillmore, Genoa
200 cs, Latorraca Eros, President Fillmore, Leghorn
125 cs, Muller Products Co, President Fillmore, Leghorn
1,850 cs, Berolio Import Co, President Fillmore, Leghorn
200 cs, Import Oil Co, President Fillmore, Leghorn
200 cs, Blanco Import & Export Co, President Fillmore, Leghorn
35 dms, Hellenic Star, Piraeus
50 cs, Lekas & Drivas Co, Hellenic Star, Piraeus
300 cs, Hellenic Star, Piraeus
50 dms, Schroeder Bros, Inc, Hellenic Star, Piraeus
650 cs, Manufacturers Trust Co, Hellenic Star, Palermo
OURICURY WAX—57 bgs, William M Allison & Co, Dominic, Belem Para
60 bgs, Wessel, Duval & Co, Dominic, Belem Para
PALM OIL—1,250 tons, Balfour Guthrie Co, Talisman, Matadi
PAPAIN—28 cs, City of Doncaster, Colombo
PATCHOULI LEAVES—80 bls, Lo Curto & Funk Co, President Fillmore, Singapore
PEPPER, BLACK—336 bgs, P M Lalah & Co, President Fillmore, Cochin
160 bgs, C M Van Sillevoldt, Inc, Jasper F Cropsey, Rotterdam
32 bgs, Wallace Bros & Co, Menesthens, Cochin
80 bgs, Bunge Corp, Veendam, Rotterdam
PETITGRAIN ESSENCE—10 dms, C Tennant Sons, Mormaceport, Buenos Aires
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—125,954 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Esso New Haven, Puerto La Cruz
107,459 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, North Point, Cartagena
118,569 bbls, Imperial Oil Ltd, Imperial Toronto, Puerto La Cruz
111,035 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Andrea Costa, Cartagena
113,546 bbls, Gulf Oil Co, Gulfhawk, Caripito
114,471 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Esso Annapolis, Ras Tamura
102,204 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Esso Chattanooga, Las Piedras
115,223 bbls, Imperial Oil, Ltd, Yamhill, Puerto La Cruz
108,348 bbls, American Bitumuls Co, Rock Landing, Amnoy
POPPYSEED—50 bgs, Finck, Jones, Libby, Jasper F Cropsey, Rotterdam
200 bgs, C M Van Sillevoldt, Inc, Jasper F Cropsey, Rotterdam
756 bgs, President Fillmore, Genoa
200 bgs, John B Waterman, Rotterdam
POTASSIUM PERCLORATE—300 dms, Continental Bank & Trust Co, Red Jacket, London
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—3,641 bgs, Carl M Loeb Rhoades Co, Mormaceport, Buenos Aires
SAFROL OIL—5 dms, Roberts Co, Andaman, Hongkong
SANDALWOOD—871 bgs, W J Burke & Co, President Fillmore, Bombay
OIL—17 cs, Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Inc, City of Doncaster, Madras
SARSAPARILLA—10 bls, Cortez Trading Co, Marline Bend, Cortes
SESAME SEED—406 bgs, Louis Furth & Co, Marline Bend, Barrios
2,597 bgs, Public National Bank, Cape Cumberland, Cristobal
1,333 bgs, Cape Cumberland, Cristobal
1,000 bgs, United Fruit Co, Cape Cumberland, Cristobal
SHELLAC—600 bgs, Reuban Import Export Corp, Andaman, Hongkong
150 bgs, William Zinsser & Co, City of Doncaster, Calcutta
SULPHUR—9 bgs, Geo Iliopoulos, Hellenic Star, Piraeus
TAPIOCA FLOUR—1,500 bgs, Isbrandsen Co, Flying Independent, Bangkok
TAPIOCA SEED—180 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, President Fillmore, Penang
TEA WASTE—700 bgs, Maywood Chemical Works, President Fillmore, Colombo
3,000 bgs, Citro Chemical Co, City of Doncaster, Calcutta
TIMLO ROOT—202 bls, Stein, Hall & Co, Dominic, Para
THYME LEAVES—50 bgs, William G Martin Co, President Fillmore, Marseilles
TURMERIC—100 bgs, Chas T Wilson Co, President Fillmore, Cochin
240 bgs, Volkart Bros, President Fillmore, Cochin
80 bgs, William M Allison Co, President Fillmore, Cochin
UREA—3,334 bgs, Gondrand Bros, American Judge, Antwerp
4,000 bgs, Alltransport, Inc, Veenham, Antwerp
VALONIA CUPS—23,363 bgs, Barkey Import Co, Gausdal, Istanbul
VANDYKE BROWN—300 bgs, American Dyewood Co, Ashburton, Avonmouth
WHITING—1,000 bgs, Nicholas Weitzner Co, Bastogne, Antwerp
YACCA GUM—153 bgs, City of New Port, Adelaide

San Francisco

BONE GRIST—2,127 bgs, Consol Chemical Industries, Ravnanger, Buenos Aires
CANARYSEED—417 bgs, Woodward & Dickerson, Ravnanger, Buenos Aires
CASTOR BEANS—2,133 bgs, Bunge Corp, Ravnanger, Santos
CINNAMON—100 bls, American Trading Co, Lake Pennask, Colombo
COPAL GUM—251 bskts, Lawak, Batavia
COPRA—500 tons, Cargill, Inc, Pan American Victory, Hollo
250 tons, Pacific Vegetable Oil Co, Kenyon Victory, Singapore
373 tons, Pacific Vegetable Oil Co, Kenyon Victory, Mercedes
CRUSHED BONES—384,922 lbs, Woodward & Dickerson, Ravnanger, Buenos Aires
2,304,195 lbs, Consol Chemical Industries, Ravnanger, Buenos Aires
LINSEED OIL—3,645 dms, Ravnanger, Montevideo
MANGANESE ORE—2 cs, Dean F Fraiche, Lake Pennask, Calcutta
SESAME SEED—50 bgs, H M Newhall & Co, General M C Meigs, Manila
SHELLAC—25 bgs, H M Newhall & Co, President Pierce, Hongkong
TEASEED OIL—200 dms, Arnhold Co, President Pierce, Hongkong
VARNISH GUMS—80 bgs, Henry W Peabody & Co, Great Republic, Manila
80 bgs, Henry W Peabody & Co, President Pierce, Manila
80 bgs, Henry W Peabody & Co, General M C Meigs, Manila

Baltimore

BONES, CRUSHED—3,389 bgs, Philadelphia National Bank, City of Doncaster, Karachi
1,450 bgs, Bank of New York, Mormaceport, Buenos Aires
CHROME ORE—541 tons, Union Carbide & Carbon Corp, Hellenic Star, Karagatch
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—800 bgs, International Products Corp, Mormaceport, Buenos Aires

Philadelphia

BONE GRIST—1,068 bgs, Baugh & Sons, Mormaceport, Buenos Aires
CASEIN—3,018 bgs, National Casein Sales, Mormaceport, Buenos Aires
CHROME ORE—4,550 tons, Mutual Chemical Co, Gausdal, Iskenderun

SCI Completes Program

—Continued from page 7

will be addressed by Alexander Arneil on "Refining and Hardening of Vegetable Oils."

In the afternoon there will be two plant visits and an agriculture outing, as well as two social outings. The annual dinner will be held in the evening.

Thursday, July 15

The Lister Memorial Lecture will be delivered by Sir Robert Robinson on the subject, "The Device of Imitation of Molecules in the Biological Field." There will also be talks by Dr. S. F. Birch, on "Preparation and Production of Hydrocarbons as Raw Materials for Chemical Production with Particular Reference to Scottish Shale Oils," by S. R. H. Edge, on "Factors Affecting the Strength of Paper," and by Dr. Emil Ott on "Review of Rosin Chemistry."

The afternoon will again be occupied with plant visits and outings, and in the evening there will be a civic reception in the Edinburgh city chambers.

Friday, July 16

Technical papers will be presented by William Smith and W. G. Reid on "Some Developments in Organic Chemical Manufacture at Grangemouth," and by H. Corteen on "Research Developments and Applications to Textile Industries in East-Central Scotland." The meeting of the plastics group will hear Prof. H. W. Melville speak on "The Chemical Aspects of Elastomers," and the food group meeting will be addressed by Dr. I. A. Preece on "Two Problems in Brewing Science."

ADMA Told of Challenge

—Continued from page 5

Mr. Bambach pointed out. "Certain foreign countries, notably Argentina, Cuba and Mexico, have recently passed laws or issued decrees which notably affect our industry. These activities doubtlessly will be touched upon by the chairman of the foreign trade section in his report."

Mr. Bambach said that during the past year the pharmaceutical contact section

Carleton H. Palmer
ADMA First Vice-President

held two meetings in Washington; the legislative section met at the Homestead, Hot Springs, Va.; the medical section met twice in Washington; the transportation and foreign trade sections met in New York; the production and engineering section met in Chicago and in Princeton, N. J., and the biological section met in Atlantic City, N. J.

"These groups operate autonomously, yet always in close cooperation with the Officers and members of the executive committee of the association and with the Washington staff," he said. "The excellent programs presented at section meetings form no small proportion of the association's contribution to the industry.

Contact with Federal Agencies

"You are familiar with the constant contact maintained by the Washington staff with the various branches of the United States government. A close bond of mutual cooperation exists between the administrative agencies and our office.

"We inform each of you frequently, almost daily, of the way in which the pharmaceutical industry is affected by the work of the Food and Drug Administration, the National Institute of Health, the Bureau of Narcotics, the State Department, the Office of International Trade, the National Research Council, and other groups. The inauguration of the committee on drug addiction and narcotics of the National Research Council was described fully, and progress reports have kept you acquainted with its work.

"Opinions of the Food and Drug Administration on the technical aspects of labeling of estrogenic substances, hematinic preparations, certain glandular materials, and other subjects of general interest have been obtained and widely distributed.

FDA New Drug Section

"Much of our work has to do with the new drug section of the Food and Drug Administration. Our activities in this field inevitably reflect the extent to which ADMA firms are engaged in research. However, one needs no weathervane of this type to show that the creation of new methods of therapy and the development of new products are continuing at a rapid pace.

"The great advances taking place in medical science are due in large measure to the well-planned research programs of individual firms. We are surrounded by constant reminders that industrial research in medicine, with a minimum of governmental control, is a success.

"The general policies under which our industry operates are logical and sound. World events often cause us to wish that international policies were as well planned and implemented."

Treasurer's Report

The report of the treasurer, M. C. Eaton, showed receipts of $82,000 during the past year and general expenditures of $78,700. There also had been expenditures of $12,100 from the special research fund on the electronic inspection of ampuls. A further expenditure of $5,000 in that work is contemplated. The general balance on hand, including $61,000 in government securities was $109,000 at the end of the fiscal year, plus $11,400 in the research fund. Receipts in the ensuing

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year were estimated at $95,800; general expenditures, at $82,400.

The membership was reported to total sixty-eight; forty-nine being pharmaceutical and biological manufacturers and nineteen manufacturers of chemicals.

Legislative Section Report

Leslie D. Harrop, of the Upjohn Company, Kalamazoo, Mich., and general counsel of the association, presented the report of the legislative section and discussed its meeting at the Homestead. He said the success of the session was due to the extremely high quality of the papers presented there.

"This session, like the ones that the section voted to hold annually hereafter," he said, "was mainly an intimate, off-the-record discussion with little or no attendant publicity. The one subject that merited the widespread distribution which it was given was the report prepared by a special committee composed of John T. Connor, chairman, Hayward H. Coburn and R. B. Fiske.

"This committee reported on the Attorney General's report concerning the patent practices of the various governmental agencies. Inconsistency now existant was noted and a sound, and we believe fair, policy was set forth. Subsequently, after approval by the Executive Committee, this report was given wide distribution. It has received very favorable response from a great many governmental officials. All members of the association have received copies of it.

"Another item, from this fall meeting, resulted in a formal letter to the editors of the various trade and scientific publications regarding the importance of trademarks and urging closer observance and protection of trademarks. This, too, was received favorably. In one instance at least it received editorial praise.

State Legislation Less Active

"In this 'off' legislature year, the committee of the section considering state legislation was less active than in the previous year. However again John J. Feldman devoted a generous amount of his time to watch carefully over pending bills in the various legislatures to prevent the enactment of laws detrimental to science.

"In the field of Federal legislation, the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide act became effective in part and will become effective in all of its provisions on June 25, 1948. Under its provisions, the older law becomes modernized in line with the various state enactments on economic poisons. The act requires registration of subject products and approval of labeling.

"The Miller bill, to amend the Food, Drug, and Cosmetic act to permit federal action against any interstate preparation which has become adulterated, regardless of the place of adulteration, passed the house and has been favorably reported out of committee in the senate. It has had little opposition. This association took no active part in the discussions of the measure. Most of the controversy lies in the field of foods. These products are much more subject to contamination after shipment than are drugs due to less permanent containers.

Sullivan Case Decision

"Most of the attention in the national field focused on the Supreme Court decision in the Sullivan case on January 19, 1948, and in the more recently announced ruling of the Food and Drug Administration regarding labeling of certain glandular materials.

"Historically this year is significant since it marks the tenth anniversary of the enactment of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic act. It would be highly appropriate if we could celebrate this milestone by reciting a long series of court decisions clarifying the areas of doubt and speculation included in that law. Unfortunately this cannot be done. Few cases of importance have been litigated. It is likely that the next decade will be more significant in this respect than the past ten years.

"Out of the first decade of this modern drug law has, however, come some certainty. The Sullivan case does stand as doctrine for the authority and intent of Congress to control labeling from interstate commerce to the ultimate purchaser. The Miller bill, if enacted, will extend that authority to adulteration wherever and whenever it may have occurred if prior to the sale to the ultimate purchaser. Thus we have areas of operation better defined than before.

Caution Legend Doctrine

"From the Marmola cases, we have further doctrine that products too dangerous for lay medication must bear the caution legend to limit them to prescription uses. This doctrine, although limited to a dosage of two grains of thyroid per day, must be compared with the Sullivan case footnote statement that the caution legend is in itself adequate directions.

"From numerous cases, we have it quite well established that literature or material accompanying a product means anything that ultimately comes together with the product prior to ultimate sale. This is true whether the material is shipped separately or not.

John L. Smith
ADMA Second Vice-President

"During the decade, it has been demonstrated that the Food, Drug, and Cosmetic act and the Wheeler-Lea amendment to the Federal Trade Commission act overlap. Both the Food and Drug Administration and the Federal Trade Commission undertake to exercise control over certain parts of advertising and labeling.

"After considerable confusion — some understandable and some ridiculous — efforts have been made to effect liaison between the two agencies to prevent insofar as possible divergent views in these matters.

Relationship With FDA

"We should like to point out that in the great majority of issues the Food and Drug Administration and the members of the American Drug Manufacturers Association see eye to eye. What better tribute could be given to either organization than that it feels free to argue vigorously with the other on all occasions. Even though agreement may not be apparent immediately, both the Food and Drug Administration and the members of this association have always exchanged views frankly and fully.

Ruling on Glandular Materials

"Concurrently we are concerned mightily with the general principles involved in the recent declaration of the Food and Drug Administration about certain glandular materials.

"It is not the function of this section to discuss the scientific merits of the ruling. From a legal standpoint, we note it is drafted in a cautious fashion. The positive conclusions are stated and grounded upon a statement of possibility and not upon a statement of fact. This ruling forms the last step in a long campaign by Food and Drug to drive such products from the market.

"In the course of this campaign, not all of the agency's moves have been commendable. A few years ago when the trade was informed that if a disclaimer of therapeutic worth was put on the label there would be no objection, it was not generally expected that this disclaimer would later form the basis of the assertion that adequate directions cannot be written because of its existence.

"All of which leads us to the real issue. Should the Food and Drug Administration try to exclude from the channels of interstate commerce products being used by a small percentage of the medical profession where no question has been raised as to the good faith of the practice? Certainly there is a sharp distinction between out-and-out quackery and division of thought among reputable practitioners.

Scientific Facts Constantly Change

"We recognize that at all times there are in use by many members of the medical profession a number of drugs that may not have the current endorsement of all physicians considered the most expert in those fields. We also recognize that scientific facts are constantly changing. Drugs that today are considered valuable may be discarded by the majority tomorrow. Drugs fall into disrepute and lie fallow in this field for years only to be rediscovered.

"The right to market one of these glandular preparations has been litigated already. In this case, the government was quite decisively beaten. Today the Food and Drug Administration seeks to

distinguish this case and its legal effect, saying that it was prosecuted under the 1906 law and not under the Food, Drug, and Cosmetic act. And yet, on the merits, the government experts were not able to persuade the court over the experts for the defense that certain glandular fractions were worthless or so nearly worthless that they should be barred from the channe ls of commerce.

"If the trade announcement by Food and Drug means that they are notifying the world that in appropriate cases where they find these products to be used in quackery, they propose to proceed against the person so abusing them, it is one thing. If it means, as its language might be interpreted to mean, that the articles are to be barred from commerce, then we have an entirely different matter.

"The Administration has stated that it does not object to the continued marketing of placebos labeled as such. But why the inconsistency? If the physician can be trusted to use a placebo when in his judgment the patient's condition warrants it, why cannot he be trusted to use these glandulars when in his judgment the condition warrants their use?

Little Law on the Subject

"There is very little law on the subject. It is difficult to approach the matter legally even by analogy. Practically however if the Food and Drug Administration can bar these products from interstate commerce, the doctor's naked legal right to procure them from sources within a state and use them within the state amounts to but little. We must admit that today the greater share of products used by the medical profession are transported in interstate commerce.

"We feel very strongly, therefore, as we urge the Food and Drug Administration to approach such problems on the basis of individual cases where products are being abused. Likewise that the barring of any substance from a regularly licensed physician in good standing should not be undertaken under the provisions of a law such as the Food, Drug, and Cosmetic act.

"Whatever the courts may hold, it would seem to be safe to say that Congress never had any such actual intention when they enacted this law. Persuasion is better than force. Let the Food and Drug Administration publish all of the evidence at hand to discourage physicians from using preparations they may feel should not be used.

"To go beyond this and try to outlaw particular drugs has the added difficulty of requiring the assembling and evaluating of all of the evidence. To a degree, it makes Food and Drug prosecutor, judge and jury. In the earlier drafts of the original Tugwell bill, Congress rejected proposals to deal sharply and decisively with divisions of medical opinion.

"These glandular products are used by physicians. Regardless of some expert opinion, their use continues to be very extensive.

Reversal in Sullivan Case

"Last year we discussed the decision of the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals in reversing the district court in the Sullivan case. Now we have a six-three decision of the supreme court reversing the court of appeals and holding that the action of taking a dozen sulfathiazole tablets from a bulk bottle and labeling them merely with the name of the drug constituted an 'or other act' within the meaning of Section 301(k) of the law. The majority opinion not only held this but also affirmed the control of this act over the article until sold to the ultimate user.

"In the Sullivan case, it should be noted that the court does not have before it and therefore cannot decide whether the sale over the counter of the original article shipped in interstate commerce—admittedly labeled in compliance with

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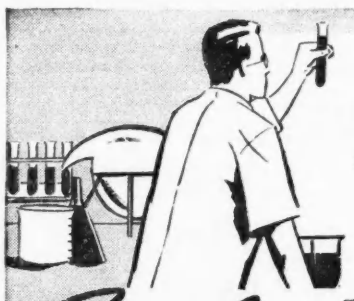
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law—would be 'any other act' within the meaning of Section 301(k).

"For that reason, the footnote statement about the character of the caution legend and whether it is or is not an adequate direction is only dictum. It is not law.

"The Sullivan case stands as doctrine for the right of the Food, Drug and Cosmetic act to control the labeling down to the ultimate sale and that repackaged interstate drugs must comply with the Federal law at the time of the ultimate sale.

"It is pleasant to close this report with the assurance that some agency has the power to control the distribution of dangerous drugs right down to the ultimate consumer. This association has been a leader in the fight for effective control of such preparations.

"In the greater interest of the welfare of the individual, we are far more concerned in the fact that this control has now been definitely established than we are in debating whether the control should be Federal or State. The Sullivan case proves once again that what we need is not more laws but better interpretation and enforcement of existing laws."

Foreign Trade

The foreign trade section of the association held one session, at which the expansion of foreign markets, the marketing aspects of foreign trade in drugs, and new horizons for American drugs were discussed. The three topics were presented respectively by Lester W. Manning, Forrest Teel, and Richard T. Turner.

The activities of the section were reported to the general convention by Frank F. Law, of Wyeth, Inc., executive committee liaison member. Principally, these had to do with conferences with the Export-Import Bank with reference to protection for American drug exporters in connection with the freezing of foreign exchange. Plans were discussed for the formation of a corporation, with funds contributed by exporting houses, for self-insurance. These were not completed because the time required would be more than was available.

Collaboration with other trade groups had occupied much of the time of the section chairman, George H. Sibley, of E. R. Squibb & Sons, who worked as a member of committees in the National Association of Manufacturers, the American Exporters Association, the American Arbitration Association, and with the Office of International Trade in the Department of Commerce. The American Arbitration Association was reported to have found a special trade relations committee which was training businessmen abroad to act as correspondents for American business and to interpret its processes to foreign buyers. The A.D.M.A. section will join in an A.A.A. conference in New York in November.

Reports on the interim and annual meetings of the biological section of the association were made to the general convention by its chairman, Dr. William E. Burmey, of E. R. Squibb & Sons. Special interim sessions had been held in conjunction with the meeting, last Fall, of the American Public Health Association and the more recent meeting of the Society of American Bacteriologists, the latter being mainly a conference of the sectional committee on viruses. One purpose in these special meetings was to give the younger members of manufacturers' biological staffs an opportunity to join in and become acquainted with the activities of the section.

In the annual meeting, June 7, the sectional committee on antirabic vaccines, through its chairman, Dr. W. S. Gochenour, of the Pitman-Moore Company, reported that one strain of virus examined ran high on rabbit brain substrata and low on horse brain, while in another the activities were exactly the reverse. Progress was reported in the developing of an antirabic vaccine without the use of brain tissue, as it was believed that this would avoid the paralysis sometimes resulting when a virus is administered.

Cooperative study of pyrogen testing was reported in progress, one finding being that the sensitivity of test animals was the same whether their original temperature was high or low. A review of the work of Dr. Kendrick on antigens was briefly given by the committee headed by Dr. J. F. Norton, of the Upjohn Company. The virus products committee reported on a cooperative study of various strains of influenze virus and it was hoped that a complete series would be ready before any pandemic of influenza would have to be met. The work of the section on viruses and the discussions of them had had the appreciated assistance of Dr. M. V. Veldee, of the biological division of the National Institute of Health.

The section recommended that paratyphoids he dropped from the types of antityphoid vaccines marketed as the paras were not needed in this country and led to some unsatisfactory reactions.

Dr. Harry E. Carnes, of Parke, Davis & Co., was elected secretary of the section for the ensuing year. An interim session will be held in conjunction with the American Public Health Association this Fall.

The report of the scientific section was presented by its chairman, J. B. Fullerton, of the Upjohn Company, who described the work of the various committees of the section. At a meeting of the section on June 7, he said, it received a report by Dr. Saul Rubin, of Hoffmann-La Roche Laboratories, on panto-thenyl-alcohol.

"He presented some interesting data on the comparison of this product with the salts of pantothenic acid with respect to stability and reaction with the mammalian system," according to Mr. Fullerton. "He presented a new idea in biological assay procedure which may be found adaptable to the determination of other substances."

Production and Engineering Section

The report of the production and engineering section indicated that two meet-

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ings were held during the year, one in Chicago on November 6 and 7, 1947, and the other in Princeton, N. J., on May 13 and 14 of this year.

Three papers were presented at the Chicago meeting:—"Pharmaceutical Development Laboratories," by W. E. Grant, of E. R. Squibb & Sons; "Coordinating New Products," by G. E. Byers, of Carrol Dunham Smith Pharmacal Company, and "Development of Special Machinery," by R. R. Nydegger, of Johnson & Johnson.

Subjects covered at round-table discussions and discussion leaders were as follows:—"Packaging Equipment New Items," J. M. Waligora, Sharp & Dohme, Inc., and F. J. Messman, Wm. S. Merrell Company; "Air Conditioning Dust Control and Ventilation," J. C. Siegesmund, Eli Lilly & Co., and P. J. Marschall, Abbott Laboratories; "Production Reports and Records," M. R. Brenner, Wyeth, Inc. and J. A. Purinton, G. D. Searle & Co.; "The Inventory Problem Today," A. D. Webb, Parke, Davis & Co., and F. K. Thayer, Abbott Laboratories; "Disposal of Industrial Wastes," S. H. Babcock, jr., Lederle Laboratories Division of American Cyanamid Company, and V. L. King, of Cyanamid's Calco Chemical Division; "Pyrogens—Control and Elimination," G. Mottleson, Wilson Laboratories, and F. Wilde, Lakeside Laboratories.

After the dinner held the evening of the first day, L. M. Reeves of the Refinite Corporation spoke to the group on the subject "Distilled Water, Compression Stills, and De-Ionization". This talk was followed by a panel discussion on the same subject by representatives of leading manufacturers of equipment in this field, which included besides the Refinite Corp. the following companies:—Illinois Water Treatment, Permutit Corporation, E. B. Badger & Sons, and Cleaver Brooks.

On the morning of the second day, the section visited the plant of the Kraft Cheese Company and also discussed informally the making and use of three dimensional scale models for plant layout purposes. After lunch the second session of round table discussions was held, followed by a short business meeting, the usual social hour, and adjournment.

Princeton Meeting Program

The meeting at Princeton opened with a morning conference session on the subject "Organization for Production and Engineering." Three papers were presented:—"Growth of a Production and Engineering Organization," by F. J. Messman of Wm. C. Merrell Company; "Organizing Production and Engineering," by W. J. Boegly of Winthrop-Stearns, Inc. and "Production and Engineering Organized for Plant Expansion," by D. McEvoy of Ciba Pharmaceutical Products.

After lunch the group assembled again to hear a paper on "Organization for a Central Engineering Department" which was presented by R. B. Cook, superintendent of engineering at the Eastman Kodak Company. The meeting then broke up into six smaller groups for the first session of round table discussions. The second session took place after dinner that evening. The subjects discussed and the leaders for the two sessions were as follows:

"Organization for Plant Housekeeping," H. W. Rementer of the National Drug Company, and A. D. Penick, of S. B. Penick & Co.; "Incentive Systems," A. D. Webb of Parke, Davis, and John Cherepow of Hoffman-LaRoche; "Drying Equipment for Tablet Granulations," C. T. Harman of Pitman-Moore Company, and R. J. Schlingman of Reed & Carnrick; "Tablet Counting and Packaging Methods," Earle Schlayer of Lederle Laboratories and E. J. Heines of McNeil Laboratories; "Single vs Multi-story Buildings for Drug & Chemical Manufacturing," W. W. Brown of Sharp & Dohme, and E. R. Janes of the Maltine Company, and "Training of Supervisors," G. F. Smitskamp of Armour Laboratories and S. G. Stearns of Merck & Co.

On the morning of the second day, the section visited several plants of Johnson & Johnson, the last one being the recently completed and fully modern Baby Products Plant at Cranford, N. J.

After returning to Princeton, the group heard a report by Dr. J. A. Purinton on the analysis he made of the production and engineering organization charts which were submitted by our various members for that purpose. The statistics he presented supported the general belief that such organizations generally depart from the functional optimum to meet the requirements of the persons involved and that study and improvement is constantly required.

Medical Section Report

Dr. E. A. Sharp, chairman of the medical section, reported on the two sessions held by the section in the past year. The first, held in Washington on November 22, 1947, heard Dr. R. A. Stormont, of the medical division of the Food and Drug Administration discuss the specific policies of that agency in respect to interpretations of the regulations. Dr. Russell A. Cain, of the Therapeutic Research Foundation also was on the program.

Speakers at the second session, held in Washington on May 11 of this year, were Dr. Walton S. Van Winkle, chairman of the therapeutic trials committee of the Council on Pharmacy and Chemistry, who described his organization of a national project on the effect of testosterone in cancer; Dr. Raymond M. Rice, medical director of Lilly laboratories, who presented a blueprint for the organization of a medical department in a pharmaceutical laboratory, and Mr. Harrop, who discussed labelling.

Pharmaceutical Contact Section

The report of the pharmaceutical contact section referred specifically to five items which section members though pertinent. They were:—

1. Electronic inspection of ampoules. Blue prints are being drawn and apparatus

—Continued on page 67

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Essential Oils, Other Aromatics

Demand for essential oils and aromatic chemicals continued to be very slow during the past week. Buyers were mainly aloof from the spot, viewing, in many instances, their present inventories of raw materials adequate to cover an expansion in their production schedules and that without the necessity of coming in to the market for major quantities. It may also be said that consumers' inventories of manufactured products were substantial in size and a marked shrinking in finished product sales has turned purchasing agents away from broad buying activity in the market as a whole. The market index fell 0.2 to 127.6, a new low for the current movement.

Natural, white camphor oil was a trifle lower in one quarter; others maintained previous quotations. Cedarwood in drums was cheaper but the oil packed in cans showed no change. A substantial drop in prices on single and double rectified juniper berry was evidence of excellent stocks of imported oil in this market at a relatively low cost to the importer. Lemongrass was lower and the price range appeared to be all out of reason. Low shipment prices on patchouli oil broke spot prices sharply without stirring buyers to more than jobbing activity. Even spot goods in first hands were very cheap and lacking buyers,

Outlook for peppermint production in the Pacific Northwest was reported definitely adverse. A late, wet Spring has kept plants from making normal growth and at the present time, some producers look for a crop half of that last year, particularly in Oregon. Little is said regarding the prospects for Michigan output.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

Camphor oil, natural, white, 15c. per lb.
Cedarwood oil, drums, 5c. per lb.
Juniper berry oil, single distilled, $1 per lb.
double distilled, 50c. per lb.
Lemongrass oil, 5c. per lb.
Patchouli oil, 25c. per lb.
Safrol, 5c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
127.6	127.8	130.5	193.9

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Essential Oils

Anise—The spot market had a steady quality suggestive of the fact that shipment prices from the origins have not moved further in favor of buyers and also indicative of the further fact that present prices are, if anything, on the low side, in the view of some suppliers.

Bay—Demand was mainly for smaller but always immediate needs of manufacturing consumers. Undertones were steady on spot and prices were supported at levels believed to be in line with replacement quotations recived recently from the sources.

Bergamot — Sales to numerous manufacturing consumers have decreased mainly for the reason that their inventories of manufactured products run relatively high in comparison with present outlets to final consumers. The range in spot quotations was exceptionally wide; ordinarily, differentials between minimum prices named by dealers is not more than 50c. per pound; no great difference in quality ordinarily exists. Today, there are those wanting $6. Under competition, that figure would be a difficult one to obtain. Yet, there may still be spot stocks the first cost of which would warrant a $6 market.

Birchtar—Not all dealers stock this article as the consuming outlet was said to be comparatively restricted at the present time. Those who have the article in stock reported the market as being steady in price and not very active as to consumer inquiry and need.

Bois de Rose — The market was uniformly steady on spot. In fact, some factors considered minimum quotations as being entirely too low but the competitive character of trade that has come with the dwindling of consumers' needs did succeed in holding the market to a steady and unchanged price basis.

Cajeput—Some quarters report no current stocks of the item and in such directions only a nominal market was discussed last week. In fact, no dealer has a large supply and few have demands in excess of very moderate size. Prices lacked new development.

Camphor—White oil of the natural persuasion was lower at a minimum of 40c. per pound. The range according to seller remained at 75c. though the difference in sellers' opinion as to price was far wider than the normal differential between dealers quotations.

Cardamom—Prices on the raw material from which this article is manufactured skyrocketed during the previous week but a check on prices for the derived essential oil failed to find a reflection in the higher cost of raw material. Sellers reported the market to be steady, especially in the direction that reduced prices to $24 per pound in the previous trading period.

Cassia—Soap manufacturers who consume the bulk of this oil sold in this market, have very high inventories of both cassia oil and their manufactured product into which it goes. Absence of a steady demand originating with soapmakers' purchasing agents has left the spot market for this oil in very dull position. However, prices quoted locally failed to develop any change last week.

Cedarwood—Some are driving the price of oil in drums steadily downward. One quarter made the market 45c. per pound, the lowest quotation noted. The range was to 55c. as to seller and quantity.

Celery—No further price decline was reported last week. In fact, the market seemed more definitely to reflect the fact that raw material costs were holding steady in the principal primary market.

Cinnamon — Prices on both bark and leaf oils remained very steady last week. Some thought prices on leaf oil should be substantially higher, citing Ceylon oil which, it was said, should bring at least $1.75 as compared with a spot quotation as low as $1.20 which, some said, was replacement cost. However, the market was still quoted at the levels recently prevailing.

Clove—Spice has not strengthened in the least and it was still available at comparatively low prices which were confirmed by further purchases made in Madagascar. Oil remained free from price development and sellers did not appear to be anxious for business that could be obtained only by a substantial shading of spot quotes.

Dill—Both weed and seed oils, in some quarters, were named at higher prices last week, standing at $9.50 per pound in one quarter. Other directions reiterated quotations minimum at $8 but it was admitted that no surplus of supply was actually in hand on the spot. The new crop was expected to fall below the output of weed oil in 1947.

Eucalyptus — Cables from the main source of supply showed no price weakness in stocks available there for export account. Also, spot quotations were steadier than they had been of late, especially as concerned the 80-90 percent material which recently was reduced. Demand was limited since the sale of most products requiring this article were at seasonal decline. Actual consumption of such products rises in late Fall and throughout Winter.

Geranium — Though selling was slow, the market held steady. Replacement costs are a barrier to profitable selling at much less than the minimum of current schedules and it must be said that some dealers by no means attempt to meet the lowest of price competition. Algerian oil ranged $14 to $21 per pound; Bourbon, $9.50 to $15.

Ginger—The fact that raw material advances have been succeeded by fractional declines in the shipment quotations on raw material was without influence on quotations on oil. The market for oil was reported to be very steady throughout the past week even though demand was along jobbing lines at all times.

Juniper—Single distilled oil was lowered to $5 to $5.25 per pound and the N. F. double rectified merchandise was also reduced to $7 to $7.25. Both developments took place in a very dull spot market.

Lavender—It was still a buyers' market but beneath the surface of events there appeared to be developing a resistance to further depression of prices. That certainly was true so far as front line houses were concerned and whatever shading might be done usually would originate among smaller operators whose position might make such shading desirable.

Lemon—A very moderate gain in con-

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

sumer sales was reported because of the development of more seasonable weather in parts of the country where actual droughts have come into being. Increase in inquiry has stiffened sellers' price views in some measure and at the end of last week there was no tendency to shade the market as quoted.

Lemongrass—A trifle was skimmed off from the previously minimum spot quotations and at the end of last week the market was quoted $1.30 to $2.30 per pound according to seller. Some criticized the extremely wide range prevailing on the material but the range was as quoted, though sales at the outside limit were not noted.

Lime—Some gain in consumption was expected because of the more seasonal weather that has developed in some parts of the country—though hardly in the east where rain, cold, and clouds describes most days of late. Sellers were steady in their price views and, based on replacement, the spot market could scarcely be lower than current levels, it was said.

Neroli—Reports indicated some weakening in the spot position of Haitian oil and quotations appeared to be subject to considerable shading in the event of firm orders. French oil remained very firm. Demand for both varieties was rather routine throughout the past week.

Orange — Movement into consuming channels has gained moderately without stimulating prices into activity. Quotations merely remained unchanged but they appeared to be generally steadier and not so much the object of price concessions.

Patchouli—There was talk of this oil being available at primary market prices far lower than spot quotations but receivers of the shipment proposals found dealers and consumers alike remote from buying at the present time. The decline at the source did produce a reduction of spot quotations to $8.75 per pound and even at one quotation of $25 per pound sales at that figure were deemed impossible.

Peppermint—Attention is directed to advices recently received from the Pacific Northwest. A cold, wet Spring has opposed production and the present appearance of the crop is poor. Less than half the plants are above ground and at this time of year they should be six to eight inches high, according to authority. The present expectation is a crop not more than half that in normal times.

Pineneedle—Interest was light, consisting usually of calls for small quantities that were supplied without visible effect on the prices as quoted by most suppliers. The latter indicated that replacement costs would operate to check any competitive shading of quotations at this time. The market was already considered to be low.

Rose—Production season in Bulgaria is only a short time away but under the presently clouded commercial relationships between the source and suppliers in this country it proves difficult to get a view on the prospects for 1948 production. No shortage exists in spot supplies.

Rosemary—Though not very active because of the rather substantial inventories now in the hands of the principal manufacturing consumers, the article, so far as price was concerned, held steady last week in the absence of destructive competition between suppliers. Fair stocks remained unchanged in price and they seemed almost firm.

Sandalwood — Small demand accompanied steady prices and local quotations were said to be in line with the current cost to produce the material. Stocks could withstand a substantial gain in sales.

Spearmint—Some thought the outlook for 1948 production was not too satisfactory because of the cold, wet Spring that has hampered normal development of the spearmint fields. Pending further developments, sellers were disposed to maintain current quotations, believing that oil actually in hand was better merchandise than oil that was purely a prospect for next Fall.

Aromatic Chemicals

Acid, Phenylacetic—With manufacturers of penicillin taking this product in goodly quantities, it was reported last week by producers that sales of it were good, and their manufacturing facilities adequate to meet the demand. There were no changes reported in the range of $1.51 to $1.75.

Benzophenone—Supplies of this material were reported to be at good levels last week, and demand for it was brisk and steady. Most orders were coming from the manufacturers of soaps and perfumes. The price range of $1.30 to $1.70 showed no change during the week.

Bromstyrol—Stocks of this material remained at high levels during the period under review, but it was reported by some dealers that the demand for the material was not quite as brisk as they wished to see it. There were no changes reported in the price range. The material was still available for $4.85 to $6.25.

Citral—Dealers in New York last week reported that there continued to be only a small demand for this material, although they had ample stocks on hand and were in a position to fill larger orders than they had been receiving in recent weeks. The price range of $3.75 to $5 was reported unchanged.

Diphenyl Oxide—Soap manufacturers and perfumers were in the market for reasonably good amounts of this material last week, and suppliers of the item reported that they had sufficient stocks on hand to satisfy the demands of both those users. Despite a fairly brisk trade in the material, prices remained unchanged at 48c. to 61c. a pound.

Eugenol—The pure, USP XIII was still being offered at $2.05 to $3.25 in New York last week. Supplies of it were reported to be at high levels, but since it is customarily a minor item in the trade only small quantities of it were being taken. Most of the orders were going to the manufacturers of soap and perfumes.

Musk—The situation in the coaltar industry was still tight last week, with the result that metacresol was still hard to obtain and manufacturers of synthetic musk were having their difficulties in trying to find all they wanted of it. Some was available and they were using it in the manufacture of the finished product, but they still could not make enough of it to satisfy the demands of users. Over a period of several months the situation had eased somewhat but there was still a shortage of musk ambrette and those users who were able to buy any were not always able to get it in the quantities they wanted and when they needed it. The price range for the material, however, remained unchanged at the former listing of $5.65.

Safrol—This item dropped 5c. a pound on the market in New York last week, to establish a new low price of 85c. The higher price remained unchanged at $1.45. Demand for the material was reported to be only about fair. Supplies of it were at good levels.

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Cosmetic Chemists Society Taking Award Nominations

The Society of Cosmetic Chemists is accepting nominations for recipients of its honorary awards. Names of nominees should be sent to Dr. Curt P. Wimmer, chairman of the award committee, 1261 Broadway, New York 1, N. Y. Any person, irrespective of citizenship or residence is eligible for the award, but all nominations must be in the hands of the chairman not later than August 1.

All nominations must be accompanied by a list of the nominee's publications, if available; a statement of his achievements; the proponent's reasons for the nomination, and an account of the proponent's familiarity with the work. All nominees must have been actively engaged in the art and science of cosmetics and awards may be made for some outstanding piece of research or for achievements over a period of years.

Decisions of the committee are final and uncontestable, and the committee has authority to decide whether or not an award shall be made for any particular year. The recipient is required to submit a paper or deliver an address on the work for which the award was made at the time of its presentation, at the society's regular meeting in December.

Essential Oil Exports Reported From Madagascar, Comoro Islands

Exports of essential oils from Madagascar and the Comoro Islands during the first two months of 1948 included sixty-five metric tons of clove oil, valued at 9,150,000 Colonial French African francs, and 882 pounds of oil of ylang-ylang, valued at 467,000 francs, according to a report received recently by the Department of Commerce.

Central Consulting Labs. Organized in Brooklyn

Central Consulting Laboratories have been formed in Brooklyn, N. Y., to offer consulting, testing, research and development services to the cosmetic, drug and food industries. The laboratories are directed by A. A. Mabardie, formerly with the General Desserts Corporation, Food Research Laboratories, Inc., Vick Chemical Company, Lederle Laboratories Division, American Cyanamid Company, and Mary Chess, Inc.

Among the services offered are the formulating of perfumes, flavors and cosmetic products; conducting toxicological, allergenic and irritation tests on new cosmetic materials; chemical, biological and microbiological testing and research on vitamins, hormones, amino acids, antibiotics and enzymes, and determining the conformity of products and advertising to FDA, FTC, and other public health, medical and legal specifications.

Perfume Seminar Planned By Columbia University

The College of Pharmacy of Columbia University, New York, will again conduct a perfume seminar during its fall session, under the direction of A. L. van Ameringen, of Van Ameringen-Haebler, Inc., aromatic essentials, New York.

The purpose of the seminar is to treat the non-technical aspects of perfume evaluation, proper use and marketing, rather than to teach the art and technique involved in the creation of perfumes. It is calculated to be of interest to merchandising and advertising executives, as well as to buyers and beauty editors concerned with the perfume and toiletries field.

The seminar will consist of six weekly lectures, scheduled for Wednesday evenings, starting on October 13 and ending on November 17. The meetings will be held at the College of Pharmacy and will start promptly at 8 p.m.

Cassia, Aniseed, Ho Oils Exports of Hong Kong Told

Declared exports of essential oils from Hong Kong, China, to the United States during the first quarter of 1948 included the following items: cassia oil, 6,300 pounds, valued at $8,707; aniseed oil, 10,500 pounds, valued at $6,503, and ho oil, 1,436 pounds, valued at $1,632. During the same period, Hong Kong exported twelve pounds of musk, valued at $2,412, to the United States.

Peppermint and Spearmint

—Continued from page 7

increased, even though Columbia flood waters have ruined a large acreage in Columbia County.

"Although the late spring in Washington prevented some planting and cultivating, most acreages in the Yakima valley and the Kennewick-Pasco district are in good condition. Weeds are generally under control, and winter kill has been slight. Growth has been retarded somewhat by a cold spring.

"Indicated acreage of peppermint and spearmint in the six producing states this year is 59,400 acres, which compares with 61,700 acres last year and a ten-year average of 43,920 for 1937 through 1946.

"The acreage by states for peppermint is:—Indiana, 16,500, compared with 18,500 last year; Michigan, 10,000, compared with 13,500; Ohio and California, none; Oregon, 11,800, compared with 11,000; Washington, 4,200, compared with 4,400, making a total acreage devoted to peppermint of 42,500 acres, compared with 47,400 last year.

"Spearmint acreage is estimated at 16,900 acres, against 14,300 last year. Indiana's acreage is placed at 11,300, against 9,800, and Michigan's acreage at 5,600, against 4,500. California, which has been a spearmint producer in the past has no planting this year nor last year."

Trade Briefs

Essential oils and mixtures imported into New Zealand from the United States during the first seven months of 1947 were valued at £67,365.

Radioactive isotopes from the United States have been received at the medical chemistry laboratory of Ghent University, Belgium, according to Aneta News Agency.

Essential Oil Exports Of Marseilles Reported

Declared exports of essential oils and floral essences from the Marseilles consular district, France, to the United States during February had a total value of $39,896. In the corresponding month of 1938, exports of these products from the district had a total value of $21,771.

Breakdown of the export figures for February of this year shows the following values for individual products:—lavender oil, $15,200; geranium oil, $13,304; lavandin oil, $8,050; oil of basil, Madagascar, $2,245; oil of almond, bitter, $971, and floral essences, $126. During the corresponding period ten years ago, the breakdown was as follows: Lavender oil, $16,014; almond oil, $3,035, and other essential oils, $2,722.

Bids Wanted

Aluminum sulphate, 270,000 pounds, Army Chemical Center, Md., invitation 488, June 16.

Antifreeze, 876 gallons, Army Engineers Corps (Vicksburg, Miss.) invitation 164, June 18.

Benzol, technical, 6,500 gallons, Army Ordnance Department (Meuchen, N. J.) invitation 383, June 15; 6,501 gallons, invitation 382, June 15.

Brake fluid, arctic winter, 45,000 gallons, Army Ordnance Department (Metuchen, N. J.) invitation 420, June 23.

Calcium hypochlorite, 260,000 pounds, Army Chemical Center, Md., invitation 500, June 21.

Castor oil, 3,600 gallons, Army Ordnance Department (Metuchen, N. J.) invitation 424, June 24.

Caulking compound, 202,000 pounds, Navy Department (Aviation Supply Office, Philadelphia 11, Pa.) invitation 1692, June 17.

Chemicals, laboratory, Army Engineers Corps (Chicago 6, Ill.) invitation 730, June 21.

Chlorine, liquid, as required from July 1, Federal Reformatory (Chillicothe, Ohio) invitation 6-2021, June 17.

Chromic acid, 15,000 pounds, Army Ordnance Department (Metuchen, N. J.) invitation 422, June 24.

Cream of tartar, 1,070 pounds, Veterans Administration (Washington 25, D. C.) invitation 203-8, June 18.

Dry ice, as required from July 1, Army Chemical Center, Md., invitation 501, June 30.

Ethyl cellulose, 4,000 pounds, Army Ordnance Department (Dover, N. J.) invitation 205, July 2.

Fire extinguisher charges, 210, foam type, Bureau of Federal Supply (Washington 25, D. C.) invitation 3-W-67?, 9-R, June 15.

Gasoline, as required from September 1, 1948, through February 28, 1949, region 2, Bureau of Federal Supply (Washington 25, D. C.) invitation 9-G-9752-R, June 15; region 1, invitation 9-G-9751-R, June 18.

Glue, ground gelatin, 12,000 pounds, Bureau of Engraving & Printing (Washington, D. C.) invitation BEP-940, June 15.

Inhibited acid pickle, 3,601 gallons, Army Ordnance Department (Metuchen, N. J.) invitation 401, June 17.

Luminescent material, 145 cartons, each to contain at least: fluorescent radio active powder 5 grams, adhesive, 10 milliliters, and thinner 20 milliliters, Navy Department (Aviation Supply Office, Philadelphia 11, Pa.) invitation 1713, June 15.

Naphthalene, flake, 5,400 pounds, Bureau of Federal Supply (Washington 25, D. C.) invitation 3-W-64202-R, June 15.

Nitrocellulose, 30,000 pounds, Army Ordnance Department (Dover, N. J.) invitation 202, July 1.

Nitroglycerin, 21,000 pounds, Army Ordnance Department (Dover, N. J.) invitation 204, July 1.

Oxygen, breathing, as required from July 1, U. S. Air Force (Wright-Patterson Base, Dayton, Ohio) invitation 1207, June 22.

Oxygen & acetylene, as required through June 30, 1949, Army Chemical Center, Md., invitation 508, June 30; Army Engineers Corps (Huntington 18, W. Va.) invitation 188, June 15; through December 31, 1948, Army Engineers Corps (Vicksburg, Miss.) invitation 466, June 18; Bureau of Prisons (427 West Street, New York 14) invitation 7-1078, June 29; through June 30, 1949, Army Ordnance Department (Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md.) invitation 221, June 21; Army Ordnance Department (Fort Bragg, N. C.) invitation ord. 3, June 17; Army Engineers (Savannah, Ga.) invitation 120, June 15.

Paint, enamel, 2,500 gallons, Navy Department (Aviation Supply Office, Philadelphia 11, Pa.) invitation 1669, June 17; 10,500 gallons, Army Ordnance Department (Metuchen, N. J.) invitation 405, June 21; 10,000 gallons, invitation 406, June 21; 5,000 gallons, N. Y. Quartermaster (New York 5) invitation 26, July 26; **various,** 500 gallons, U. S. Air Force (Maxwell Base, Montgomery, Ala.) invitation 45, June 18.

Potassium chromate, 9,250 pounds, Navy Department (Aviation Supply Office, Philadelphia 11, Pa.) invitation 1718, June 17.

Potassium nitrate, 140,000 pounds, Army Ordnance Department (Dover, N. J.) invitation 207, July 2.

Preservative gel or paste, 10,000 gallons, Navy Department (Aviation Supply Office, Philadelphia 11, Pa.) invitation 1692, June 17.

Propane, gas, as required through June 30, 1949, Navy Department (Aviation Supply Office, Philadelphia 11, Pa.) invitation 1665, June 18; invitation 1664, June 18.

Rust preventive, 108,000 pounds, Army Ordnance Department (Metuchen, N. J.) invitation 412, June 22.

Salt, rock, approx. 800 tons, Veterans Administration Hospital (St. Cloud, Minn.) invitation 49-11, June 15.

Shortening, 720,000 pounds, Chicago Quartermaster (Chicago 9, Ill.) invitation 873, June 15.

Soap, chip, 3,200 to 6,600 pounds; grit, 200 to 400 ten-ounce cakes; laundry powder, 3,600 to 6,000 pounds; toilet, 4,200 to 7,500 six-ounce cakes; liquid, 30 to 90 gallons, U. S. Penitentiary (Lewisburg, Pa.) invitation 14-2405, June 16.

Tablets, hexavitamin, 20,000, Veterans Administration Hospital (Louisville 2, Ky.) invitation 48-571, June 22; various, Veterans Administration (Washington, D. C.) invitation A-171, June 18.

Thinner, enamel, 4,500 gallons, N. Y. Quartermaster (New York 5) invitation 26, July 26.

Tire mold lubricant, 2,000 pounds, Army Ordnance Department (Metuchen, N. J.) invitation 410, June 22.

Trisodium phosphate, 1,082,000 pounds, N. Y. Quartermaster (New York 3) invitation 19, July 26.

Turpentine, gum spirits, 5,500 gallons, Bureau of Federal Supply (Washington 25, D. C.) invitation 3H-64264-R, June 17.

Vapor cleaning compound, 382,500 pounds, Army Ordnance Department (Metuchen, N. J.) invitation 392, June 17; 340,000 pounds, invitation 391, June 17.

Varnish, spar, 1,180 gallons, Bureau of Federal Supply (Washington 25, D. C.) invitation 3H-64261-R, June 15.

Water softener, 15 tons, Federal Correctional Institution (Ashland, Ky.) invitation 28-1345, June 23.

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Phenyl Acet Aldehyde di Methyl Acetal
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Carson Frailey Night Observed by ADMA

—*Continued from page 5*

direction of John S. Zinsser, president of the association. Others who spoke in tribute to Dr. Frailey were Harry J. Ansbinger, United States Commissioner of Narcotics; Dr. Paul B. Dunbar, United States Commissioner of Foods and Drugs; Robert L. Swain, editor of *Drug Trade News* and *Drug Topics*, a boyhood friend of the guest of honor; Dr. Milton V. Veldee, chief of biologics control, National Institute of Health; and Wallace Werble, editor of *F-D-C Reports*.

Dr. Frailey's Response

Dr. Frailey's response was characteristic of his recognition of the opportunities to serve the industry, medicine, government, and the public welfare, which had come to him through association with and the cooperation of the members of the association and those in governmental offices with whom he had conferred, consulted, and dealt.

Characterizing himself as "deeply moved" by what occured, Dr. Frailey, on behalf of himself and Mrs. Frailey, thanked the members "from the bottom of our hearts."

"I am indebted to the members, the officers and the executive committee of the ADMA for providing me with the opportunity to serve both our industry and our government during the past twenty-five years," he said.

"Without your authorization, without your direct or implied approval, I could not have directed the Washington office in the manner described here tonight. In a very real sense, the kind words which have been spoken are a tribute to the association.

"My work gives me great satisfaction. Last year in my report to you, I observed that trade associations and industries—like people—develop distinctive character with age. I am proud to serve as the vocal expression of your character in Washington. I have never known an executive committee of the Association to make a final decision which I, as an individual, considered to be basically wrong. Therefore, the implementation of your policies is a labor of conviction."

ADMA Told of Challenge

—*Continued from page 63*

built applying the principles worked out by research. After a few thousand ampoules are tried on this apparatus, it was said, the section will know better exactly what the next step will be.

2. The committee on recommendations concerning sanitary conditions advised a few minor changes—as soon as copies of the changes are ready they will be forwarded to association members and to the FDA.

3. The report of the committee on weight variation of tablets should be studied so that by the next meeting of the combined contact committee proposed standards should be approved or modified, since standards of this type will undoubtedly be considered for inclusion in the next revisions of the USP and NF compendia.

4. Firms having products which might be affected by standards of the NIH for arsenicals and to the statement on page xxxviii of "New and Non-Official Remedies of 1947," should check their products against these and report to the committee.

5. Proposed new standard tests for quality of glass should be inspected and suggestion forwarded to the committee before its next meeting.

Antirabic Vaccines

The committee on antirabic vaccines of the biological section advised that member laboratories give consideration to the advisability of period checking of their vaccine for its immunogenic properties against street virus as well as fixed virus.

Although present day antirabic vaccines possess good antigenic potency, it was pointed out, their use is sometimes attended with or followed by severe local and/or generalized reactions.

Biologicals Testing

The committee on control testing of biologicals presented various tables and charts relating to experiments on rabbits. In conclusion, the report stated that insofar as the committee's data are concerned, it would appear that the temperature response of immobilized rabbits to an injection of standardized pyrogenic material is, in the main, no different from that which occurs in rabbits which are not immobilized, except for the fact that the temperature change takes place at a lower level.

Minor Problems Explored

The report of the subcommittee, medicinals and chemicals of the scientific section projected minor problems which call for exploration and an outlining of the approaches which should be used on the problems on hand.

Botanical Drugs Committee

The committee on botanical drugs reported on an investigation, started the year before, or two alternate assay methods for nux vomica, using the official methods as controls.

The report stated that the results were promising but not sufficiently conclusive to lead to a recommendation of the adoption of an alternate method. The findings by the NF procedures showed somewhat better concordance, it was said, which might be attributed to greater familiarity and experience with these processes.

Medicinal Preparations Committee

The committee on general medicinal preparations chose as its subject this year the investigation of a method for the direct volumetric determination of phenobarbital in tablets. The project was not set up with the immediate idea of proposing a new method for such consideration, but rather with the thought of evaluating this rapid method for use in intraplant control at various stages in manufacture where speed becomes an important factor.

The committee reported that, generally speaking, the results have confirmed this thought.

Vitamins and Nutrition Work

Dr. A. Lee Caldwell, reporting as chairman of the committee on vitamins and nutrition, declared that although the committee's interests have remained fundamentally the same over the past years, the procedures for investigating various projects have changed with the advent of new methods and new practices in the field.

The committee's report dealt at some length with the new Vitamin A standard, which became official on January 1, and declared that it favored a clarification of the assay situation by recommending the adoption of spectrophotometric method and a factor to be used officially.

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Botanical Drugs, Spices, Gums

Declining prices on arnica flowers, balm of gilead buds, blackhaw root bark, lycopodium, and large flake manna acted strongly on the market index by dropping it 6.9 points to set another low for the current recession at 212.5. The entire market for drug botanics was unsettled, generally weak, and subject to an increase in price competition that set up new and lower quotations on a relatively large number of items. The sole advance in price came in rhubarb root and it was not too certain that the former figure might not be done if a firm order went to certain quarters.

The rather systematic downward revision of prices on some materials affected both domestic and imported materials. It seemed quite evident that some in the local trade have not a deal of confidence in the early season quotations coming from the domestic sources of supply, this despite the fact, as recently noted here, many new crop prices have come through at levels substantially below the market prevailing at the origins around the first of the year. There is more belief in lower prices this year than for several past and the present trend of local quotations would seem to support that belief for the time being. However, it may be said that the season is very young and later developments may change the present aspects of affairs.

Not a great deal of strength appeared to govern prices on foreign botanicals as named at the origin. Reasonable bids stood an excellent chance of acceptance, though, of course, there are foreign drugs that are exceptions to the general rule and such materials hold very steady.

Balsams

Peru—Demand was mainly for prompt requirements of consumers and the total of business was within jobbing proportions by the close of last week. Undertones were considered to be steady.

Tolu—Present prices were relatively low when compared with those in effect around the first of the year. However, at the moment the market has become steadier after a series of small but steady reduction in sellers' views.

Barks

Angostura—Sellers took an easier view on prices for this slow moving item. Quotations turned up on the basis of 50c. to 55c. per pound.

Black Haw—Local dealers in some instances reflected a moderate trend in the primary market when they reduced quotations on root bark to the basis of 75c. to 80c. per pound. Tree bark was also lower at 30c. to 35c.

Buckthorn—Some whole bark of true description became available at the lower price level of 26c. to 27c. per pound. Offerings of cut and sifted bark held steadily to the basis of 40c. to 42c. but some thought the article would work to lower levels later on.

Fringetree—Under competitive circumstances, the article was offered last week at the lower price of 55c. to 60c. per pound without stirring consumers to more than a jobbing interest in the item.

Sassafras—Select bark held steady. Ordinary bark was lower at 40c. to 45c. per pound under competitive circumstances and was believed to reflect some easing of prices at the origin.

Beans

Vanilla — Appearance of increasing quantities of new crop Mexicans on the spot has been accompanied by a further reduction in local quotations. Whole beans were reported available over the range $6.35 to $7.35 per pound, quoted according to seller, quality, and quantity. Cut beans were $5.50 to $6.50. Bourbon beans did not reflect the lowering of prices on Mexicans and can hardly do so until the shippers in Madagascar recognize a change in the world situation in their leading commodity and price it on the world market on the basis of normal price differentials. Mexicans at $6.35 and Bourbons at $7.50 represent a reversal of the normal price relationship between the two varieties and it won't be easy to get the price asked for Bourbons so long as Mexicans last.

Berries

Cubeb—Whole berries were lowered to the basis of 50c. to 55c. per pound but powdered material remained unchanged at 70c. to 75c.—which is more than the normal differential between whole and powdered merchandise.

Juniper—The market was very slow. Consuming needs were moderate and the supply plentiful enough to keep prices easy and even subject to shading in the instance of some qualities of merchandise.

Flowers

Arnica—Something akin to weakness was noted locally when spot quotations developed on the basis of 85c. to 90c. per pound, a concession that brought the market lower once again. More competition prevailed and sales were neither numerous nor large.

Poppy—Red poppy flowers were reduced to the basis of 55c. to 60c. per pound in a very slow market that was also fairly well stocked with the material.

Saffron—Spanish flowers packed in the usual tins were down rather sharply to the basis of $28 to $30 per pound, depending on quantity. Flowers packed in wooden boxes—and probably thoroughly dried out by this time—were available at $25 to $26.

Herbs and Leaves

Belladonna—This article was steady to firm in price and while immediate demand was not very active, existing stocks were of a size likely to result in the firm maintenance of quotations.

Damiana—Quotations were as low as 50c. to 55c. per pound for spot goods and holders thereat reported only the smallest kind of spot interest in present offerings.

Henna—Despite the possibilities as regards shipments from the Near East where war thrives vigorously on a small scale, spot quotations on this material were reduced to 24c. to 25c. per pound on whole merchandise and 30c. to 35c. for powdered material. It was believed that those who can use the produce of India will not lack supplies.

Jaborandi—Stability has come to this

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Drugs

Rhubarb root, whole, 5c. per lb.
powdered, 5c. per lb.

Other Articles

Anise, Chinese, star, 1c. per lb.
Patchouli leaves, 7c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Drugs

Aconite root, 10c. per lb.
Agaric, white, 75c. per lb.
Alkanet root, 5c. per lb.
Althea root, 5c. per lb.
Angostura bark, 5c. per lb.
Arnica flowers, 10c. per lb.
Balm of Gilead buds, 25c. per lb.
Black haw, root bark, 5c. per lb.
tree bark, 5c. per lb.
Buckthorn bark, 6c. per lb.
Echinacea root, 5c. per lb.
Elecampane root, 5c. per lb.
Fleawood, ghatdi, 2c. per lb.
husks, 1c. per lb.
Fringe tree bark, 10c. per lb.
Galangal root, 3c. per lb.
Henna leaves, whole, 1c. per lb.
powdered, 4c. per lb.
Lavender flowers, ordinary, 5c. per lb.
Lycopodium, 35c. per lb.
Manna flake, large, 20c. per lb.
Saffron, Spanish, $2 per lb.
Senna leaves, T. V. No. 1, 1c. per lb.
Wormseed, American, 1c. per lb.
Levant, 5c. per lb.

Other Articles

Tarragon leaves, 10c. per lb.
Vanilla beans, Mexican, whole, 10c. per lb.
cuts, 70c. per lb.
Yerba santa leaves, 5c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(1926—August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
212.5	219.4	221.8	281.2

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Imports Detained by FDA

New York

Week Ended June 4

Coriander seed, 1,000 bags: filthy.
Fenugreek seed, 343 bags: filthy.
Mace, 17 bags: filthy.
Nutmegs, 440 bags, 83 cases: wormy and moldy.
Olive oil, sulphuretted, 769 drums: decomposed.
Pimento, 231 bags: filthy.
Sesame seed, 125 bags: filthy.
Stramonium leaves, 13 bales: filthy.
Teaseed oil, 257 drums: inedible, unrefined.

Baltimore

Cassia rolls, 150 bales: strong foreign odor.

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Asafoetida	Euphorbia Herb
Benzoin Sumatra	Hawthorn Berries
Burdock Root	Horehound Herb
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Chamomile Flowers	Nux Vomica
Cocculus Indicus	Rhatany Root
Dandelion Root	Uva Ursi Leaves

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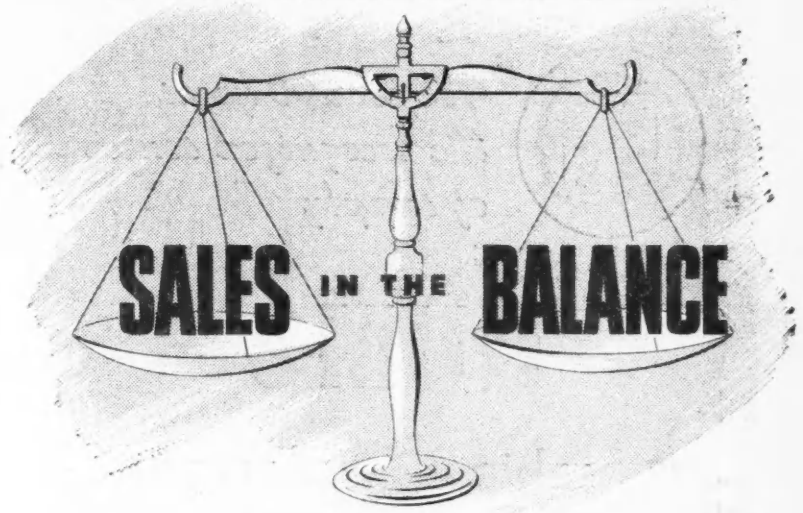

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item which, in the recent past, had displayed considerable unsettlement due to the existence of considerable competition in a market well stocked with goods. Under competitive circumstances during the past week, the market held as quoted.

Patchouli—Moderate quantities of this article were quoted at 45c. to 50c. per pound in one quarter but others considered the market to be more or less nominal because of the unequal distribution of goods. The fact is that most imports go direct to manufacturing consumers.

Senna—All prices held steadily, especially those on leaves originating in Egypt, except for the No. 3 grade of T. V. senna which was quoted as available on spot at the lower price of 14c. to 15c. per pound.

Yerba Santa—Although demand has dwindled badly, the article was still being offered in local circles, though at a lower price which, during the past week, prevailed at 40c. to 45c. per pound.

Miscellaneous

Agaric—The almost total disregard of this article has weakened its spot position and the market has dropped sharply to the basis of $2 to $2.25 per pound, still without bringing consumers into action.

Areca Nuts—The only change in the price position of this article was a widening of its range, the market becoming 22c. to 25c. per pound according to seller and quantity. Stocks were ample.

Balm of Gilead—This article developed its normal springtime weakness and spot quotations turned up lower at $2.00 to $2.25 per pound during the past week.

Lycopodium—Though not a general decline, this article was to be had on the lower price basis of $2 per pound during the past week. The range, according to seller, was $2.50. And at both ends of the range, trading was very slack.

Manna—Large flake matter more adequately expressed its replacement cost when spot goods were made available at $1.50 to $1.60 per pound during the past week. Small flake, however, showed a deal of steadiness and adhered to the basis of 80c. to 85c.

Roots

Aconite—The slowness of trade has weakened the market considerably and during the past week spot quotations were down to the basis of 80c. to 85c. per pound. The supply was in excess of current needs.

Alkanet—This slow moving natural dyestuff was available at more favorable prices last week. Sellers in some instances quoted 65c. to 70c. per pound and offered freely thereat.

Althea—The market was considerably more competitive than it had been and under the drive for a rise in sales the market was marked down to the basis of 30c. to 35c. per pound during the past week. It was strictly USP peeled root that was so offered.

Colombo—This article was in relatively short supply a short time back and at that time the market underwent some advance under the added influence of consumer request. However, the situation has changed to some extent and spot quotations were lowered to 18c. to 19c. per pound during the past week.

Dandelion—Rather than have hot weather cause stocks of this root to turn wormy, some sellers sought a reduction in their holdings and in such direction willingness to do business at 55c. to 60c. resulted in a lowering of spot quotations.

Doggrass—Both domestic and imported merchandise moved in the direction of consumers' advantage during the past week. Domestic root was reported available at 20c. to 22c. per pound while the imported merchandise was to be had at 32c. to 33c. per pound for USP goods in cut form.

Echinacea—Competition was more notable during the past week and at the close of the period, prices were found to be lower at 45c. to 50c. per pound with some sellers pressing actively for more business.

Elecampane—Stocks were more lightly held in some quarters last week and in such directions, business with consumers was proposed at the lower price of 30c. to 35c. per pound. Sales were usually for prompt requirements of manufacturers.

Galangal—Imports of this Chinese ginger have been copious and that fact, together with the added feature of not very active demand and a reasonably easy replacement market, has resulted in spot quotations being reduced to the basis of 14c. to 15c. per pound.

Rhubarb—The market has turned up some, the first reversal of price trend for a long time past. Good quality Chinese common round was higher at 50c. to 55c. per pound and 55c. to 60c. was named for powdered merchandise. Stocks were excellent in size.

Seeds

Anise—Star anise continued to advance and at the close of last week the market was very firm at 15¾c. to 16¼c. per pound on the basis of very conservative supplies.

Celery—Indian seed moved more readily and a fractional advance in price developed early in the week under review. At the close, the market was 21¼c. to 21¾c. per pound.

Colchicum—Dealers offered the article on a to arrive basis, meaning around next August, at $3.50 to $4 per pound. Very little spot merchandise existed.

Flea—India seed eased to 23c. to 25c. per pound and husks from India were also cheaper at 68c. to 70c. French seed, of which little was to be had because of ex-

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ceptionally high prices, remained without quotable change.

Quince—According to quality, origin, seller, and quantity, the market ranged $1 to $1.80 per pound, the inside figure being a drop of 20c. per pound.

Wormseed—Domestic could be bought at the lower price of 16c. to 17c. per pound and seed from the Levant was quoted slightly lower at $4.20 to $4.25.

Spices

Allspice—Stocks continued light and in some respects the market was close to being in nominal position. No further price rise was noted. The same situation governed the material from Jamaica.

Cassia—All varieties, save Chinese selected rolls, held without change and that material was advanced further to make the market 10c. to 10½c. per pound. Yunnan spice, however, continued to display its recently easier undertone and quotations closed the week down to the basis of 14¼c. to 14¾c. per pound.

Clove—Some thought the decline had about run its course so far as the price for Madagascar spice was concerned. Certainly the market was steady enough last week under a relatively light demand for spot goods.

Pepper—The market held strong at the late advance in black pepper prices to the basis of 56c. to 57c. per pound and there was considerable buying support both out of spot stocks and of goods to arrive later from the origins. Sellers were not disposed to shade the market in the least.

Gum Imports Into U. K. In January Reported

Imports of gums into the United Kingdom during the first month of 1948 have been reported by the British press. Gum arabic received in the country during January totaled 4,325 hundredweight, valued at £14,118, compared with 8,105 hundredweight, valued at £27,165, in the corresponding month of 1947.

Gum karaya imports into the United Kingdom in January amounted to 1,326 hundredweight, valued at £10,245, against 1,689 hundredweight, valued at £15,155 in the previous year. Imports of gum tragacanth were down to 100 hundredweight, valued at £2,077, compared with 536 hundredweight, with a value of £27,562, imported in the corresponding month of 1947.

Medicinal Herbs Offered For Export by Poland

The government of Poland, through its agency "Spolem" has announced the availability for export to the United States of certain medicinal herbs. The foreign trade department of the agency has been authorized to furnish details concerning packing, delivery and payment terms to interested buyers and importers.

The Commercial Intelligence Branch, Department of Commerce, Washington, has received nine copies of a leaflet describing the herbs available, and will furnish a copy on a loan basis to interested persons. Further information may be obtained by writing "Spolem," Foreign Trade Department, ulica Mokotowska 61, Warsaw, Poland.

International Trademark Group To Study Proposed Law Changes

The United States Trade Mark Association's committee on international conventions governing patents, trademarks and designs is planning intensified study of proposed revisions of these agreements, which will be offered at the next Congress of the International Association for the Protection of Industrial Property, to be held in Lisbon in eighteen months.

Major changes to be proposed by the committee will include an extension of the time limits on trademark priority rights and the working of patents. In addition, the committee will seek to find a method of obtaining more uniformity between the trademark and patent protection principles followed by the United States, Great Britain and European countries.

Parke Davis Latin Unit Gets New York Manager

Parke Davis Inter America Corporation has appointed Edward Castano New York manager to look after the interests of the pharmaceutical concern in Latin America. He has been with the company for thirty-two years.

Drug Registration Rules Of Latin America Told

James A. Marshall, Ltd., export promotional firm, New York, has published a reference book containing the requirements for pharmaceutical registrations in nineteen Latin American countries, as well as specifications for the preparation of labels in accordance with each country's regulations. The book has been designed in loose-leaf form so that pages can be replaced as changes occur in the regulations, and the subscription price of $10 includes corrections and revisions issued during the remainder of this year.

Trade Briefs

Colombo root exported from Tanganyika Territory, Africa, during 1946 totaled 3,842 hundredweight, valued at $16,304.

Pharmaceutical products extraction from whale organs is being investigated by a large whale-processing firm in Chile.

Codliver oil exported from Iceland to the United States during 1947 was valued at 9,551,000 kronur, a decline of more than half from the preceding year's level of 21,999,000 kronur.

Anhydrous alcohol production was started in Poland in March of this year, according to a recent report. The only plant producing the material has a capacity of 5,000,000 liters annually.

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Protective Coatings Materials

Conditions were quiet in the protective coatings market during the week. Prices were maintained and the supply-and-demand picture was relatively unchanged.

There was no improvement in the lead situation last week. Both red and white leads were still in short supply, despite the fact that no great rush of buying had developed. With titanium dioxide still limited to quota-basis deliveries, lithopone, naturally, remained confined to narrow stocks. Zinc oxide continued scarce, and producers reported little hope for any early relief. Prices for zinc pigments, which are guaranteed until June 30, were described as firm, with no sign in the market as of late in the week of any price moves in either direction after that date.

There was little of note to report in either natural or synthetic resins. Trading for naturals continued slow. Stocks were spotty and prices remained stable. All synthetics were unchanged price-wise. Alkyds were on lesser call from civilian buyers, but government demands were reported on the up-swing.

Lacquer materials were also firm, as were fillers and extenders. There was some expectation in the market of an increase in tricresyl phosphate quotations. According to one trade source, the price move was inevitable in view of the recent 13-cent advance for cresylic acid.

Casein was entirely firm both in New York and Argentine centers. Inquiry for the imported material was said to be almost entirely lacking, while production of domestic casein, as reported by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, was 51 percent below last year's output. Stearate manufacturers remained at previous listings, despite late 4-cents-per-pound increases for stearic acid. It was generally believed that stearates would hold at present levels.

Of interest in the naval stores section was the announcement by the Department of Agriculture during the week lowering the support price on gum turpentine 24½ cents per gallon. The move was accompanied by a corresponding 88-cents-per-hundredweight increase in the loan rate for grade K gum rosin.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
207.1	207.1	207.1	179.8

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Prime Pigments

Black, Acetylene—This pigment continued firm during the week at 13½c. per pound, carload, and 17c. to 18c., l.c.l. The supply-and-demand picture was substantially unchanged.

Black, Bone—Quotations in less carloads ranged between 14⅜c. and 22⅜c. per pound last week. The Bureau of Census reported April production at 519 short tons, compared with 1,017 tons in March, 1,010 tons in February and 596 tons in April, 1947. April shipments totaled 646 tons, a decline from the 709 tons in March, the 788 tons in February and the 1,093 tons in April, last year. Stocks on April 30 aggregated 1,877 tons, opposed to 2,004 tons at the close of March, 1,696 tons at the end of February and 959 tons on April 30, 1947.

Black, Carbon—The price structure was without fluctuation during the period under review. Business was described as normal and supplies were reported at previous levels.

Black, Lamp—Quotations in carloads last week ranged from 7c. to 30c. per pound.

Black, Mineral—Listings varied from 1.6c. to 6.75c. per pound during the period under review.

Brown, Vandyke—Arrivals last week aggregated 300 bags of this pigment from Avonmouth. In the market, conditions were unchanged. Supplies were good. Demand was fair. Prices were firm at 9¾c. to 12c. per pound.

Earth Red—Importations during the period under review included 1,120 bags of earth red from Avonmouth.

Lead Pigments—The long-standing shortage in this section continued to be evident during the week, despite the fact that no great rush of buying had developed. The pig lead scarcity, of course, was still the main cause of the narrowness of stocks. Furthermore, no substantial improvement in the situation was expected in the near future. Meanwhile, prices of red and white leads remained firm. Following are current market quotations:—Basis carbonate white lead, 19c. to 20c. per pound; basic silicate white lead, 17¼c. to 22¾c.; basic sulphate white lead, 15¾c. to 16¾c.; 95 percent red lead, 20¼c. to 21¼c. per pound; 97 percent red lead, 20½c. to 21½c.; 98 percent red lead, 20¾c. to 21¾c., and basic sulphate blue lead, 18¼c. to 19¼c.

Litharge—Following are current market prices:—Carload, 19¼c. per pound and less carlot, 20¼c. Supply and demand remained at levels of previous weeks.

Lithopone—Still in severely short supply last week, this material faced heavy buying inquiry. Prices were steady. Current market quotations follow:—Ordinary, 6⅜c. to 6¾c. per pound and titanated, 8¼c. to 8½c. per pound.

Red, Mercury Oxide—This material was quoted at $2 to $2.02 per pound last week, as business continued at a normal pace. Supplies were similarly unchanged.

Titanium Dioxide—Conditions remained roughly on a par with the market position of previous weeks. Supplies were still in critically short supply, with shipments continuing to go out on a quota basis. Demand was intense. Prices were without variance. Prospects for the future were not particularly bright, according to one trade source. Despite expanded production due by late summer, the general situation was expected to continue tight until, at least, the end of the year. Following are current market quotations:—Anatase, chalk-resistant, 17½c. to 18½c. per pound; anatase, plain, 17½c. to 18½c.; rutile, natural, granular, 6¼c. to 6½c.; rutile, natural, milled, 6½c. to 6¾c.; rutile, non-chalking, 19½c. to 20½c.; barium-extended, 7½c. to 8c.; calcium-extended, 6¾c. to 7¼c., and calcium-rutile base, 6¾c. to 7¼c.

Zinc Oxide—Deliveries continued in reasonable quantities last week in accordance with the allocation plans of the various makers. Supplies were still extremely tight, and there was little indication in the market of any relief within the near future. Prices were firm all along the line. Current quotations are guaranteed until June 30, and there were no indications as of late in the week of any price moves in either direction after that date. Meanwhile, buying interest continued heavy

Zirconium Oxide—Following are current market quotations:—88 percent, 92 percent, 25c. per pound; 98½-99 percent, $1.50 per pound; lump, electric-fused, 44c. to 48c. per pound, and milled, electric-fused, 59c. to 63c. per pound. Supply and demand factors were unchanged, and there were no indications from producers of any changes within the near future of the above quotations.

Fillers and Extenders

Calcium Carbonate — Arrivals during the week totaled 250 bags of chalk from Avonmouth and 1,000 bags of whiting from Antwerp. In the market, conditions continued on a par with previous levels.

China Clay — Importations last week were registered at 350 tons of blue ball clay and 490 tons of China clay from Avonmouth. There was little change market-wise.

Diatomaceous Earth—This section was without change during the period under review, supply, demand and prices all remaining at former levels.

Fuller's Earth—No change was evident in the market position of this material during the past week.

Nepheline Syenite—This material continued at $14.25 per ton for the 24-mesh grade and $18.25 for the 200-mesh. Supply and demand were also at former levels.

Synthetic Resins

This section had a quiet tone during the week. Alkyds were on lesser call from civilian consumers, although government demand was reported increasingly active. Supplies were said to be ample. Inquiry for cyclocized chlorinated rubber continued heavy, but a maker of these specialties reported ability to meet all calls in reasonable quantity. Cumarone-

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

indenes remained extremely tight, demand, especially from the floor tile industry, continuing very strong. Polystyrene resins were receiving some call for the lighter grades from floor tile manufacturers because of the shortage of cumarone-indenes. Ester gums, both true and so-called synthetic types, were said to be approximately in balance. Petroleum hydrocarbons were under pressure from buyers during the week, resulting in delayed shipments for most grades. Methylcellulose was in good availability, as production was reported to be moving into high gear. Sufficient material was said to be afloat to permit acceptance of carload orders. Silicones were on heavy call, particularly from the electrical industry. Price-wise, all synthetic resins were firm last week.

Natural Resins

Arrivals during the week aggregated 63 bags and 251 baskets of copal gum from Singapore and Batavia, 50 cases of dammar from Rotterdam, 451 bags of karaya from Bombay and 153 bags of yacca from Adelaide. In the market, conditions were largely unchanged. Buying inquiry was slow. Stocks were spotty, and prices were firm. Following are current market quotations:— Congo copal No. 1, 26c. to 28c. per pound; Congo copal No. 2, 21c. to 23c.; Congo copal No. 3, 17c. to 18c.; Macassar DBB, 23½c. to 24½c.; Macassar MA, 23½c. to 24½c.; Macassar loba C, 27½c. to 28½c.; Philippine, first quality, 27c. to 29c.; Philippine, second quality, 22c. to 24c.; Philippine, third quality, 19c. to 22c.; Batavia dammar A/E, 24½c. to 26½c.; Batavia dammar E, 18c. to 19c.; Singapore No. 1, 29c. to 30c.; Singapore No. 2, 23c. to 25c.; East India, black, bold, 14c. to 15½c.; batu, bold, 11c. to 12½c.; batu, nubs, 8½c. to 9½c.; elemi, 25c. to 27c.; kauri, 31½c. to 32¾c., mastic, $2.25; sandarac, $1.20 to $1.45, and yacca, 6c. to 7c.

Shellac—An easier tone was evident on the Calcutta market during the week, as prices continued unchanged. The New York market, at the same time, was equally quiet, with dealers holding generally at previous listings. Supplies were adequate, but there was a widespread belief that orange lacs would tighten up considerably after the first of July. Arrivals last week totaled 625 bags of shellac from Hongkong and 240 bags of varnish gums from Manila. Shellac imports in April aggregated 30,211 packages, compared with 37,671 packages in March and 37,544 packages in April, 1947. Breakdown of April imports by grades follow:—High-grade orange, 585 packages; superfine, 600; TN, 9,300; pure TN, 450; machine-made, 1,007; garnetlac, 630; buttonlac, 351; Kusmi seedlac, 1,550; fine Bysacki seedlac, 2,450; Bysacki seedlac, 7,350; refuselac, 1,800; Siam shellac, 2,983; Siam seedlac, 677, and Siam sticklac, 478 packages.

Lacquer Materials

Dibutyl Phthalate—Buying inquiry remained off during the week, as the market exhibited a firm tone. Supplies were adequate in view of the lessened demand.

Diethyl Phthalate—Prices were entirely stable last week, as business continued slow. Stocks were ample.

Dimethyl Phthalate — War surplus material was still reported afloat on the market. Prices, at the same time, were unchanged. Demand was quiet.

Trieresyl Phosphate—Recent 13c.-per-gallon increases in cresylic acid were expected by at least one manufacturer last week to foreshadow rises in quotations for this plasticizer. As of late in the week, all makers held at former listings. Following are current market quotations:—Coaltar, drums, carload, delivered, 37½c. per pound; coaltar, l.c.l., delivered, 38c.; coaltar, tanks, delivered, 36½c.; petroleum, drums, carload, delivered, 38½c.; petroleum, l.c.l., delivered, 39c., and petroleum, tanks, delivered, 37½c.

Naval Stores

With a view toward increasing gum rosin production during the second naval stores' quarter, the Department of Agriculture last week decreased the gum turpentine support price from 64.5c. to 40c. per gallon. This move was accompanied by a corresponding increase in the gum rosin loan rate from $7.09 to $7.97 per hundredweight net on grade K rosin.

Although the new rates became effective during the week, department officials pointed out that the support price of $131.58 for the gum naval stores production unit of 50 gallons of turpentine and 1,400 pounds of grade K rosin remains unchanged.

According to the agriculture department statement, the action was taken for two reasons. First, gum turpentine has not been selling at the current level of prices

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	SPECIFICATIONS Max.	Min.	Typical Analysis
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Refractive Index at 20°C	1.470	1.460	1.466
Unpolymerized Residue (38N-H_2SO_4)	1.2%	.....	0.4%
A.S.T.M. Distillation:			
Initial Boiling Point	.....	154°C	154.5°C
1%	.....	155	155.6
5%	.....	156	156.3
90%	.....	.....	157.0
97%	160	.....	158.5

Properties

Flash Point: Approximately 98° F. (Tag open cup).

Optical Rotation: +30 or higher.

Solvent Power: Kauri Butanol: Approximately 53 ml. Aniline Point: Approximately 26°C. Mixed Aniline Point (N-Heptane): Approximately 47°C.

Applications

Pinene is used in the manufacture of synthetic camphor, terpin hydrate, terpineol, synthetic resins, and as a special solvent in the formulation of certain varnishes and lecquers.

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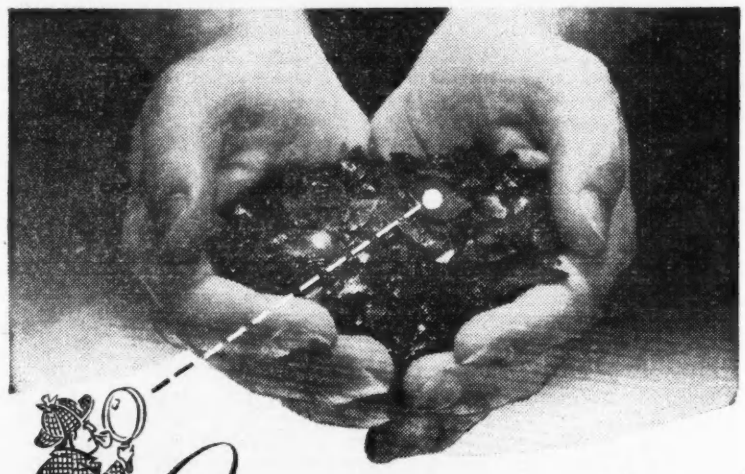

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5

and is confronted with permanent loss of consumption outlets. Second, suitable turpentine storage facilities are filled to capacity, with a result that the loan price is no longer providing effective support for turpentine quotations in the major production areas.

The records of the gum naval stores markets over the week ended June 11 were as follows:—

Gum Rosin

	Price per 100 lbs.						
	Savannah Exchange (Low of range)					c.l., f.o.b. N.Y.	l.c.l., ex whse.
	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Friday	
B	$6.50	$6.50	$6.50	$6.50	$6.50	$8.35	$9.10
D	6.90	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	8.45	9.20
E	6.90	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	8.45	9.20
F	7.31	7.50	7.45	7.45	7.45	8.45	9.20
G	7.40	7.88	7.45	7.45	7.45	8.55	9.30
H	7.40	7.88	7.45	7.45	7.45	8.55	9.30
I	7.40	7.88	7.45	7.45	7.45	8.55	9.30
K	7.40	7.88	7.45	7.45	7.45	8.55	9.30
M	7.40	7.88	7.45	7.45	7.45	8.55	9.30
N	7.40	7.88	7.45	7.45	7.45	8.55	9.30
WG	7.40	7.90	7.46	7.46	7.46	8.70	9.45
WW	7.57	7.90	7.57	7.78	7.58	8.80	9.55
X	7.57	7.90	7.57	7.78	7.58	8.80	9.55

	Drums				
Sales	...	377	...	200	300
Receipts	583	200	266	614	197
Shipm'ts	486	...	...	...	135
Stocks	6,816	7,076	7,282	7,896	7,958

Gum Turpentine

	Savannah Exchange (Bulk)					New York (ret. dms.) tanks, f.o.b. N.Y. ex whse. (7 lbs.)	l.c.l. (7 lbs.)
	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs	Fri.	Friday	
Per gal.	.40	.40	.40½	.40½	.40½	.50	.62
Sales, bbls.	169	329	80	...	...		
Receipts, bbls.	244	165	39	80	188		
Shipments, bbls.	486	...	230	163	321		
Stocks, bbls.	6,358	6,523	6,332	6,249	6,116		

Miscellaneous Materials

Casein — Production for April was 1,425,000 pounds, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. This figure was 51 percent under the 2,905,000 pounds produced a year earlier. Stocks held by driers at the close of April aggregated 2,325,000 pounds, a 7 percent drop from the 2,500,000 pounds of casein on hand on April 30, 1947. Total casein production for the first four months of this year were estimated at 3,965,000 pounds, a 61 percent drop from the 10,292,000 pounds produced during the January-April period of a year earlier. This year's production also represents a 38 percent decline from the 1942-1946 average. Arrivals during the week totaled 4,656 bags of casein from Buenos Aires, Melbourne and Dunedin. Meanwhile, both Argentine and New York casein centers were steady during the week. At least one importer was offering imported casein at 27¾c. per pound, with no takers. Domestic casein held, although the prices were viewed as nominal because of the poor production. Buying interest was very slow.

Glue—The Bureau of Census reported April production at 12,164,601 pounds, which figure was comprised of 5,861,207 pounds of bone glue and 6,303,394 pounds of hide glue. April output represents a rise over the 11,795,477 pounds produced in March, but a decline from both the 13,131,303 pounds in February and the 14,225,967 pounds in April of the previous year. Total glue shipments in April aggregated 11,467,171 pounds, made up of 5,381,200 pounds of bone glue and 6,085,971 pounds of hide glue. April shipments were under the 11,783,370 pounds in March, the 13,039,587 pounds in February and the 13,885,397 pounds in April, 1947. Total glue stocks at the end of April were 12,052,300 pounds, composed of 6,843,765 pounds of bone glue and 5,208,535 pounds of hide glue. Stocks at the end of March totaled 10,957,238 pounds and on February 28, 1948 aggregated 10,828,097 pounds. At the close of April, 1947, stocks were reported at 9,154,898 pounds. Arrivals last week totaled 3,195 bags of bone grist from Buenos Aires, 2,689,117 pounds and 4,839 pounds of crushed bones from Buenos Aires and Karachi.

Gypsum — Arrivals last week totaled 4,930 tons of crude gypsum from Dingwall. In the market, conditions continued without variance.

Graphite—No change in the supply-and-demand picture was noted during the period under review. Prices, at the same time, remained firm.

Lecithin—Following are current market quotations on edible and technical materials:—Bleached, non-returnable drums, carload, works, 22c. per pound; bleached, l.c.l., works, 24c. to 29c. per pound; unbleached, non-returnable drums, carload, works, 20c. per pound, and unbleached, l.c.l., works, 22c. to 27c. per pound.

Stearates—A general advance of 4c. per pound for stearic acid late in the week failed to influence listings of stearate producers. Because of the failure of makers to follow along with stearic acid declines some weeks ago, there was a general expectation in the market that stearate prices would hold.

Zein—Fair supplies and good demand was reported for this material last week. Prices were firm at 25c. per pound for 1,000-pound lots and 30c. per pound for smaller quantities.

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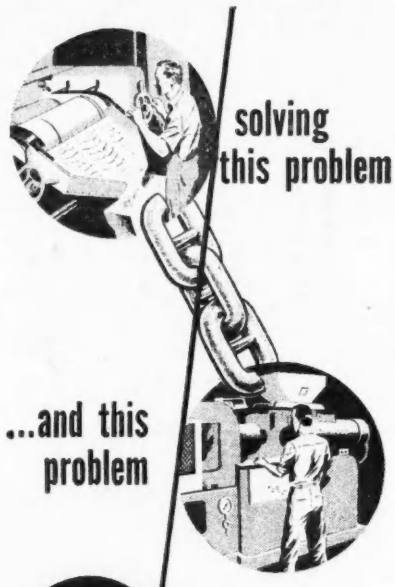

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Mexico Revises Some Export Duty Rates

The government of Mexico recently published revised export duty rates on certain commodities. Included among the commodities are the following, with their revised duty rates:—

	Duty	
	Specific (pesos)	Ad valorem (percent)
Pitch or rosin	Free	Free
Chilte, tunyule rubber, etc.	Free	Free
Arsenic in natural ore	Free	3.5
Lead in natural ore	Free	3.8
Manganese ore containing up to 45 percent manganese	Free	Free
Copper in mineral concentrates	Free	3.4
Lead in mineral concentrates	Free	3.7
Zinc in mineral concentrates	Free	5.5
Crude petroleum, density up to 0.93	1.00	.....
Crude petroleum, density over 0.96	0.62	.....
Diesel oil	0.75	.....
Gas oil	1.60	.....
Crude gasoline	2.50	.....
Refined gasoline	1.00	.....
Crude kerosene	0.80	.....
Refined kerosene	0.30	.....
Artificial asphalt of petroleum and residue	0.01	.....
Asphalt rocks, bituminous shales and natural asphalt, n.s.	0.01	.....
Emulsions and solutions of asphalt, containing up to 40 percent petroleum distillates	0.01	.....
Paraffin	0.80	.....
Essential oil of lime	20.00	.....
Lead in bars, impure	Free	3.7

Rassweiler Scores Unprogressive Firms

Millions of consumers are sold inferior paints because some manufacturers refuse to apply scientific advances which have revolutionized the paint and varnish industry in the past twenty-five years, Dr. Clifford F. Rassweiler, vice-president for research and development of the Johns-Manville Corporation, states in a report to the American Chemical Society's division of paint, varnish and plastics chemistry.

"There are still many organizations that are trying to take a free ride on the coat-tails of the companies which are really applying science to the problems of the industry," declared Dr. Rassweiler. "There is still plenty of applesauce instead of factual evidence in the selling of paint. There are still millions of customers who are buying second-grade products because the companies supplying them have taken the easy way instead of applying the best technical knowledge to the utilization of modern materials and formulas."

The paint and varnish industry, he continued, cannot be made scientific by moving rule-of-thumb methods and thinking into shiny new laboratories or by depending on the efforts of a few leaders. "It requires honest scientific effort on the part of every element in the industry," he emphasizes.

Cleveland Paint Club Sets Golfing Dates

The Cleveland Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association has scheduled four golfing dates for this Summer. They are June 24, Chagrin Valley; July 29, Pine Ridge; August 17, Western Golf and Country Club, Detroit, and September 23, Columbia Hills. The Detroit date will be a joint outing with the Detroit Paint Varnish and Lacquer Association.

American Resinous Chemicals Making Vinyl Printing Inks

American Resinous Chemicals Corporation, Peabody, Mass., is marketing a line of vinyl printing inks that includes clear vehicles, thinners, light-fast non-cracking pigment concentrates, delustre coats and dye solutions. Complete information on the new line is contained in the company's Technical Data Sheet C-44, which may be obtained on request from the company at 103 Foster street, Peabody, Mass.

Trade Briefs

Robert C. Stark, vice-president of Pratt & Lambert, Inc., paint manufacturer, Buffalo, N. Y., and president of the Black Rock Manufacturers Association, presided over a recent meeting of that organization.

Paints of the ready-mixed variety imported into Portugal during 1947 totaled 827 metric tons, valued at approximately $869,000, according to official customs statistics. Imports of non-prepared paints amounted to 829 tons, valued at $993,000.

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Canadian 1947 Paint Imports Reported Up

Production of paints in Canada during 1947 totaled $67,000,000, exclusive of pigment production, compared with $53,730,000 in 1946, according to a recent report. Imports of paints and pigments into the dominion in 1947 totaled $13,441,471, compared with $9,436,521 in 1946, while exports were reported at $7,346,198 in 1947, compared with $4,406,735 in 1946. Breakdown of the import figures for paints and pigments for 1947 is as follows:—

	Quantity	Value
White lead, dry.....lb.	255,560	$46,000
White lead, ground in oil.lb.	3,000	1,400
Litharge .....lb.	469,200	82,546
Red lead and orange mineral .....lb.	35,405	6,775
Lamp black.....lb.	257,536	36,372
Carbon black.....lb.	55,522,655	2,904,463
Bone black and ivory black, lb.	262,756	38,060
Antimony oxide and titanium oxide.....lb.	27,312,497	2,965,826
Blanc fixe.....lb.	614,820	25,704
Bronze powders.....lb.	368,254	109,692
Lithopone .....lb.	25,472,816	1,795,[illegible]59
Cobalt oxide.....lb.	740	753
Oxides of tin and copper.lb.	149,755	64,750
Oxide, fillers, dry colours, n.o.p. .....lb.	8,208,829	2,047,954
Satin white.....lb.	517,524	5,594
Ultramarine blue, dry or pulp .....lb.	716,000	140,730
Zinc oxide.....lb.	4,410,298	477,821
Ochers, siennas and umbers, lb.	2,472,861	68,426
Artists' and children's colours	.....	270,714
Putty .....lb.	332,136	40,031
Gold liquid paint.....	.....	5,951
Liquid fillers and paints, n.o.p. .....gal.	432,214	1,278,015
Spirit varnishes, lacquers and paints.....gal.	68,459	294,381
Stains and oxides for enameling .....gal.	34,507	61,331
Varnishes, lacquers, japans, n.o.p. .....gal.	217,331	669,958

Governeur Talc Co. New Mill Nearing Completion

Governeur Talc Company, subsidiary of the R. T. Vanderbilt Company, New York, is rapidly completing construction work on its new talc grinding plant at Governeur, N. Y., and expects the facility to be operating about August 1. Installation of equipment has already begun in the completed building, which is to have a daily capacity of 250 tons.

Special grinding machinery will be used to produce very fine materials with an average particle size of about one micron, and a smooth grade which requires no grinding for paint use. In the meantime, work is being completed on the headframe, change house and shaft of the mine adjoining the plant.

Nuodex Names Ferguson Wisconsin Sales Agent

R. L. Ferguson has been appointed Nuodex sales agent for the state of Wisconsin, it was announced recently by J. W. Van Tuin, western division sales manager of the Nuodex Products Company, Elizabeth, N. J.

Mr. Ferguson has been representing raw material suppliers in the Milwaukee area for twenty years. He is active in paint club work and has served three years as secretary-treasurer, and two terms as president of the Milwaukee Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association.

Puget Sound Paint Club Golf Tournament Friday

The Puget Sound Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association will play host to the paint clubs of Vancouver, Portland and Victoria, at a golf tournament to be held at the Rainer Golf Club, Seattle, on June 18. The teams will be competing for the De Lore Trophy, now held by the Los Angeles Club.

Phila. Paint Technicians Plan Annual Outing June 17

The Philadelphia Paint and Varnish Production Club will hold its annual outing at the Plymouth Country Club, Norristown, Pa., on June 17. The program for the day calls for softball, quoits and golf in the afternoon and a dinner in the evening.

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Pratt & Lambert Names Three to New Positions

Pratt & Lambert, Inc., paint and varnish manufacturer, Buffalo, N. Y., has elected J. Clarence Roth a director of the company, to fill the vacancy left by the late John G. Schroeder. Mr. Roth was also advanced from the position of sales manager of the central division to resident manager of that division. He joined the company in 1910.

Other personnel changes made by the company include the appointment of Granville M. Breinig to the newly created position of merchandising manager, and the naming of David Mehrhof sales manager of the industrial division. Mr. Breinig joined the company in 1931 as manager of its paint division after three years as president of the Waggener Paint & Glass Company, Kansas City, Mo. Mr. Mehrhof joined the organization in 1923 as a chemist in its enamel laboratory. In 1937 he was named head of the lacquer and synthetic enamel laboratory, and in 1944 was appointed assistant sales manager of the industrial division.

Talc Deposit Maps Issued By Geological Survey

The geological survey of the Department of the Interior has published maps of three talc deposits in Vermont. The map shows the result of surveys made in 1945 of deposits known as the Barnes hill prospect, Waterbury Center, operated by the Eastern Magnesia Talc Company; the Vermont Talc Company quarry in Windham, and the Hammondsville Quarry, Reading.

Copies of the maps, released as Strategic Minerals Investigations, Preliminary Maps 3-224, may be obtained by persons directly interested in the deposits upon application to the director, United States Geological Survey, Washington 25, D. C.

Parsekian Discusses Plastics Wartime Research Developments

Harold M. Parsekian, director of sales and technical service of the chemicals division of the Glenn L. Martin Company, described wartime research of his company to a recent meeting of the Baltimore-Washington chapter of the Society of Plastic Engineers.

Mr. Parsekian said that in addition to developing the company's vinyl resin "Marvinol VR-10," wartime research also resulted in the discovery of 425 different plastics applications for the aircraft industry. He described some of the steps in the production of the resin, and traced the growth of the company's chemicals division.

Detroit Paint Club Plans Four Golf Tournaments

The Detroit Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association has scheduled four golfing dates for the summer. They are:—June 15, Orchard Lake; July 20, Meadowbrook; August 17, Western Golf and Country Club, and September 21, Meadowbrook. At the August 17 outing, the Detroit club will play host to the Cleveland Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association.

Napko Appoints Mengel Technical Service Head

Napko Paint & Varnish Works, Houston, Tex., has appointed William G. Mengel head of its new industrial technical service department. In this position, Mr. Mengel will institute a technical service to industry that embraces all phases of field and laboratory survey, test procedures, material formulation and methods of preparation and application.

He has been associated with the industrial coatings field for twenty years, for nine years was technical service representative for Roxalin Flexible Finishes, Inc.

NPVLA Expands Staff

Walter H. McDonald, assistant director of information for the National Canners Association and editor of the NCA "Information Letter," has resigned to accept a similar position with the National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association. In his new capacity as assistant director of public relations for the association, Mr. McDonald will, in addition to his public relations duties, maintain active contact with the various government bureaus, and also will carry on other special assignments.

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Oils, Fats and Waxes

Feature of the oils and fats market last week was the further advance in grease and tallow, resulting in the boosting of other animal oils, which raised the price index to 244.6, compared with 193.5 for the same period last year. Demand for tallow and grease was sharply increased by exporters and large soapmakers and sales took place at an advance of 2 cents per pound. Volume of business was moderate, owing to light offerings from producers, who held for premiums of 1 to 2 cents per pound, which were paid by small lot users. Soapers were in the market but refused to further raise their bids. The higher cost of grease and tallow lifted the price of red oil and stearic acid 4 cents per pound. Oleo oil, oleo stearin and tallow oil and vegetable oils and tallow fatty acids also were raised 1 to 2 cents per pound.

Edible vegetable oils continued strong, though business was restricted. Crude cottonseed oil was 1 cent higher for prompt shipment, with offerings extremely light. Corn and peanut oils were firm irrespective of quiet demand and reflected the strength of cottonseed oil.

Soybean oil was easier, and crude oil was off fractionally, after the sharp advance of the previous week. Refined soybean oils for technical use and fatty acid were firmer and 1 cent per pound higher.

Linseed oil continued steady, though business locally was slow, while reports from the West continued to indicate a brisk business. Other drying oils, however, were easier and oiticica was reduced 1 cent and tung oil declined fractionally under heavy offerings for shipment from China. The Treasury Department announced the withdrawal of complaints by domestic producers of alleged dumping of tung oil from China and custom officers were instructed to continue with appraisement reports and to disregard any question of dumping.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Coconut oil fatty acid, 2c. per lb.
Corn oil fatty acid, 1c. per lb.
Cottonseed oil, crude, 1c. per lb.
fatty acid, 1c. per lb.
Grease, 2c. per lb.
Linseed meal, $1 per ton.
Oleo oil, 1c. per lb.
stearine, 2c. per lb.
Peanut oil fatty acid, 1c. per lb.
Red oil, 4c. per lb.
Stearic acid, 4c. per lb.
Soybean oil fatty acid, 1c. per lb.
ref., alkali, 1c. per lb.
clarified, 1c. per lb.
Tallow, 2c. per lb.
fatty acid, 4c. per lb.
oil, 1c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Carnauba wax, No. 1, yellow, 1c. per lb.
Oiticica oil, 1c. per lb.
Soybean oil, crude, ½c. per lb.
Tung oil, ½c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(1926=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
244.6	235.6	224.7	193.5

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Cottonseed Oil

Trading in bleachable cottonseed oil futures last week was featured by shorts endeavoring to cover which advanced prices of this delivery to a new high for this movement. Reaction set in late in the period with weakness in cotton and bids for July were reduced sharply, causing the market to develop an easy tone. Interest in deferred deliveries was light and prices were steady until buying interest in July subsided, then registered sizable losses. July was switched to September at differentials of 1050 and 1075 points, the highest on record.

Crude oil continued strong and light sales were reported at 38c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills for June shipment, an advance of 1c. for the week. Offers for prompt shipment were scanty. New crop oil was sold at 27c. for August delivery, against 28c. a week ago.

Refined cottonseed oil consumption was indicated at 338,920,000 pounds in the first quarter of 1948, against 262,649,000 pounds for the same time last year. Largest consumers were oleomargarine and shortening makers. Some 128,225,000 pounds were taken by the oleomargarine manufacturers and 93,544,000 pounds for shortening in the first 1948 quarter, compared with 82,598,000 pounds and 84,606,000 pounds, respectively during the same time in 1947.

Cottonseed oil disappearance was indicated at 254,680 barrels in May, against 260,690 barrels in April and 98,485 barrels (revised) during May, 1947. Total disappearance for ten months, August-through May was placed at 2,822,240 barrels compared with 2,233,430 barrels for the same period last year. Visible supply of oil, May 31 was estimated at 553,740 barrels, against 743,000 barrels a year ago.

Prices of refined bleachable prime summer yellow cottonseed oil in tankcars on the N. Y. Produce Exchange for the week ended June 11 follow:—

	Sales	Cents per pound—High	Low	Close
July	82	30.50	25.25	28.00@28.01
September	141	28.75	27.10	27.10S
October	73	26.50	24.00	24.75@25.60
December	29	25.50	24.00	23.81@24.00
January	..	....	....	23.50N
March	..	....	....	23.50N
May	..	....	....	23.50N

Total sales—325 tankcars.

Crude oil was sold at 38c. per pound, tankcars, June shipment. Bids were reduced to 37c. for June and 36c. for July.

Memphis—Crude cottonseed oil nominal at 37c. and soybean oil at 28c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Valley, nearby shipment. Crude cottonseed oil for August-September shipment was 25½c. bid. Cottonseed meal, 41 percent, quoted at $37.50 per ton, and soybean meal, 41 percent, $38, f.o.b. mills for prompt and July shipment, Valley. Cotton crop continued to progress favorably in this section.

Linseed Oil

Outside of an improved request for delivery of oil against former contracts, there was little snap to this market last week. While new business was slow, the market continued on a steady basis and it was indicated that bids could not have shaded quotations. Firmer seed was a strengthening factor and reports from the Midwest stated the higher price for seed did not improve selling interest. Crushers were bidding $6.10 per bushel spot and nearby delivery but offerings continued light. Raw oil was quoted at 28c. per pound, tankcars and 29.20c. drums, carlots, zone 3, June-July delivery and August-December 27.8c. tankcars and 29c., drums, carlots. Other drying oils were inactive except tung oil which declined ½c. per pound. Sales were reported at 24c. per pound, tankcars, New York basis prompt and nearby delivery and the market remained easy owing to the lower offerings for shipment from China.

Export allocation of 500,000 pounds of linseed oil to Mexico were announced last week by the Department of Agriculture for commercial procurement.

CCC purchased three tankcars of raw linseed oil at 27.30c. per pound f.o.b. Texas basis, under the support program, June 3.

Consumption of linseed oil totaled 119,449,000 pounds during the first quarter of 1948, compared with 132,611,000 pounds for the same period last year. Paint and varnish manufacturers consumed 78,727,000 pounds and linoleum trade 27,404,000 pounds in the 1948 first quarter, against 90,777,000 pounds and 19,653,000 pounds, respectively, in the same period in 1947, according to the Bureau of Census.

Minneapolis—There was a steady business in linseed oil during the week, crushers quoting 27.4c. for immediate and nearby shipment and 27.2c. for August-December oil in tankcars, zone 1. Most of the large buyers either had made commitments for round lots for August-December or were dickering to close large purchases. Immediate business, for June-July, was quite brisk and small lot buyers were refilling exhausted contracts at a brisk pace. Mill production continued at a high level as shipping orders continued to pour in in volume and shipping facilities were available to carry needed supplies to consumers. Outlook was for a steady mill run through the summer months, threatened only by a slowing down of receipts from the country and a termination of supplies in merchantable positions.

Shipments of linseed oil, in pounds, were as follows:—

	1947-48	1946-47
This week	8,040,000	3,920,000
Since Sept. 1	282,684,000	218,000,000

Flaxseed—Seed market was firmer. Demand continued active. Light offerings from the country restricted business to moderate quantities.

Minneapolis—A 5c. advance in flaxseed prices roused but little selling interest on the part of the country, where reposes the greatest volume of remaining supplies. Crushers were willing to pay $6.10 a bushel for spot or to arrive but new offerings failed to come out in any volume as prices jumped a nickel. Scattered thundershowers and fair to good rains were reported in all sections of the flaxseed belt during the past week and farmers were quite optimistic about the outlook. Early sown seed progressed rapidly, in many areas flax was reported in full

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

bloom, also new seeding in many of the northern sections of the flax belt—after the rains. Statisticians are quite optimistic about the early sown seed and it was predicted that there would be a very early first run of seed to market, some feeling that harvest would start just after mid-July in some sections where early seeding and excellent weather conditions carried the crop to early maturity.

Shipments of flaxseed in bushels were as follows:—

	Receipts		Shipments	
Bushels—	1947-48	1946-47	1947-48	1946-47
This week....	164,900	51,300	37,400	86,700
Since Sept. 1	21,902,300	10,821,300	3,914,000	4,602,500

Other Vegetable Oils

Castor, Dehydrated—Demand was light and spasmodic, mainly for prompt requirements. Quotations were without change.

Coconut—Trading was reported quiet, with the market fairly steady. Crude oil was quoted at 26c. per pound, tankcars f.o.b. Pacific coast for June shipment and 25½c. for July. Offerings were not liberal.

Copra—This market was more or less nominal at $325 per short ton, c.i.f. Pacific coast with bids reported at $315. Crushers showed some interest in replacement but trading of late was chiefly for shipment to foreign destinations.

Corn—While business was slow, the market remained firm and reflected the strength of competing oils. Offerings were scanty. Crude oil was 35¼c. bid for tankcars, f.o.b. mills, with sellers holding at 1c. higher. Refined oil remained firm and was in tight supply. Demand was reported inactive. Tankcars were quoted nominally at 39½c. per pound, mills.

Olive—Business was reported spotty and for immediate needs. Quotations were unchanged and more or less nominal for Spanish oil at $4.50 per gallon, on spot duty paid and $3.90 to $4 for Moroccan. Arrivals totaled 85 drums at New York from Greece last week.

Oiticia—Lower prices for tung oil weakened this market and coupled with quiet demand, prices were easier and merely nominal. Tankcars were quoted on the basis of 20c. to 21c. per pound, New York basis for prompt and forward delivery. Oil in drums in carlots were named at the same level.

Peanut—This market remained firm with higher crude cottonseed oil. Offerings were limited and crude oil was sold at 35c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, in the Southeast. Refined oil was inactive and well held at 40c. per pound tankcars, delivered East.

Peanut production in the Union of South Africa for 1948 harvest was officially estimated at 61,650 tons, against 31,500 tons in 1947, 12,500 tons in 1946 and 4,850 tons in 1945. The total crop is consumed locally. Peanut oil output in 1947 was 13,500 tons. The Minister of Agriculture fixed the price of the shelled peanuts to oil crushers for the 1947-1948 crop in advance of the growing season, effective March 1, 1948 at $226 per ton, delivered free to railroad, but this price may be revised upward to $234 per ton. The price was $244 in 1946.

Rapeseed—Demand was dull and the market was merely nominal at 30c. to 30½c. per pound, tankcars, New York delivery.

Soybean—Inquiry for crude oil subsided and the market was easier, declining about ½c. per pound for the week. Crude oil was offered at 28c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills for June with some business noted at 27½c. July was quoted at 26½c. and inactive. Refined oil was easier and quoted 31c. per pound, tankcars delivered East. Alkali refined and clarified were increased 1c. to 32.32c. and 30.82c. per pound, tankcars, New York basis, respectively.

Prices of refined bleachable soybean oil, in tankcars, on the N. Y. Produce Exchange for the week ended June 11 follow:—

	Sales	Cents per pound High	Low	Close
July	..	....	....	31.00A
September	..	....	....	28.25A
October	..	....	....	25.50A
December	..	....	....	24.00A
January	..	....	....	24.00A
March	..	....	....	24.00A
May	..	....	....	24.00A

Sales—None.

Tung—Increased offerings from China at lower levels, as a result of the abolishment of the minimum export prices, weakened the local situation and the market declined from ½c. to ¾c. per pound. Sales of moderate quantities were reported at 24c. per pound, tankcars, New York basis for prompt and forward delivery and it was intimated that firm bids could have shaded quotations. Tankcars were quoted nominally at 24c. per pound, and drums at 25½c. to 26c. according to quantity. Trade reports indicated that the government sold several tankcars of domestic tung oil at 24½c. per pound, exstorage tanks, Guttenberg, N. J., and that bids of 23c. were

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rejected. Treasury Department announced that complaints of alleged tung oil dumping were withdrawn by domestic producers and customs officers were instructed to proceed with the appraisement reports, and to disregard any question of dumping, officials added.

Fats and Greases

Greases—This market was firmer, reflecting the strength in tallow and prices of all grades were increased another 2c. per pound, last week, making a net gain of 4c. during the past fortnight. Consuming inquiry was fairly active, but trading was limited owing to scarcity of offerings by producers. Choice white was quoted nominally at 17c. per pound, loose, works, yellow, 16c., and house, 15½c.

Lard—Trading was reported moderate, mainly for prompt delivery. Market was comparatively steady and reflected the firm tone in vegetable oils and grains.

Tallow—Further advance of 2c. per pound featured this market last week, scoring net gains of 4c. for the past two weeks. Sales of moderate quantities of fancy were reported at 17c. per pound, loose, to large soapers and additional bids at this figure were turned down. Producers were not offering and small lot buyers were said to have bid up to 18½c. for fancy. Prices were more or less nominal for fancy at 17c. per pound, loose, works, extra, at 16¾c. and special at 16½c. Department of Agriculture allocated 200,000 pounds of inedible tallow to Jamaica for commercial procurement.

Animal Oils

Degras—Small lots were in good request for prompt delivery. Prices were without change and fairly steady.

Grease Oil—Market was firmer, in sympathy with the increased cost of pressing stock. Prices were maintained for all grades.

Neatsfoot Oil — Production continued light and the market was steady with stronger pressing stock.

Oleo Oil — Higher cost of basic materials strengthened this market. Prices were lifted 1c. per pound. Supplies were light. Extra oil was quoted at 29c. per pound, tierces.

Oleo Stearine—Active demand and increased cost of pressing stock increased quotations about 2c. per pound to 28c. per pound, barrels.

Tallow Oil — Increased cost of tallow and grease advanced quotations 1c. to 22c. to 22½c. per pound, tierces, as to quantity.

Fish Oils

Cod — This market was quiet. Light stocks were well held at nominal quotations of 24c. to 25c. per pound, drums, as to delivery.

Refined Fish Oils—Small lots were in fair request. Prices were unchanged and held at former levels. Offers of crude menhaden oil were scarce and the market was entirely nominal at 18c. per pound, loose, works, if and when made. The bulk of this season's production was reported contracted for early in the year at about 20c. same basis. Consuming inquiry for crude oil has been dull of late, but the sharp advance in tallow and grease may stimulate buying interest from the soap trade.

Whale — Reports from London stated that the British whaling fleet in the Antarctic produced about 90,000 tons of whale oil, Britain's share of the combined catch of the international fleet.

Fatty Acids

Steady advances in prices for vegetable oils were finally reflected in corn, cottonseed and soybean fatty acids and quotations were advanced 1c. per pound to 20¾c. per pound, drums, carlots and coconut fatty acid 2c. to 32c. per pound, same basis.

Red Oil — Higher cost of grease and tallow resulted in the boosting all grades of red oil 4c. per pound. Trading was active before the advance became effective late in the week. Single and saponified were increased to 23½c. per pound, tankcars and 24¾c. to 25¾c., drums, depending upon quantity. Double distilled was 2½c per pound higher.

Stearic Acid—Increased costs of grease and tallow and active demand advanced the prices of stearic 4c. per pound for all grades. Single pressed was raised to 32c. to 32½c. per pound, bags, as to quantity, double, 32½c. to 33c. and triple, 34¾c. to 35¼c.

Tallow Fatty Acid—Prices were lifted 4c. per pound, with the sharp advance in tallow. Consuming inquiry was more active. Distilled was quoted at 24¼c. to 25¼c. per pound, drums, depending upon quantity.

Cake and Meal

Cottonseed Meal — This market was stronger with 41 percent loose slab cake at $80 f.o.b., Valley mills. Sacked 41 percent meal was quoted at $85 Memphis, $83 North Alabama and $85 f.o.b., southeastern mills.

Linseed Meal — Trading improved and quotations were raised another $1 per ton for prompt and forward shipment.

Minneapolis—Demand for meal was picking up in all sections and crushers again advanced prices, asking $68 per ton for June-July shipment and a dollar premium for August. Production continued at a high rate and shipping instructions were fair to good.

Shipments of linseed meal, in pounds, were as follows:—

	1947-48	1946-47
This week	10,100,000	6,300,000
Since Sept. 1	67,800,000	35,100,000

Peanut Meal—Trading was active during the past several days, and sales have approximated 4,000 to 6,000 tons, mostly sacked 41 percent at $73 per ton, f.o.b., Alabama-Georgia mills. Most crushers are now in comfortable position and have advanced their price to $75 for July and August shipments, but no sales at this advance have been reported. Recent trading has been on basis of domestic consumption with none moving to exporters, although they continue to show interest.

Soybean Meal—This market continued strong, and offerings were limited particularly for the July-August-September positions. Some trades for this shipment were reported as high as $84 bulk basis Decatur. North Carolina crushers have advanced their ideas to $90 for sacked 45 percent with only a limited tonnage indicated.

Waxes

Beeswax—While demand was confined to small quantities for immediate requirements, the market was unchanged and fairly steady. Offers of crude wax for shipment were light and well held at former quotations. This maintained prices of refined grades at unchanged levels.

Candelilla—Trading was reported light and for actual needs. Quotations were without change and fairly steady.

Carnauba—Buying interest was lacking for spot stocks and for shipment. Prices were more or less nominal. Offerings for shipment were not liberal, as consumers were practically out of the market. Yellow, No. 1 was easy and quoted at $1.05 to $1.07 per pound, spot delivery, according to quantity. Other grades were without change. Chalky, No. 3, was quoted at 63c. to 65c. per pound for spot delivery; North country, No. 2, 71c. to 72c.; North country, No. 3, 66c. to 68c. and refined, 71c. to 72c;

Ouricury—Business was quiet. Market was unchanged on the spot and for shipment. Offers from primary markets were restricted and held at former levels. Crude was quoted at 66c. to 67c. per pound, on spot and refined at 70c. to 71c., as to quantity.

Tunisia-Netherlands Trade Outlook Told

Tunisia expects to soon be in position to export olive oil, phosphates, minerals, leather, copper and carpets to Holland, in exchange for butter, milk, cheese, electrical appliances, textiles and other goods from the latter country, according to a report from Aneta News Agency. The agency said that the presidents of the chambers of commerce of Tunis, France and the Netherlands are entering into a series of discussions on the extension of commercial relations between Tunisia and the Netherlands.

Heinz Company Appoints Rumberger Research Head

The H. J. Heinz Company, Pittsburgh, Pa., has appointed C. L. Rumberger general manager of its research and quality control division, to succeed C. F. Mayer, who has retired due to ill health. Mr. Rumberger has been associated with the company for the past twenty years and has been employed in its manufacturing, sales and research and quality control divisions.

Wesson Oil Plans Stock Split

Stockholders of the Wesson Oil & Snowdrift Company, New Orleans, will meet July 26 to vote on increasing the authorized common stock to 2,500,000 shares of no par. They will also be asked to approve a split of each share of present outstanding common stock, no par, into two shares of common, $2.50 par.

Oils, Fats Deliveries by PMA in April

The Production and Marketing Administration, Department of Agriculture, has reported details of food and agricultural commodities purchased and delivered during April. Total deliveries of these products during the month reached 2,988,000,000 pounds, with grain and grain products making up 1,727,000,000 pounds of the total. Included in the latter figure are 36,000,000 pounds of peanuts and 31,000,000 pounds of fats and oils, other than peanuts. Deliveries by the agency during the month included the following quantities, in pounds, of the products specified to the agencies noted:—

	Vegetable oils	Lard and other animal fats	Soap and related products	Oleomargarin	Peanuts	Tallow
Department of the Army[1]	11,579,779	5,033,284	.....	.....	5,580,314	.....
Foreign Aid Program[2]	5,256,638	1,551,932	671,633	.....	.....	.....
Individuals and corporations	2,570,311	19,629	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cash-paying foreign governments	.....	363,756	.....	200,000	.....	.....
Foreign Relief Program[3]	1,705,668	.....	.....	.....	.....	460,550

[1] Purchased by the Department of Agriculture and transferred to the Department of Army on a cash reimburseable basis for army feeding at home and abroad and for civilian relief feeding in the occupied areas of Germany, Venezia-Giulia, Japan, the Ryukus and Korea. Included are deliveries to the U. S.-U. K. zone of Germany.

[2] Under public law 389, the eightieth congress, possible recipients of aid under this program may be Austria, China, France and Italy.

[3] Under public law 84, the eightieth congress, possible recipients of relief under this program may be Greece, Italy, Trieste, Austria, Hungary, Poland and China.

Soybean, Flaxseed Group Recommends 1950 Research

The Soybean and Flaxseed Advisory Committee has emphasized the need for further development of improved varieties of soybeans and flaxseed, and for a solution to the problem of flavor stability in soybean oil in its recommendations for work under the Research and Marketing Act for fiscal year 1950.

Other research problems recommended highly by the committee for consideration in planning work for 1950 were:—development of new and expanded uses for soybean proteins, especially in the form of flour for use in white bread; development of a method for quick and accurate determination of the quantity and quality of oil in oilseeds. Recommended for soybeans were research on weed control, proper fertilization and a plan of cultural practices and crop rotations that brings greatest returns to the grower and is most beneficial to the soil. For flax, work on crop rotations, fertilization and a herbicide that will control weeds without injury to the flax crop was proposed.

The committee also reviewed work initiated under the Research and Marketing Act in the current year as it relates to fats and oils, with particular reference to the interests of the soybean and flaxseed industries. Although work has not been started on all recommendations made by the committee, the members indicated they were favorably impressed with the research and service activities under way.

The committee appraised proposals for work to be undertaken in fiscal year 1949, which begins July 1. It concurred in the general policy of continuing projects under way, and re-emphasized the need for new work in 1949, especially on the possibilities of expanding utilization of flax straw, soybean lecithin, and tung nuts for oil and meal.

Members of the committee are:—chairman, D. J. Bunnell, president, Northwest Linseed Company, Minneapolis; Otto G. Brandau, soybean grower, Rudd, Iowa; R. W. Capps, vice president, Archer-Daniels-Midland Company, Minneapolis; H. E. Carpenter, president, Lexington Soy Products Company, Lexington, Ohio; J. B. Edmondson, soybean grower, Clayton, Ind.; Eugene D. Funk, jr., president, Funk Brothers Seed Company, Bloomington, Ill.; Howard Kellogg, jr., president, Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Inc., Buffalo, N. Y.; Lloyd W. Mohlhouse, flaxseed grower, Olivia, Minn.; Karl Nolin, manager, Farmers Cooperative Association, Ralston, Iowa; Edwin Traynor, flaxseed grower, Starkweather, N. D.; and Harry Truax, manager, soybean department, Indiana Farm Bureau Cooperative Association, Indianapolis, Ind. Dr. Harry C. Trelogan, assistant to the administrator of the Research and Marketing Act, is executive secretary of the committee.

Spencer Kellogg Names Kohl Western Div. Head

Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Inc., vegetable oil refiner, Buffalo, N. Y., has appointed Alfred S. Kohl western division sales manager, with offices at 3526 Bankers building, Chicago, Ill. In this position, Mr. Kohl will be responsible for sales activities in the midwest, and will supervise the activities of sales offices and personnel in Chicago, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Kansas City, Des Moines, Omaha, Denver and Minneapolis.

Mr. Kohl has been associated with the company for the past fourteen years and was previously in charge of the castor oil department. He has done considerable work for the company in Brazil in connection with the procurement of castor seed and babassu kernels, and during the war was in charge of sales of synthetic oil specialties.

Soap, Glycerin Makers Plan By-Laws Changes

The Association of American Soap and Glycerin Producers has mailed its members a notice of changes in its by-laws designed to equalize the status of participating companies. The revisions are designed to give each member, regardless of size or location, an equal voice in the formation of policy and an equal share in the program of the organization.

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CMRA Elects Gibson President

—Continued from page 5

Chemical & Dye, and M. Gillet, Allied Chemical.

Guest speaker at the dinner, which followed the business meeting and social hour, was Dr. Charles R. Downs, chemical engineering consultant of New York, whose topic was "The Impact of Tonnage Oxygen on the American Chemical Industry."

Dr. Downs, who emphasized and reiterated the point that the observations and deductions in his paper were highly speculative with eyes directed toward the distant future, indicated the trend in the production of 99.5 percent oxygen as follows:—

In 1919, 1,170,000,000 cubic feet; 1929, 3,140,000,000; 1933, 1,820,000,000; 1941, 7,180,000; 1943, the maximum war year, 20,480,000,000; 1946, 10,870,000,000 (a reduction due largely to strikes in steel and coal production), and 1948, an estimated 15,500,000,000.

Beginning about 1930 in Germany, Dr. Downs declared, plants were developed for the production of oxygen of lower purity (90-95 percent) on a much larger scale than formerly attempted. Such plants reached a capacity of 120 tons per day in a single unit, he said, and this development has been continued in the United States where single units of about 1,000 tons per day are under construction. The term tonnage oxygen, he added, has been aptly applied to the product of such plants. He said the economies to be gained are the following:—

"1. In plants for the production of 99.5 percent purity, a large amount of power is consumed in supplying liquid reflux for the separation of argon from the oxygen. Air contains about 0.9 percent argon by volume, and the normal boiling points of oxygen and argon are only 3 degrees F apart. With the lowering of the purity requirement of the oxygen to about 95 percent, this difficulty is relieved, resulting in a theoretical power saving of about 50 percent.

"2. These large plants completely eliminate the use of chemicals for cleaning the air by using switching heat exchangers or regenerators to freeze out the impurities, and later subliming and purging the impurities with by-product nitrogen.

"3. The maximum pressure in such plants is about 85 p.s.i., as compared with 400 to 3,000 p.s.i. in previous plants. This represents a tremendous saving in compression power.

"4. For plants of 100 tons daily capacity or greater, use is made of very efficient turbo-compressors rather than reciprocating compressors, resulting not only in a power saving but also a very large reduction in initial investment cost and space occupied by the compressors.

"5. Finally, plants of this size make use of the recently developed turbo-expanders, replacing the relatively inefficient reciprocating expanders or throttle valve cooling. This, again, represents a power saving for refrigeration of the plant.

"It is interesting to note," he said, "that with the installation of a tonnage oxygen plant, it is possible to take off a side stream of 99.5 percent purity for cutting and welding uses in the plant, with insignificant increase of power per ton of oxygen.

"This consideration is of great potential importance, since many firms can justify a large fraction of the cost of a tonnage oxygen plant simply on the basis of the savings in the bill for purchased oxygen. This is particularly true of steel mills, and to a lesser extent of oil refineries.

Dr. Downs said the estimated annual production capacity of the seven plants now building is 40,000,000,000 cubic feet per year of 90-95 percent oxygen versus

Paul J. Carlisle
Retiring President

15,500,000,000 cubic feet, the present rate of production of 99.5 percent, and 20,500,000,000 cubic feet, the peak war year production. Thus, he added, the estimated production of 90-95 percent oxygen from these seven plants will be about twice the tonnage of all plants at the peak of the war.

Oxygen as a process raw material will soon become so important that efforts should be made to get the Department of Commerce monthly to report the production of 90-95 percent oxygen while continuing to report the 99.5 percent product, Dr. Downs added.

"The potential uses of tonnage oxygen will depend upon its cost of production as compared to the benefits derived over using air," he said.

Dr. Downs then presented a detailed estimate of plant investment, including fixed charges in the total operating cost, but stressed the point that in a new field such as this such estimates must be considered tentative.

Hydrocarbon Synthesis

Turning to the potential uses of 95 percent oxygen and the oxygenated organic chemical byproducts made by the hydrocarbon synthesis process, Dr. Downs again stressed the point that his opinions were highly speculative. He described the separation of water soluble compounds and declared that despite the difficulties in the process there was little doubt the objective can be obtained.

Dr. Downs then touched on the use of oxygen in blast furnaces, open hearth furnaces and Bessemer converters, and the effect of this use on the chemical industry. He said in his opinion the use of oxygen in the steel industry will not reduce the quantity of coaltar aromatics available to the chemical industry below the present supply.

Chlorine Production

Before closing, Dr. Downs spoke on chlorine production, again emphasizing that his thoughts were purely speculative. He said the consumption of chlorine is out of balance with the use of caustic soda and the imbalance promises to continue. Methods are needed, he added, to make it other than by the electrolysis of salt.

"U. S. Patent 2,206,399," he said, "describes a two-step method of recovering chlorine from hydrochloric acid by passing gaseous HCl into contact with, for example, iron oxide, cadmium chloride and potassium chloride until the iron oxide is converted to iron chloride, after which oxygen is used to liberate chlorine from the iron chloride and regenerate the iron oxide.

"Assuming that the process is feasible it still is limited economically to locations where large quantities of hydrochloric acid are available. When one reads the rest of the specification the imagination is stirred by far more important claims.

"Instead of using hydrochloric acid as a raw material we find that ammonium chloride may be converted to ammonia and chlorine. If this can be put into practice the impact of tonnage oxygen on the soda ash and chlorine industries will surely be as important as any other application of oxygen so far visualized."

Ralston Building New Plant

The Ralston Purina Company has awarded a contract to the chemical plants division of the Blaw-Knox Company for the construction of a 200 tons-a-day soybean extraction plant.

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Oilseeds Production In Greece Reported

Production of cottonseed and sesame seed in Greece during 1947 has been reported at 35,700 metric tons, compared with 30,500 tons in 1946. Linseed production totaled 3,000 metric tons in 1947, compared with 4,000 tons in the previous year. Imports of linseed oil were reported at 57.5 metric tons, and exports reached only 2.3 tons.

There are twenty-six oil pressing plants currently operating in Greece, with a combined daily capacity of 375 tons of seed. Oleomargarin production utilizes most of the cottonseed oil and a portion of the sesame oil, and there are three margarin plants now operating, with a combined capacity of thirty-five tons of oil per day.

For 1947, the country's Union of Oil Mills estimated crushings of cottonseed at 15,000 metric tons and of linseed at 2,000 tons. Production of edible cottonseed oil in 1947 was estimated at 2,000 tons, and it was reported that during the latter part of the year farmers were feeding large quantities of cottonseed to livestock to avoid paying transportation costs.

Canadian Soap Output Increased Last Year

Production of soap in Canada last year increased materially, with the total value at factory prices for the year's sales reaching $35,000,000, compared with $27,526,733 in the previous year. Imports of soap were valued at $2,817,766 last year, and exports at $1,640,386, compared with $962,469 and $2,103,382, respectively, in 1946. Breakdown of production figures for 1947 is as follows:—

	Quantity, pounds	Selling value at works
Hard soaps—		
Bar household and laundry soaps—		
Yellow	34,453,012	$2,904,847
White	13,588,437	954,239
Soap chips and flakes—		
In household packages	23,317,815	2,989,082
In bulk	20,543,263	1,840,816
Textile and mill soaps	4,508,159	434,902
Toilet soaps	36,590,879	7,093,987
Polishing and scouring soaps	275,009	27,771
Castile soaps—		
Boiled	274,817	28,910
Cold process	1,071,458	162,327
Soap powders—		
In household packages	73,958,325	7,474,016
In bulk	6,657,752	544,697
Shaving soaps—		
Creams	1,131,119	1,116,595
Other	468,711	480,302
All other hard soaps	156,750	17,041
Liquid soaps—		
Toilet	4,373,641	570,066
Other	4,619,831	511,885
Soft soaps	5,799,110	375,250

Norway Plans to Accept International Trade Pact

The Norwegian American Chamber of Commerce has reported that the bill covering Norway's acceptance of the international tariff agreements has been made public and will soon be debated in that country's parliament. It is expected, the chamber reports, that the bill will be speedily adopted.

In the meantime, the Norwegian government has entered into negotiations with the government of this country, with a view toward waiving the thirty-day waiting period between the formal acceptance of the agreement and the reduction of tariffs.

Italian Chemical Output Unstable During Last Year

Overall figures for Italian chemical production during 1947 indicate a consistent improvement during the first half of the year, according to a recent report. Output, in percentages of 1938 production, rose steadily from 32 in February to 72.6 in June. Production in the latter half of the year, however, fluctuated considerably and dropped from 71.9 percent in July to 57 in December.

Export Tax Imposed By Brazilian State

The Brazilian government has approved a resolution allowing the State of Maranhao to collect an export tax of 9 percent ad valorem on babassu and tucum kernels, carnauba wax and mangrove bark for a period of three years from 1948 to 1950.

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3—Rotary Vacuum Dryers by Stokes, and Buffalo Foundry; 2'x6', 5'x30', and 5'x33'.

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6—Devine, Buffalo, Stokes Vacuum Shelf Dryers; from Lab. size to Double Door 58"x29"; some complete with accessories.

4—Lancaster Mixers; Stainless Steel; 10 H.P. motors.

3—Bartlett & Snow Stainless Vacuum Pan Dryers; 8'x3'.

10—De Laval and Sharples Vapor Tight Clarifiers.

10—Roller Mills, Lab. size to 16"x10", standard makes.

7—Pebble and Ball Mills, 24"x30", 36"x36", 36"x18", 6'x5' and 6'x8'.

4—Pfaudler Glass Lined Vacuum Kettles; 500 gal.; 2,500 gal. Jkt'd. or Unjkt'd.; with agitators.

4—Sweetland Filters; Nos. 2, 7, 9 and 12.

1—Buffalo Stainless Extractor, single effect, 7'x 13"; 900 sq. ft.; forced circulation; ext. calandria type.

10—J. H. Day Ro-Ball Sifters No. 82; two separations; screen size 40"x120" with 3 H.P. motors.

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